

***Regional Bureau for Southern Africa***

***Angola  
Lesotho  
Madagascar  
Malawi  
Mozambique  
Namibia  
Swaziland  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe***



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

The Regional Bureau covers nine countries, including Angola, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

### **Expected Operational Trends in 2007**

In 2007, the Southern Africa Bureau will implement the last year of a three-year regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. A planned average of 3.7 million vulnerable people will be assisted with about 327,905 mt of food aid costing US\$161 million. Pending finalization of assessment results, food assistance requirements are expected to be lower in 2007 due to an overall positive grain production environment in the region.

Targeted intervention priorities will mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on affected and infected households. Food assistance will be targeted to home-based care beneficiaries, people living with HIV/AIDS and through programmes for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT), anti-retroviral therapy (ART), TB treatment and control, school feeding, and orphans and vulnerable children, with the objective of safeguarding health and nutrition and improving access to food for vulnerable groups.

Vulnerability assessment results show that despite improvements in agricultural production levels in 2005/6 compared to the 2004/5 season, pockets of extremely vulnerable populations remain due to HIV/AIDS, chronic poverty and breakdown of social services. Humanitarian assistance continues to be needed for some to ensure basic survival. The vulnerability assessments indicate that the number of people requiring humanitarian assistance in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region dropped from 9.7 million in the 2005/6 marketing year to around 3 million in 2006/07, consistent with WFP's initial estimates.

In Lesotho, Swaziland and Zimbabwe, shrinking labour opportunities, high unemployment, low purchasing power and the cumulative impact of HIV/AIDS are the main contributing factors to food insecurity. In Zimbabwe, continuing hyperinflation has made millions of vulnerable people food insecure. In Angola, prolonged dry spells in southern and central regions caused maize production to fall sharply and the 2006 joint FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission estimated that some 800,000 vulnerable people will continue to need food aid into 2007. Drought in the southern parts of Madagascar has reduced food availability, and international food assistance is needed until the harvest in 2007.

### **Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges**

WFP food aid is designed to be a short-term intervention to combat food shortages caused by erratic weather patterns, chronic poverty and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

Silent emergencies like the HIV/AIDS crisis in Southern Africa can be devastating. The impact of HIV/AIDS is beyond just a public health emergency as populations also face a devastating decline in their ability to support themselves. The effect of HIV/AIDS on the affected communities and households is worsened by food insecurity, and vice versa. Food aid is critical in sustaining health and nutrition and hence in fighting HIV/AIDS and ensuring the food security of the affected.

### **New Initiatives**

WFP acknowledges that food aid on its own can be inadequate to lift the chronically food insecure out of a state of poverty. WFP is open to the debate on the appropriateness of direct in-kind food transfers as compared to cash and/or food voucher based transfers. A Special Initiative for Cash and Voucher Programming (SICVP) pilots the use of new/alternative safety net modalities. WFP programmes in Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia and Zimbabwe will contribute to the body of knowledge in cash and food voucher programming by supporting the research, planning, and piloting of cash transfer or food voucher programmes appropriate for individual country contexts. The SICVP is funded by the Department for International Development (DFID) under the Institutional Strengthening Programme from 2006 to 2008.

#### **Expected Outputs in 2007**

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

|  | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b> | <b>Total</b> |
|--|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| <b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007</b> | 3,725,255     | 3,269,087   | 6,994,342    |

|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b> | <b>Total</b> |
|---|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| <b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>                          | 67,600        | 62,400      | 130,000      |
| <b>Number of beneficiaries of general food distribution</b> | 602,700       | 956,500     | 1,559,200    |

|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b> | <b>Total</b> |
|---|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| <b>Number of beneficiaries impacted by HIV/AIDS</b> | 1,059,034     | 970,836     | 2,029,870    |

|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b> | <b>Total</b> |
|---|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| <b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b> | 11,556        | 10,519      | 22,075       |
| <b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>     | 162,275       | 148,589     | 310,864      |

|  | <b>Girls</b> | <b>Boys</b> | <b>Total</b> |
|--|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| <b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>          | 316,447      | 117,605     | 434,052      |
| of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals | 272,807      | 58,765      | 331,572      |

|   | <b>Women</b> | <b>Children</b> | <b>Total</b> |
|---|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| <b>Number of pregnant and lactating women and children in MCH/Supplementary feeding</b> | 101,900      | 271,369         | 373,269      |

## Southern Africa Regional

### Southern Africa Bureau PRRO 10310.0: "Assistance to Populations in Southern Africa Vulnerable to Food Insecurity and the Impact of AIDS"

Duration: 1 January 2005 - 31 December 2007

Total project commitment: 1,177,083 mt

| <b>Resources to Raise in 2007</b> |                |              |               |               |                |                        |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|
| <b>Project Type</b>               | <b>(mt)</b>    |              |               |               |                | <b>Estimated Value</b> |
|                                   | <b>Cereals</b> | <b>Oil</b>   | <b>Pulses</b> | <b>Other</b>  | <b>Total</b>   | <b>(US\$ million)</b>  |
| Regional PRRO                     | 232,266        | 8,001        | 34,841        | 30,433        | 305,541        | 171.0                  |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                | <b>232,266</b> | <b>8,001</b> | <b>34,841</b> | <b>30,433</b> | <b>305,541</b> | <b>171.0</b>           |

In June and July 2006, crop and food supply assessment missions (CFSAMs) or assessments by national vulnerability assessment committees (VACs) were conducted in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The preliminary results of the assessment show that despite better harvests across southern Africa, more than three million people would remain short of food because of localized food shortages caused by chronic vulnerability, poverty and the world's highest rates of HIV/AIDS. The small amounts of cash that affected families have are usually spent on medicine and on funerals. These people simply have no assets left to buy any available food. Interventions will provide targeted short-term assistance to beneficiaries and areas identified by the VACs' findings.

Southern Africa is the epicentre of the so-called triple threat - a chronic emergency caused by the combination of HIV/AIDS, food insecurity and a weakened capacity for governance and the delivery of social services. Nine of the ten highest national adult HIV/AIDS prevalence rates in the world are in southern Africa. The average adult prevalence rate is 22.2 percent. One-third of all the world's people living with HIV/AIDS live in this region: nearly half of all 12 million AIDS orphans in sub-Saharan Africa live in these seven countries.

Food is often cited by people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS as their greatest and most urgent need. Poor nutrition heightens individual susceptibility to HIV-related infections while food insecurity makes it more likely that individuals adopt risky lifestyles that increase their vulnerability to being exposed to the virus. If infection occurs, integrated nutrition, food security and HIV/AIDS interventions can promote positive living and prolong the asymptomatic period of relative health. When AIDS develops, nutrition and food security become important partners in treatment.

The basic objective of the regional project (2005-2007) is to ensure timely and adequate availability of food aid for food insecure households affected by erratic weather conditions and people affected by HIV/AIDS through relief and recovery activities. The project's relief component aims to contribute to improved survival and nutritional rehabilitation. Key activities include support to HIV/AIDS orphans and vulnerable children, prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, those under anti-retroviral therapy (ART) and tuberculosis treatment, care and nutritional support to people living with AIDS and HIV prevention awareness. The project's recovery component aims to provide opportunities to rehabilitate livelihoods threatened by previous years' acute food needs, and

strengthen coping mechanisms through food-for-assets activities, support to junior farmer life skills training, conservation farming and school feeding. This project addresses WFP's Strategic Objectives 2 - 4 and is in line with MDGs 1 - 6.

WFP country offices will continue working with national governments to ensure a holistic approach to relief and development that supports the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and the MDGs. The interventions will build on existing efforts to increase local government capacity to address shocks and to provide a safety net and strengthened coping capacity for individuals and households most at risk when food runs short.

The regional bureau has invested heavily to improve identification of the most vulnerable and of those likely to benefit the most from food assistance. The community and household surveillance (CHS) system, a sentinel-site monitoring system, has been operational for the past two years and has provided valuable insights into more effective targeting. It has demonstrated that food assistance has a positive impact on populations at risk.

Please also refer to the individual country entries for this regional project under the country sections for Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

| <b>Expected Outputs in 2007</b>   |               |                 |              |
|---|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007: |               |                 |              |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007</b>  | 2,507,497     | 2,131,553       | 4,639,050    |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>  | 67,600        | 62,400          | 130,000      |
| <b>Number of beneficiaries of general food distribution</b>                                     | 496,960       | 861,040         | 1,358,000    |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of beneficiaries impacted by HIV/AIDS</b>   | 891,310       | 800,840         | 1,692,150    |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>                                   | 4,275         | 4,800           | 9,075        |
| <b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>                                       | 117,697       | 103,958         | 221,655      |
|   | <b>Girls</b>  | <b>Boys</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>   | 61,325        | 72,175          | 133,500      |
|   | <b>Women</b>  | <b>Children</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of pregnant and lactating women and children in MCH/Supplementary feeding</b>         | 40,200        | 129,900         | 170,100      |

**DEV 10394.0: "Support to Strengthen Vulnerability Monitoring Systems in the Republic of South Africa and the Analytical Capacity of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC)"**

Duration: 1 November 2004 – 31 October 2007

Total project commitment: US\$1.5 million

This project supports WFP's Strategic Objective 5, which aims to strengthen government capacity to design and manage food-based programmes. It is fully funded by South Africa.

In 1999, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) Directorate in collaboration with partner organizations (FEWSNET, WFP, FAO, and Save the Children Fund UK) established a Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee (RVAC). The mandate of the RVAC is to coordinate development of vulnerability and livelihoods assessment activities in the SADC region. South Africa, however, is currently not a fully integrated member of the initiative. Therefore this development project is designed to contribute to improved policy formulation and management of food security and social safety-net programmes in South Africa and SADC Member States.

The overall purpose of the project is twofold:

- to strengthen technical capacity in the Republic of South Africa in food-security monitoring and vulnerability analysis (Strategic Objective 5); and
- to enhance technical and analytical capacity of the SADC RVAC with a view to coordinating and promoting multi-disciplinary food security and vulnerability analysis activities (Strategic Objective 5).

The project's two components run in parallel and are being implemented in stages. The project builds on the existing institutional framework established by governments of SADC Member States. The Food Security and Rural Development Directorate of the Department of Agriculture manages the South African component while the SADC component is placed in the SADC Secretariat.

## Angola

### I. Objectives of WFP Assistance

Four years after the end of the 30 year civil war, gradual progress has been made including the return of millions of refugees and internally displaced people. However, the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the country's extensively destroyed physical, social and economic infrastructure remains a national challenge. Despite the efforts being made, it will take many years before recovery activities can come to an end.

Angola ranks 160 out of 177 countries in the 2005 Human Development Index with 28 percent of its population living in extreme poverty and another 40 percent struggling to survive below the poverty line. Many communities have little or no access to basic social services, while less than 50 percent of children are enrolled in school. The country also has one of the highest infant mortality rates in the world at 140 per 1,000 live births. Though the HIV prevalence rate is considerably lower than elsewhere in the region, it is estimated at around 2.8 percent and growing.

Logistical constraints such as damaged roads and bridges, non-functioning railways and the presence of landmines continue to obstruct the free movement of goods and people and impede socio-economic recovery.

Agricultural production is gradually improving but it will be impossible for Angola to achieve its pre-independence levels of production until infrastructure is rehabilitated, mines are cleared and markets re-established. Meanwhile, many people remain extremely vulnerable and trapped in a cycle of poverty and malnutrition.

Since 2002, WFP has supported the repatriation and resettlement of over 1.5 million returning refugees and internal returnees as well as the UNHCR rural area reintegration programme. Assistance continues to be needed to support those who have resettled in communities where most of the basic social services, health and education have either been destroyed or never existed. Assistance in Angola supports WFP's Strategic Objectives 2-4 and addresses MDGs 1 - 6.

| <b>Resources to Raise in 2007</b> |                |              |               |              |               |                        |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------|
| <b>Project Type</b>               | <b>(mt)</b>    |              |               |              |               | <b>Estimated Value</b> |
|                                   | <b>Cereals</b> | <b>Oil</b>   | <b>Pulses</b> | <b>Other</b> | <b>Total</b>  | <b>(US\$ million)</b>  |
| Single Country PRRO               | 23,170         | 2,092        | 1,220         | 8,166        | 34,648        | 27.9                   |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                | <b>23,170</b>  | <b>2,092</b> | <b>1,220</b>  | <b>8,166</b> | <b>34,648</b> | <b>27.9</b>            |

### II. WFP-assisted projects and operations

#### a) Development projects and activities

None

#### b) Emergency Operations

None

### **c) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations**

#### **Angola PRRO 10433.0: "Food Assistance to Education and Health in Conflict- affected Communities of Angola."**

Duration: 1 April 2006 - 31 March 2009

Total project commitment: 109,714 mt

WFP is adapting its assistance from humanitarian activities to longer-term programmes in Angola. This project, which builds on the livelihood activities introduced in the preceding operation 10054.2, will assist food-insecure populations still recovering from the war.

The objectives of this Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) are to:

- improve nutrition among vulnerable groups (Strategic Objective 3);
- increase access to primary education (Strategic Objective 4);
- rehabilitate and protect livelihoods, particularly in the agricultural sector (Strategic Objective 2); and
- improve resilience to shocks amongst the most food insecure (Strategic Objective 2);

This project places great emphasis on capacity building in community management of school feeding and nutrition programmes, as well as the transfer of Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) capacity to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The project's geographic focus is the Central Highlands (Planalto) where, according to VAM Food Security Baseline Surveys, food insecurity remains widespread even years after the end of the war.

New contributions are urgently required to enable WFP to meet its obligations, failing which the operation will have to be terminated prematurely in 2007. The Government of Angola has demonstrated its intention of assuming responsibility for the implementation of food-based programmes by pledging US\$10 million for this operation, in support of school meals.

WFP is presently supporting (with reduced rations) the resettlement of external returnees through general food distribution (GFD) and resettled beneficiaries involved in food-for-work (FFW) activities. The main PRRO activity is a school meals programme. A variety of activities are also being supported in the health sector including HIV/AIDS awareness, assistance to HIV/AIDS affected people and tuberculosis patients, therapeutic and supplementary feeding, and mother and child health (MCH) programmes.

WFP has adapted its assistance from pure humanitarian activities to longer-term programmes focusing on key social sectors in food insecure communities still recovering from the war. WFP has partnerships with other UN agencies and the Government to implement an integrated approach in the education, health and agriculture sectors.

*Projected 2007 Needs for WFP Projects and Operations  
Angola*

| <b>Expected outputs in 2007</b>   |               |                 |              |
|---|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007: |               |                 |              |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007</b>  | 287,650       | 235,350         | 523,000      |
| <b>Number of returnee beneficiaries</b>   | 16,200        | 10,800          | 27,000       |
| <b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>                                    | 16,200        | 10,800          | 27,000       |
|   | <b>Women</b>  | <b>Children</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplementary feeding</b>                  | 15,000        | 15,000          | 30,000       |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b>                              | 4,000         | 4,000           | 8,000        |
|   | <b>Girls</b>  | <b>Boys</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of children given school meals</b>  | 168,000       | 154,000         | 322,000      |
|   | <b>Women</b>  | <b>Men</b>      | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>                                   | 3,500         | 2,000           | 5,500        |
| <b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>                                       | 4,000         | 7,000           | 11,000       |

**d) Special Operations**  
None

## Lesotho

### I. Objectives of WFP Assistance

Lesotho is battling to cope with the world's third highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rate and WFP food assistance has an important role to play in the fight against the pandemic.

Under the current Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), WFP supports people who are affected by HIV/AIDS and also contributes to the national prevention campaign. Family food rations are distributed to beneficiaries who are either HIV positive, chronically ill or diagnosed with tuberculosis. WFP also supports programmes that aim to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV.

In addition, WFP works with the Ministry of Agriculture to help food insecure people create productive agricultural assets through food-for-work schemes, including the construction of water reservoirs and small-scale irrigation systems.

WFP is helping to improve the lives of an ever increasing number of orphans and vulnerable children. Food aid ensures that older children continue to participate in either formal or non-formal education or training activities, while younger children receive food assistance at early childhood care and development centres.

WFP's school feeding programme supplements the Government's school meals scheme and boosts Lesotho's efforts to achieve universal primary education (MDG2). WFP's activities in Lesotho also contribute towards MDGs 1 - 6, and address WFP's Strategic Objectives 2-4.

| Resources to Raise in 2007 |              |     |            |          |              |                                   |
|----------------------------|--------------|-----|------------|----------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| Project Type               | (mt)         |     |            |          |              | Estimated Value<br>(US\$ million) |
|                            | Cereals      | Oil | Pulses     | Other    | Total        |                                   |
| Single Country DEV         | 5,265        | 0   | 472        | 0        | 5,737        | 2.6                               |
| <b>Grand Total</b>         | <b>5,265</b> |     | <b>472</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>5,737</b> | <b>2.6</b>                        |

### II. WFP-assisted projects and operations

#### a) Development projects and activities

##### Lesotho DEV 10266.0: "Support to Free Primary Education"

Duration: 1 January 2004 – 31 December 2007

Total project commitment: 29,074 mt

Development Project 10266.0 aims to support the government's efforts to implement free primary education (FPE), and contributes to MDG2 of promoting universal primary education. The project relates directly to WFP's fourth Strategic Objective - to promote education.

WFP aims to reduce drop-out rates from 10-15 percent to 5 percent, improve children's attendance rate from 80 percent to 90 percent, and establish basic infrastructure for sustainable implementation of FPE, particularly the school meal component.

WFP food assistance will benefit 127,000 beneficiaries supplementing the Government's school meals programme to allow all school children to receive a nutritious meal at school. Due to the high HIV/AIDS prevalence (23 percent of the population) in Lesotho and increasing number of orphans as a result of HIV/AIDS, take-home rations will help retain these orphaned children in school. Herd boys, who due to the HIV/AIDS pandemic are more likely to drop out of education to tend animals or look after siblings, are also encouraged to attend non-formal education with take home rations.

| <b>Expected outputs in 2007</b>   |               |             |              |
|---|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007: |               |             |              |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007</b>  | 63,450        | 63,550      | 127,000      |
|   | <b>Girls</b>  | <b>Boys</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of children given school meals</b>  | 58,650        | 56,350      | 115,000      |
| <b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>   | 4,800         | 7,200       | 12,000       |
| <b>of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals</b>                               | 3,360         | 2,160       | 5,520        |

**b) Emergency Operations**

None

**c) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations**

**Lesotho Regional PRRO 10310.0: "Assistance to Populations in Southern Africa Vulnerable to Food Insecurity and the Impact of AIDS"**

Please refer to the Regional Bureau for Southern Africa section for the regional overview for this project, and also for the 'Resources to Raise in 2007', which have been aggregated at the regional level.

Country-specific outputs in 2007 are as follows:

**Expected outputs in 2007**

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

|  |               |                 |              |
|--|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
|  | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007</b>                       | 43,680        | 40,320          | 84,000       |
|  | <b>Women</b>  | <b>Children</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplementary feeding</b> | 300           | 25,000          | 25,300       |
|  | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b>             | 43,680        | 40,320          | 84,000       |
|  | <b>Girls</b>  | <b>Boys</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>                              | 3,500         | 2,500           | 6,000        |
|  | <b>Women</b>  | <b>Men</b>      | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>                  | 125           | 75              | 200          |
| <b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>                      | 500           | 300             | 800          |

**d) Special Operations**

None

## Madagascar

### I. Objectives of WFP Assistance

Madagascar faces numerous challenges: nearly half of the adult population cannot read or write, 75 percent of Malagasy live below the poverty line, and nearly 7 of every 10 are chronically food insecure, with chronic malnourishment of children under 5 averaging 47 percent. Furthermore, Madagascar's location makes it prone to annual cyclones; over the past 35 years, more than 46 natural disasters have occurred, cumulatively affecting more than 11 million people. In addition, limited coping strategies and Government response mechanisms combined with poor infrastructure contribute to vulnerability.

Madagascar is a low human development country and was ranked 146 out of 177 countries on the UNDP Human Development Index in 2005. WFP's interventions address its Strategic Objectives 1-5 and supports MDGs 1-6.

| Resources to Raise in 2007 |               |            |              |              |               |                                   |
|----------------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| Project Type               | (mt)          |            |              |              |               | Estimated Value<br>(US\$ million) |
|                            | Cereals       | Oil        | Pulses       | Other        | Total         |                                   |
| Country Programme          | 5,612         | 294        | 1,025        | 1,182        | 8,113         | 4.9                               |
| Single Country PRRO        | 7,108         | 208        | 1,440        | 419          | 9,175         | 6.5                               |
| <b>Grand Total</b>         | <b>12,720</b> | <b>502</b> | <b>2,465</b> | <b>1,601</b> | <b>17,288</b> | <b>11.4</b>                       |

### II. WFP-assisted projects and operations

#### a) Development projects and activities

##### Madagascar CP 10340.0: "Country Programme - Madagascar"

The Country Programme's long-term goal is to support the Government's strategy to fight poverty outlined in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. The main aim is to contribute to food security for all while ensuring sustainable management of natural resources.

There are two main objectives:

- reinforce the targeted populations' capacity to cope with natural disasters by creating and managing activities (Strategic Objective 2 and 4); and
- preposition food in areas that are most prone to natural catastrophes (Strategic Objective 2).

##### Madagascar CP 10340.0, Activity 1: "Support to Basic Education"

Duration: 1 January 2005 - 31 December 2009

Total project commitment: 16,820 mt

The objective of the school feeding programme (Activity 1) is to increase enrolment and attendance among primary school-aged girls and boys and to reduce the gender inequalities in these areas.

Food assistance aims at improving students' ability to concentrate and learn. School feeding is implemented in the southern province of Tulear, which has the highest national illiteracy levels (73 percent), lowest enrolment rates and high levels of food insecurity. For the year 2006-2007, WFP is targeting 279 schools in this province, where boys are frequently withdrawn from school to tend cattle and girls to enter into early marriage. Activity 1 contributes to WFP's Strategic Objective 4 to "support access to education and reduce gender disparity in access to education and skills training".

Through Activity 1, WFP is also providing technical assistance in the development of the national school feeding nutrition policy, contributing to Strategic Objective 5 (strengthen the capacities of countries to establish and manage food-assistance and hunger-reduction programmes). WFP provides a morning snack and an afternoon meal (including dry rations for cooks) and encourages parent and teacher involvement in the periodic maintenance of school infrastructure. Strengthening of community food management has resulted in an increased sense of ownership and greater community efforts to improve school infrastructure and meal preparation.

| <b>Expected outputs in 2007</b>   |               |             |              |
|---|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007: |               |             |              |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007</b>  | 38,447        | 30,637      | 69,084       |
|   | <b>Women</b>  | <b>Men</b>  | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>                                       | 1,302         | 27          | 1,329        |

### **Madagascar CP 10340.0, Activity 2: "Food Security, Disaster Mitigation and Environment Protection"**

Duration: 1 January 2005 - 31 December 2009

Total project commitment: 21,106 mt

Madagascar is prone to recurrent natural disasters such as drought, cyclones, flooding and locust infestation. Activity 2 aims to improve the capacity of the most vulnerable communities to cope with natural disasters and to provide for their immediate food needs, contributing to WFP's Strategic Objective 2 (protect livelihoods in crisis situations and enhance resilience to shocks).

This activity is implemented in two main zones: the south which is prone to annual droughts and chronic food insecurity and the areas on the eastern and western coast which are affected by annual cyclones and resulting flooding. In the south, WFP utilizes an EU-funded "early warning system" to target its food security interventions. This Activity creates development assets, through food for work, to improve agricultural production systems such as small-scale irrigation projects, rehabilitation of rural roads, terrain stabilization and improved drainage. At least 50 percent of participants are women as female-headed households tend to be more food insecure and food aid given to women tends to improve the nutritional status of the family.

| Expected outputs in 2007  |               |             |              |
|---|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007: |               |             |              |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007</b>  | 42,901        | 39,599      | 82,500       |
|   | <b>Women</b>  | <b>Men</b>  | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>                                       | 9,075         | 7,425       | 16,500       |

### Madagascar CP 10340.0, Activity 3: "Fight Against Malnutrition, Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS"

Duration: 1 January 2005 - 31 December 2009

Total project commitment: 9,597 mt

Chronic malnutrition and tuberculosis are major public health concerns in Madagascar: nearly 48 percent of under-5s are chronically malnourished and 113 of every 100,000 individuals are infected with TB, 78 percent of whom are within the productive age bracket. HIV/AIDS seroprevalence is comparatively low (0.95 percent) providing a unique opportunity to ensure that Madagascar does not enter into an explosive phase. Thus, Activity 3 aims to reduce:

- the rate of malnutrition of children aged below 5 (Strategic Objective 3);
- the incidence of malnutrition among orphans (Strategic Objective 3); and
- the impact of TB and HIV/AIDS on the food security of vulnerable populations (Strategic Objective 3).

Activity 3 also supports the nutritional rehabilitation of moderately malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women through supplementary feeding centres. WFP aims to prevent malnutrition among orphans and vulnerable children, primarily in urban areas, through food aid support to social care centres. Food assistance is also provided to TB patients to promote treatment adherence, both improving cure rates and decreasing the risk of creating TB drug resistance. WFP is examining appropriate beneficiary targeting for HIV positive individuals to enable food assistance in 2007 to individuals/families impacted by HIV/AIDS.

| Expected outputs in 2007  |               |                 |              |
|---|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007: |               |                 |              |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007</b>  | 19,518        | 17,992          | 37,510       |
|   | <b>Women</b>  | <b>Children</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplementary feeding</b>                  | 1,000         | 26,829          | 27,829       |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b>                              | 50            | 50              | 100          |

#### b) Emergency Operations

None

**c) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations**

**Madagascar PRRO 10442.0: "Response to recurrent natural disasters and seasonal food insecurity in Madagascar"**

Duration: 1 July 2006 - 30 June 2008

Total project commitment: 18,349 mt

This project presents a framework to address the seasonal and rapid-onset disasters that are an annual occurrence in Madagascar. The pre-positioning of contingency stocks in disaster-prone areas will allow WFP to respond immediately to the needs of those temporarily displaced by a natural disaster and to the most affected vulnerable populations (children, pregnant/lactating women, female-headed households). Seasonal needs will be addressed by food-for-work activities to rebuild community assets or rehabilitate damaged agricultural land or infrastructure, and emergency supplementary feeding programmes for malnourished under-5 children in zones experiencing a nutritional crisis. The Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) will also enable capacity building to strengthen assessment and monitoring capacity of Government organizations and WFP's cooperating partners.

The PRRO addresses WFP's Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 5.

| <b>Expected outputs in 2007</b>   |               |                 |              |
|---|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007: |               |                 |              |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007</b>  | 167,567       | 169,933         | 337,500      |
| <b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>                                    | 45,720        | 44,280          | 90,000       |
|   | <b>Women</b>  | <b>Children</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplementary feeding</b>                  | 1,000         | 11,000          | 12,000       |
|   | <b>Women</b>  | <b>Men</b>      | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>                                       | 26,420        | 26,460          | 52,880       |

**d) Special Operations**

None

## Malawi

### I. Objectives of WFP Assistance

Malawi is classified as a least developed country and is currently ranked 165 out of 177 countries on the Human Development Index. Poverty is both widespread and severe with a national poverty rate of 52 percent varying across regions. The southern region has the percentage of poverty (60 percent) followed by the north (54 percent) and then the centre (44 percent). Over 86 percent of Malawians live in rural areas with insufficient access to basic health and education services. Almost half of the children under the age of 5 are chronically malnourished and vitamin A and iodine deficiency disorders are common.

Adverse climatic conditions have affected the production of both cash and food crops over the years. The successive poor rainy seasons combined with a high HIV/AIDS rate (currently estimated at 14.2 percent) have left most Malawians food insecure. About 800,000 people will have little or no food at some point despite Malawi producing a surplus 400,000 mt of maize in the 2005/06 season. Another 147,000 people are borderline cases and any adverse economic developments would mean that they would have inadequate food supplies.

WFP assistance is a crucial component of the Government's Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) to address some of the major socio-economic issues such as HIV/AIDS, food insecurity, malnutrition and illiteracy. Interventions include supplementary feeding for under-5 children, and vulnerable pregnant and lactating women. WFP programmes in Malawi contribute towards MDGs 1, 2, 4 and 5 and address WFP's Strategic Objectives 1 - 4.

WFP also provides food assistance to refugees from Rwanda, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo and Somalia.

| Resources to Raise in 2007 |               |            |            |               |               |                                   |
|----------------------------|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| Project Type               | (mt)          |            |            |               |               | Estimated Value<br>(US\$ million) |
|                            | Cereals       | Oil        | Pulses     | Other         | Total         |                                   |
| Country Programme          | 15,374        | 121        | 0          | 10,209        | 25,704        | 14.1                              |
| Single Country PRRO        | 1,381         | 30         | 179        | 41            | 1,631         | 0.6                               |
| <b>Grand Total</b>         | <b>16,755</b> | <b>151</b> | <b>179</b> | <b>10,250</b> | <b>27,335</b> | <b>14.7</b>                       |

### II. WFP-assisted projects and operations

#### a) Development projects and activities

##### Malawi CP 10106.0: "Country Programme - Malawi"

The Country Programme (CP) was scheduled to end in December 2006. However, a one-year extension was granted so that WFP Malawi could align its CP with the UNDAF process. The new CP will be operational from January 2008 to December 2011.

This CP has three main objectives:

- enable young children and expectant and nursing mothers to meet their special nutritional and nutrition-related health needs (Strategic Objective 3);
- enable poor households to invest in human capital through education and training (Strategic Objective 4); and
- make it possible for poor families to gain and preserve assets (Strategic Objective 2).

**Malawi 10106.0, Activity 1: "Supplementary Feeding"**

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

Total project commitment: 89,789 mt

The CP was approved in 2002, but supplementary feeding activities only started in July 2004 due to inadequate resources. Prior to this, CP beneficiaries were assisted through EMOP 10200 and EMOP 10290.

The Activity has undergone a budget revision and the therapeutic feeding component (in partnership with UNICEF) was incorporated in the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10310.0 from January 2005. The supplementary feeding component remained under CP 10106. This intervention aims at improving the nutritional and health status of children below 5 years of age and mothers in poor, food-insecure areas through improved health and nutrition practices.

The specific objectives include:

- reduce malnutrition among under-5 children in chronic food insecure and disaster prone areas and in areas affected by chronic malnutrition;
- reduce incidences of low birth weight among vulnerable at risk pregnant women in chronic food insecure and disaster prone areas; and
- reduce both acute and chronic risk factors for maternal and child health related to food and health care in selected areas of chronic food insecurity and disaster prone areas and in areas affected by chronic malnutrition.

This project is part of a community-based developmental package in food security, health and nutrition aimed at identifying risk factors and underlying causes of malnutrition.

Supplementary feeding contributes to reducing child mortality (MDG4) and improving maternal health (MDG5).

| <b>Expected outputs in 2007</b>   |               |                 |              |
|---|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007: |               |                 |              |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007</b>  | 72,500        | 32,500          | 105,000      |
|   | <b>Women</b>  | <b>Children</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplementary feeding</b>                  | 40,000        | 65,000          | 105,000      |

**Malawi 10106.0, Activity 2: "Primary Education Support"**

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

Total project commitment: 89,789 mt

The long-term objective of the Activity is to increase enrolment and attendance in primary schools and reduce drop-out rates of children particularly orphans in food-insecure areas, through the provision of school meals and "take-home rations".

In 2005, the project assisted 213,000 pupils against the plan of 210,000 in 210 schools in 10 districts. In January 2006, an emergency school feeding programme was launched under the PRRO 10310.0 targeting an additional 200,000 pupils and the number of schools increased to 489. The number of districts also increased to 14.

The school feeding programme currently integrates with other interventions by the Government and partner organizations to provide education materials, construct classrooms and warehouses; improve sanitation and water facilities; de-worming activities and school gardens.

The Activity contributes to reducing poverty and hunger (MDG1) and provision of universal primary education (MDG2).

| <b>Expected outputs in 2007</b>   |               |             |              |
|---|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007: |               |             |              |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007</b>  | 227,322       | 209,836     | 437,158      |
|   | <b>Girls</b>  | <b>Boys</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of children given school meals</b>  | 227,322       | 209,836     | 437,158      |
| <b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>   | 227,322       | 26,230      | 253,552      |
| <b>of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals</b>                               | 227,322       | 26,230      | 253,552      |

**b) Emergency Operations**

None

**c) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations**

**Malawi PRRO 10309.0: "Food Assistance for Refugees in Malawi"**

Duration: 1 January 2005 - 31 December 2006 (to be extended until 31 December 2007 - subject to approval)

Total project commitment: 6,079 mt

This PRRO is a continuation of WFP assistance to refugees in Malawi who were assisted under EMOP 10152.0 during the 2002/03 period. Since July 2002, WFP has provided food (maize meal, pulses and vegetable oil) to refugees at Dzaleka Refugee Camp in Dowa District. Due to increased numbers of refugees, Luwani Camp in Neno District was opened and WFP continues to support refugees at this camp as well. WFP also provides food to asylum seekers at the Karonga Transit Shelter in the north.

The PRRO has been extended in time twice and will now end in December 2007. Another project document is being prepared and is subject to approval. The overall goal of the PRRO is to ensure that refugees have access to basic food to maintain their minimum nutritional and dietary requirements until they attain self-sufficiency or are repatriated to their country of origin.

The objectives are to:

- maintain minimum nutritional and dietary standards among targeted refugees through general food distribution until refugees with access to land become productive and/or have businesses that provide supplementary income (Strategic Objective 1);
- mitigate the effects of natural disasters in refugee-affected areas by assisting environmental rehabilitation and improving the physical infrastructure (Strategic Objective 2); and
- increase female participation in management and distribution of WFP food (Strategic Objective 3).

WFP also is working with cooperating partners to implement food-for-work community projects that target local populations surrounding the two camps during the lean season. This is done in order to (i) provide an alternative coping mechanism for food insecure local community members; (ii) deter animosity between the refugee and local communities; and (iii) rehabilitate environmentally degraded land as a result of the influx of migration.

| <b>Expected outputs in 2007</b>   |               |             |              |
|---|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007: |               |             |              |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007</b>  | 6,160         | 5,040       | 11,200       |
| <b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>  | 6,168         | 5,032       | 11,200       |
| <b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>                                    | 6,160         | 5,040       | 11,200       |

### **Malawi Regional PRRO 10310.0: "Assistance to Populations in Southern Africa Vulnerable to Food Insecurity and the Impact of AIDS"**

Please refer to the Regional Bureau for Southern Africa section for the regional overview for this project, and also for the 'Resources to Raise in 2007', which have been aggregated at the regional level.

Country-specific outputs in 2007 are as follows:

*Projected 2007 Needs for WFP Projects and Operations  
Malawi*

**Expected outputs in 2007**

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

|  | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
|--|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| <b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007</b>                       | 566,946       | 337,953         | 904,899      |
| <b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>                   | 330,000       | 270,000         | 600,000      |
|  |               |                 |              |
|  | <b>Women</b>  | <b>Children</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplementary feeding</b> |               | 6,500           | 6,500        |
|  |               |                 |              |
|  | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b>             | 110,000       | 110,000         | 220,000      |
|  |               |                 |              |
|  | <b>Women</b>  | <b>Men</b>      | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>                      | 67,000        | 55,000          | 122,000      |

**d) Special Operations**

None

## Mozambique

### I. Objectives of WFP Assistance

Mozambique is one of the poorest countries in the world, with 54 percent of the population living below the poverty line. It is prone to a wide range of natural disasters, which regularly cause major damage and set back economic growth in the disaster affected areas. The devastating floods of 2000 and 2001 and the drought of 2002 and 2003 are recent examples of this propensity. The adult HIV/AIDS prevalence rate estimated at 16 percent (UNAIDS 2006) is further fuelling the vulnerability of the country by attacking people's lives and livelihoods and undermining development gains. Mozambique currently cares for some 1.6 million orphans, 20 percent of whom lost their parent(s) due to AIDS. Education, health and nutrition indicators have all improved considerably and the Human Development Index has risen steadily, but is still one of the lowest in the world, ranking 168 out of 177 countries.

In response to relief and recovery dynamics, WFP's programme in Mozambique addresses a variety of areas that are closely aligned with national policies, strategies and programmes:

- disaster mitigation, preparedness and response: improved development of infrastructure and relief response mechanisms (MDG1);
- livelihoods protection and promotion: increased community asset creation, district development and community social welfare programmes (MDG1);
- social protection: strengthened community safety nets for orphans and vulnerable children (MDG1, MDG6);
- health and nutrition: greater success of HIV/AIDS care and treatment programmes (home-based care, anti-retroviral therapy, prevention of mother-to-child transmission) and rehabilitation of malnourished children (MDG6, MDG4); and
- education: improved enrolment and attendance in primary schools with particular attention to girls and orphans and vulnerable children (MDG2, MDG3).

WFP's programmes prioritize areas of recurrent food insecurity, particularly in the south and centre of the country. Selection of beneficiary groups is conducted by partners and government counterparts through a direct selection process at community level and through institutional mechanisms in the health, education and social welfare sectors.

In conjunction with the delivery of direct food support to identified target groups, WFP aims to work with Government counterparts to establish greater capacity for the development of national food based support mechanisms within the relevant sectors. WFP's assistance in Mozambique addresses Strategic Objectives 2 – 5.

| Project Type       | Resources to Raise in 2007 |              |            |              |               | Estimated Value<br>(US\$ million) |
|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
|                    | (mt)                       |              |            |              |               |                                   |
|                    | Cereals                    | Oil          | Pulses     | Other        | Total         |                                   |
| Country Programme  | 21,170                     | 1,330        | 619        | 1,091        | 24,210        | 15.1                              |
| <b>Grand Total</b> | <b>21,170</b>              | <b>1,330</b> | <b>619</b> | <b>1,091</b> | <b>24,210</b> | <b>15.1</b>                       |

## **II. WFP-assisted projects and operations**

### **a) Development projects and activities**

#### **Mozambique CP 10446.0: "Country Programme - Mozambique"**

Mozambique's Country Programme (CP) (2007-2009) was prepared in line with the UNDAF 2007-2009, which in turn was elaborated on the basis of the draft new Poverty Reduction Strategic Plan (PARPA II). WFP will contribute to joint UNDAF outcomes in the areas of education, social protection and HIV/AIDS through this CP.

The strategic focus of the operation is to strengthen national capacity to respond to the triple threat of food insecurity, HIV/AIDS and weakening government capacity. WFP's focus will be on human capital through school feeding with the aim of improved participation in primary education, and on HIV/AIDS through support to community safety net systems, with the aim of a Government-coordinated, systematic involvement of civil society organizations in the delivery of safety net services that promote an improved protective environment for orphans and vulnerable children. In these areas, food complements contributions from other partners and WFP can align and integrate its activities into existing and emerging national programmes. This increases opportunities to support the sustainable strengthening of government capacity for national solutions, strengthening national ownership and promoting more sources for support to WFP target groups.

The CP will contribute to MDGs 1, 2, 3 and 6. The target group within the hungry poor is children, in particular orphans and vulnerable children and girls. The CP is in line with WFP's Enhanced Commitments to Women and addresses WFP's Strategic Objectives 2 - 5.

#### **Mozambique 10446.0, Component 1: "Education and Child Development"**

Duration: 1 January 2007 - 31 December 2009

Total project commitment: 45,079 mt

Subject to approval

The food-for-education (FFE) programme aims at maintaining access to education for children from poor households, and at improving learning and school performance by relieving short-term hunger. The main objectives are to support the Government's efforts to increase enrolment and attendance rates in primary schools, particularly for girls and orphans, and enable completion of primary and secondary education. WFP has provided food assistance to boarding schools since 1977, and day schools since 2002. Predictable and continuous support to the education system, through the FFE programme, is critical to achieving the expected impact.

The FFE programme addresses the gap between lower and upper primary education by providing school meals as well as take-home rations (THRs) for girls and orphans and vulnerable children. In addition, WFP works closely with FAO to provide support to vulnerable children participating in agricultural and life skills training in Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools. Complementary activities in support of health, water and sanitation and the environment are also implemented.

During the new CP period, WFP will work closely with Ministry of Education and other stakeholders to identify appropriate strategies for the development of a national FFE programme.

This process has already been put in place to facilitate the gradual hand-over of food support to boarding schools to the Government and may eventually extend to primary schools as well.

This Component addresses MDG 2 and 3 and WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5:

- support access to education and reduce gender disparity in access to education and skills training; and
- strengthen the capacities of countries and regions to establish and manage food-assistance and hunger-reduction programmes.

| <b>Expected outputs in 2007</b>   |               |             |              |
|---|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007: |               |             |              |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007</b>  | 100,888       | 143,852     | 244,740      |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b>                              | 9,500         | 11,500      | 21,000       |
|   | <b>Girls</b>  | <b>Boys</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of children given school meals</b>  | 97,838        | 137,902     | 235,740      |
| <b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>   | 23,000        | 12,000      | 35,000       |
| <b>of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals</b>                               | 23,000        | 12,000      | 35,000       |

**Mozambique CP 10446.0, Component 2: "Support to a Community Safety Net System"**

Duration: 1 January 2007 - 31 December 2009

Total project commitment: 21,605 mt

Subject to approval

This Component aims to support the development of the Government's capacity to manage safety-net systems in the context of HIV/AIDS, as well as to provide assistance to food insecure orphans and other children, particularly those made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS.

HIV/AIDS is one of the main priorities identified in the Mozambican Government's new Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan (PARPA 2006-2009) and in the 2007-2009 UNDAF. The community safety-net approach will especially contribute to joint outcomes in the areas of Social Protection and HIV/AIDS through increased capacity at community and household level to prevent and mitigate the negative effects of HIV/AIDS, particularly on children.

Food assistance is expected to compensate for the burden which caring for the orphans and vulnerable children may place on household resources and to serve as a basic contribution to the daily food requirement of the child.

The Component will provide monthly food assistance to an average of 43,500 orphans and vulnerable children supported through community-based activities and institutional care programmes in the most vulnerable districts in central and southern Mozambique. Through this community safety-net activity WFP will work closely with relevant stakeholders at all levels to strengthen the capacity of decentralized authorities mandated to coordinate and implement

associated programmes. The Ministry of Women and Social Action (MMAS) is the leading government entity for the coordination and implementation of the Component.

This Component addresses following Strategic Objectives 2, 3 and 5, in line with MDGs 1, 4-7.

| <b>Expected outputs in 2007</b>   |               |             |              |
|---|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007: |               |             |              |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007</b>  | 15,500        | 27,500      | 43,000       |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b>                              | 22,144        | 20,856      | 43,000       |

**b) Emergency Operations**

None

**c) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations**

**Mozambique Regional PRRO 10310.0: "Assistance to Populations in Southern Africa Vulnerable to Food Insecurity and the Impact of AIDS"**

Please refer to the Regional Bureau for Southern Africa section for the regional overview for this project, and also for the 'Resources to Raise in 2007', which have been aggregated at the regional level.

| <b>Expected outputs in 2007</b>   |               |                 |              |
|---|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007: |               |                 |              |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007</b>  | 385,417       | 389,083         | 774,500      |
| <b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>                                    | 40,000        | 40,000          | 80,000       |
|   | <b>Women</b>  | <b>Children</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplementary feeding</b>                  |               | 20,800          | 20,800       |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b>                              | 172,577       | 164,923         | 337,500      |
|   | <b>Girls</b>  | <b>Boys</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of children given school meals</b>  | 17,200        | 22,800          | 40,000       |
| <b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>   | 38,700        | 51,300          | 90,000       |
|   | <b>Women</b>  | <b>Men</b>      | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>                                       | 30,000        | 30,000          | 60,000       |

**d) Special Operations**

None

## Namibia

### I. Objectives of WFP Assistance

Namibia, which has the sixth highest prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS in the world (23 percent of Namibians aged 15 to 49 are HIV positive), is hit hard by the 'triple threat' of HIV/AIDS, food insecurity and a weakened capacity for the provision of social services. With around 35 percent of the population living on less than US\$1 per day, 22 percent undernourished (as defined by FAO), and around a third of households supporting one or more of the country's 150,000 orphans, targeted interventions are imperative.

While the country's economy depends on the mining sector, about half the population rely on subsistence agriculture, characterized by low productivity and high variability due to water scarcity, erratic rainfall, poor soil and low capacity to support intensive production methods. As a result, Namibia suffers from recurring droughts, perennial food deficits and high malnutrition rates.

In the immediate post independence period of 1990 - 1996, WFP provided school meals and drought relief. WFP returned to Namibia in 1999 to provide assistance to a huge influx of Angolan refugees. Although the situation in Angola has improved and UNHCR/IOM's repatriation programme was a success, about 6,000 refugees remain in northern Namibia. WFP will continue supporting them with food aid in 2007 pending durable solutions such as local integration.

Following the Government's drought appeal in November 2003, WFP commenced support to over 100,000 children affected by HIV/AIDS, poverty and food insecurity. In December 2005, the Government of Namibia and WFP agreed to continue food support to orphans and vulnerable children through the regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) from 2006 through 2007, with a clear exit strategy of transferring the children to the government social grants programme. WFP support is in line with the Government's overarching Vision 2030, contributing directly towards achieving MDGs 1, 4 and 6. Assistance in Namibia addresses WFP's Strategic Objectives 2 – 5.

| Project Type        | Resources to Raise in 2007 |           |            |            |              | Estimated Value<br>(US\$ million) |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
|                     | (mt)                       |           |            |            |              |                                   |
|                     | Cereals                    | Oil       | Pulses     | Other      | Total        |                                   |
| Single Country PRRO | 864                        | 47        | 130        | 173        | 1,214        | 0.6                               |
| <b>Grand Total</b>  | <b>864</b>                 | <b>47</b> | <b>130</b> | <b>173</b> | <b>1,214</b> | <b>0.6</b>                        |

### II. WFP-assisted projects and operations

#### a) Development projects and activities

None

#### b) Emergency Operations

None

### **c) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations**

#### **Namibia PRRO 10543.0: "Assistance to Refugees and Asylum Seekers Residing in Camp in Namibia"**

Duration: 1 January 2007 - 31 December 2008

Total project commitment: 6,069 mt

Subject to approval

WFP has been providing food assistance to refugees in Namibia who fled the Angolan civil war since 1999. This operation builds on the emergency operation 10145.1 "Assistance to Angolan Refugees in Namibia" which ended in December 2006.

As the situation in Angola improved over time and mainly due to UNHCR/IOM-organized repatriation operations, the number of refugees residing in Namibia gradually decreased to about 6,000 persons. Most of the beneficiaries of food assistance are Angolan refugees and there is a small number of asylum seekers arriving from the countries of the Great Lakes region such as DRC, Rwanda and Burundi. The refugees and asylum seekers are settled at the Osire camp in central Namibia.

The UNHCR/WFP Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) carried out in April 2006 concluded that refugees and asylum seekers in the Osire camp rely on regular WFP food distribution for food security. In the event of termination of food assistance, refugees and asylum seekers' nutritional status will deteriorate in a matter of months. It also confirmed that they remain highly vulnerable, with no access to arable land, labour market or higher education opportunities. The prevalence of moderate acute malnutrition remains high among children below 5 years and needs to be continuously monitored to avoid cases of severely acute malnutrition.

The immediate objectives of WFP assistance under PRRO 10543.0 are to:

- protect Angolan and other refugee and asylum seekers' livelihoods at Osire camp and enhance their resilience to shocks (Strategic Objective 2).
- support the improved nutrition and health status of Angolan and non-Angolan children below the age of 5 through the supplementary feeding centre (Strategic Objective 3); and
- support the Government in its effort toward local integration of Angolan refugees by introducing three-month food ration to those locally integrated (Strategic Objective 5).

| <b>Expected outputs in 2007</b>   |               |                 |              |
|---|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007: |               |                 |              |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007</b>  | 2,820         | 3,180           | 6,000        |
| <b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>  | 2,820         | 3,180           | 6,000        |
| <b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>                                    | 2,820         | 3,180           | 6,000        |
|   | <b>Women</b>  | <b>Children</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplementary feeding</b>                  |               | 40              | 40           |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b>                              | 479           | 541             | 1,020        |

**Namibia Regional PRRO 10310.0: "Assistance to Populations in Southern Africa Vulnerable to Food Insecurity and the Impact of AIDS"**

Please refer to the Regional Bureau for Southern Africa section for the regional overview for this project, and also for the 'Resources to Raise in 2007', which have been aggregated at the regional level.

Country-specific outputs in 2007 are as follows:

| <b>Expected outputs in 2007</b>   |               |                 |              |
|---|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007: |               |                 |              |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007</b>  | 56,610        | 54,680          | 111,290      |
| <b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>                                    | 48,960        | 47,040          | 96,000       |
|   | <b>Women</b>  | <b>Children</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplementary feeding</b>                  |               | 10,000          | 10,000       |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b>                              | 56,610        | 54,680          | 111,290      |
|   | <b>Women</b>  | <b>Men</b>      | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>                                   | 255           | 245             | 500          |
| <b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>                                       | 2,332         | 2,458           | 4,790        |

**d) Special Operations**

None

## **Swaziland**

### **I. Objectives of WFP Assistance**

The Kingdom of Swaziland has a population of 1.1 million on 17,000 square kilometres of land. Its Human Development Index rating fell from 137 in 2004 to 147 in 2005 (UNDP). An estimated 69 percent of the population lives below the poverty line. While 70 percent of the population depends on agriculture to sustain livelihood, the past five years of consecutive drought left many households food insecure. A domestic maize shortfall of over 80,000 mt of cereals is estimated for 2005/2006 crop season.

Abject poverty combined with the high adult HIV prevalence rate of 33.4 percent (UNAIDS) contribute to the weak economic performance. About 63,000 children are orphans (2006), a number projected to rise to 120,000 in 2010. Children head 15 percent of the total households. Life expectancy has dropped to 32.5 years, the lowest in the world.

WFP has been providing support towards alleviating poverty, hunger and the impact of HIV/AIDS since 2002. In partnership with other stakeholders, efforts have been made to uplift the nutrition and health status of the people. However 12 percent of the population is still malnourished (UNDP, 2005) and although this is linked to the health status of mothers, malnutrition is more prominent in children.

Interventions are closely linked to all MDGs and WFP's Strategic Objectives:

- protecting livelihoods in crisis situations and enhance resilience to shock for general food distribution, support to anti-retroviral therapy, TB, prevention of mother-to-child transmission patients and/or their families and food for work beneficiaries (Strategic Objective 2);
- supporting access to education for primary school beneficiaries (Strategic Objective 4);
- supporting the improved nutrition and health status of children and mothers under the mother and child health (MCH) and orphans and vulnerable children under the Neighbourhood Care Points beneficiaries (Strategic Objective 3); and
- increasing the capacity of the Government to address food insecurity through support to Vulnerability Assessment Committee and Food Security Consortium (Strategic Objective 5).

### **II. WFP-assisted projects and operations**

#### **a) Development projects and activities**

None

#### **b) Emergency Operations**

None

**c) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations**

**Swaziland Regional PRRO 10310.0: "Assistance to Populations in Southern Africa Vulnerable to Food Insecurity and the Impact of AIDS"**

Please refer to the Regional Bureau for Southern Africa section for the regional overview for this project, and also for the 'Resources to Raise in 2007', which have been aggregated at the regional level.

Country-specific outputs in 2007 are as follows:

| <b>Expected outputs in 2007</b>   |               |                 |              |
|---|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007: |               |                 |              |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007</b>  | 112,600       | 87,400          | 200,000      |
| <b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>                                    | 26,000        | 24,000          | 50,000       |
|   | <b>Women</b>  | <b>Children</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplementary feeding</b>                  | 38,400        | 61,600          | 100,000      |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b>                              | 16,800        | 13,200          | 30,000       |
|   | <b>Women</b>  | <b>Men</b>      | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>                                   | 275           | 1,100           | 1,375        |
| <b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>                                       | 2,565         | 1,500           | 4,065        |

**d) Special Operations**

None

## Zambia

### I. Objectives of WFP Assistance

Zambia ranks 166 out of 177 countries in the 2005 UNDP Human Development Index. Of Zambia's current population of 10.7 million, about two-thirds cannot meet their basic nutritional needs, 23 percent of all households are headed by women, and 20 percent of all children under 19 are orphans. The impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic – 16 percent prevalence amongst 15 to 49 year olds - further exacerbates vulnerability.

Food production levels in Zambia continue to be highly variable from year to year. The 2004/2005 agricultural season was characterized by poor rainfall resulting in drought and crop failure. The national vulnerability assessment committee concluded that 1.4 million people were in need of emergency food assistance. The 2005/2006 situation has generally improved following adequate rainfall. A June 2006 rapid assessment recorded improved staple food availability and access, with isolated pockets of food insecurity, particularly in valley areas. The assessment noted the excessive sale of produce by households to pay debts, school fees and medical expenses and predicted that household stocks would be exhausted earlier than the traditional lean season.

WFP Zambia operations have been designed to respond to:

- chronic food insecurity in low capacity households through food assistance programmes to education, health and livelihood development; and
- natural disasters, saving lives and livelihoods through the provision of emergency assistance.

Programme outcomes contribute to six of the eight MDGs in support of Government priorities and areas of concentration identified by the UNDAF. Assistance in Zambia addresses WFP's Strategic Objectives 1 - 5.

For over 30 years, Zambia has maintained an open-door policy, consistently granting asylum to refugees from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Burundi. WFP provides food assistance to refugees resident in camps and settlements. Numbers requiring assistance have steadily decreased over the years with the organized repatriation of Angolan refugees.

| Resources to Raise in 2007 |               |            |              |              |               |                                   |
|----------------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| Project Type               | (mt)          |            |              |              |               | Estimated Value<br>(US\$ million) |
|                            | Cereals       | Oil        | Pulses       | Other        | Total         |                                   |
| Country Programme          | 5,463         | 545        | 996          | 3,869        | 10,873        | 7.0                               |
| Single Country PRRO        | 5,229         | 208        | 2,366        | 3,395        | 11,198        | 7.2                               |
| <b>Grand Total</b>         | <b>10,692</b> | <b>753</b> | <b>3,362</b> | <b>7,264</b> | <b>22,071</b> | <b>14.2</b>                       |

### II. WFP-assisted projects and operations

#### a) Development projects and activities

Zambia CP 10447.0: "Country Programme - Zambia"

This new Country Programme (CP) has been formulated in close collaboration with Government, donors, UN agencies and key partners and focuses on priorities identified in the Fifth National Development Plan. The overall goal of the project is to strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of Government to provide social safety nets so as to assist hungry poor households to meet their education, health and nutrition needs on a sustainable basis, while enhancing their ability to cope with external shocks.

The intended outcomes of the CP are:

- greater well-being for the hungry poor through improved health and nutrition practices, a diversified livelihood profile and increased capacity of households and communities to create and rehabilitate assets (Strategic Objectives 2 and 3);
- enhanced self-sufficiency and future income earning capability for children from poor, food-insecure households through improved literacy, numeracy, life skills and HIV prevention education (Strategic Objectives 4); and
- enhanced national capability to institute and manage successful national food assistance programmes for on-site school feeding, improved health and nutrition and coherent disaster management and mitigation (Strategic Objective 5).

**Zambia CP 10447.0, Component 1: "Assistance to Basic Education"**

Duration: 1 January 2007 - 31 December 2010

Total project commitment: 18,295 mt

Subject to approval

One of the major challenges identified in the national educational policy is to increase the enrolment and retention of all children of school-going age in primary education, particularly orphaned children and those from vulnerable, low-capacity households. These children are often kept out of school to assist with family revenue and or from lack of access. WFP will support national efforts to expand access in order to advance progress on enrolment in, and completion of, basic education particularly for vulnerable children.

Under the previous CP, over 102,000 children were fed at 250 schools in food-insecure and educationally disadvantaged districts in Southern, Western and Eastern Provinces. At the specific request of the Government of Zambia, which has prioritized education in the Fifth National Development Plan, it is proposed to increase the beneficiary figures for this Component from 110,000 in 2007 to an annual average of around 210,000 primary students at about 400 schools in 10 districts in Southern, Western, and Eastern Provinces. It is anticipated that this will secure an annual 10 percent increase in enrolment and attendance rates in beneficiary schools compared to initial baseline data.

### Expected outputs in 2007

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

|  | Female | Male   | Total   |
|--|--------|--------|---------|
| <b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007</b>           | 53,900 | 56,100 | 110,000 |
| <b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b> | 53,900 | 56,100 | 110,000 |
|  |        |        |         |
|  | Girls  | Boys   | Total   |
| <b>Number of children given school meals</b>                       | 53,900 | 56,100 | 110,000 |

### **Zambia CP 10447.0, Component 2: "Nutritional Programme for Vulnerable Groups and Health and Nutrition Education"**

Duration: 1 January 2007 - 31 December 2010

Total project commitment: 18,111 mt

Subject to approval

In line with the Fifth National Development Plan, this Component will be part of a comprehensive programme to:

- reduce early childhood mortality associated with malnutrition;
- reduce maternal malnutrition; and
- complement national TB and anti-retroviral therapy (ART) programmes with nutritional and adherence support to increase compliance among food-insecure patients.

Key activities include the provision of fortified blended food, the strengthening of capacity in nutrition centres at provincial, district and community levels and the enhancement of health and nutrition education activities at community level.

In the targeted communities, food-insecure pregnant and lactating women with children under 2 will receive a micro-nutrient rich supplement. Severely and moderately malnourished children will be a core target group. The caseload will be broadened to include food-insecure beneficiaries under the programme for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS (PMTCT).

The compound effect of an escalating HIV/AIDS epidemic continues to pose a severe economic and social challenge to Zambia. In response, the Government began providing free ARV drugs in May 2005 and continues to scale up its efforts throughout the country. At the request of the Government, WFP will provide nutritional support to food-insecure patients, refining the modalities of the programme for eventual handover to the National Aids Council.

In addition, to help reduce the number of repeat TB/HIV/AIDS beneficiaries, WFP activities will include specific health and nutrition education and counselling. Activities will be closely coordinated with Government agencies and other partners.

| <b>Expected outputs in 2007</b>   |               |                 |              |
|---|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007: |               |                 |              |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007</b>  | 56,230        | 53,370          | 109,600      |
|   | <b>Women</b>  | <b>Children</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplementary feeding</b>                  | 3,000         | 19,600          | 22,600       |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b>                              | 56,230        | 53,370          | 109,600      |

**Zambia CP 10447.0, Component 3: "Food for Assets"**

Duration: 1 January 2007 - 31 December 2010

Total project commitment: 15,795 mt

Subject to approval

In times of disaster, the low capacity of community-based management structures increases people's vulnerability and curtails their ability to cope. The hungry poor are usually unable to create and maintain such structures due to lack of adequate knowledge of good management practices and inability to interrupt their quest for basic needs to spare the time for training activities.

The long-term objective of this Component is for rural communities and households, particularly those headed by women, in food insecure districts to improve their livelihood and food security opportunities while increasing their resilience to natural disasters. The immediate objectives are to:

- enhance the capacities of community-based structures to create, manage and maintain their assets;
- improve access of the targeted households and communities to skills training (health and nutrition education, HIV/AIDS awareness and income generating activities); and
- strengthen the capacity of relevant national institutions and development partners to respond rapidly and effectively to drought and other natural disasters, through selective transfer of skills and capacity.

| <b>Expected outputs in 2007</b>   |               |             |              |
|---|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007: |               |             |              |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007</b>  | 21,421        | 23,579      | 45,000       |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b>                              | 21,421        | 23,579      | 45,000       |
|   | <b>Women</b>  | <b>Men</b>  | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>                                   | 3,781         | 3,719       | 7,500        |
| <b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>                                       | 3,781         | 3,719       | 7,500        |

**b) Emergency Operations**

None

**c) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations**

**Zambia PRRO 10071.2: "Food Assistance for Refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo and Angola"**

Duration: 1 January 2006 - 31 December 2007

Total project commitment: 33,586 mt

2007 is the second year of this two-year operation, which provides relief and recovery assistance to refugees from Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo. WFP Zambia has been providing food assistance to the refugees located in five camps since 1999. The number of Angolan refugees has declined steadily since the end of civil war. Since the start of the voluntary Angolan repatriation operation July 2003, 45,662 refugees have returned home. Based on UNHCR and Government estimates, allowing for repatriation, populations weaned off food assistance and small influxes, the projected number of refugees requiring food assistance is expected to be about 67,000 in 2007.

The overall goal of this Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) is to save lives by providing secure access to food and safeguarding the nutritional status of the refugees until they attain food self-sufficiency or are repatriated to their country of origin. The operation objectives are:

- reduce and/or stabilize the crude mortality rate among refugee beneficiaries (Strategic Objective 1);
- reduce and/or stabilize the prevalence of acute malnutrition among beneficiaries and improve the nutritional status of vulnerable refugees as well as pregnant women and lactating mothers, the chronically ill and tuberculosis patients (Strategic Objective 3); and
- facilitate the return of refugees in line with an organized voluntary repatriation exercise.

| <b>Expected outputs in 2007</b>   |               |                 |              |
|---|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007: |               |                 |              |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007</b>  | 34,840        | 32,160          | 67,000       |
| <b>Number of refugee beneficiaries</b>  | 34,840        | 32,160          | 67,000       |
| <b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>                                    | 34,840        | 32,160          | 67,000       |
|   | <b>Women</b>  | <b>Children</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplementary feeding</b>                  | 1,700         | 4,000           | 5,700        |

**Zambia Regional PRRO 10310.0: "Assistance to Populations in Southern Africa Vulnerable to Food Insecurity and the Impact of AIDS"**

Please refer to the Regional Bureau for Southern Africa section for the regional overview for this project, and also for the 'Resources to Raise in 2007', which have been aggregated at the regional level.

Country-specific outputs in 2007 are as follows:

| <b>Expected outputs in 2007</b>   |               |             |              |
|---|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007: |               |             |              |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007</b>  | 357,452       | 293,848     | 651,300      |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b>                              | 357,452       | 293,848     | 651,300      |
|   | <b>Girls</b>  | <b>Boys</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of children given school meals</b>  | 76,500        | 73,500      | 150,000      |
| <b>Number of children given take-home rations</b>   | 19,125        | 18,375      | 37,500       |
| <b>of whom: receiving both take-home rations and school meals</b>                               | 19,125        | 18,375      | 37,500       |
|   | <b>Women</b>  | <b>Men</b>  | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>                                   | 1,020         | 980         | 2,000        |
| <b>Number of participants in food-for-work activities</b>                                       | 15,300        | 14,700      | 30,000       |

**d) Special Operations**

None

## **Zimbabwe**

### **I. Objectives of WFP Assistance**

Food production in Zimbabwe, previously the breadbasket of the Southern Africa region, has remained below subsistence levels since 2000. The fall of food production in the last five years is attributed to a combination of factors including general economic stress in the country, acute shortage of farm inputs in particular fertilizer and draught power, as well as significant periods of drought. In addition Government capacity to import food has similarly been affected by the declining economy and particularly as a result of foreign exchange shortages. Food insecurity in Zimbabwe has partly been attributed to the "Triple Threat" of food insecurity, high HIV and AIDS prevalence, and a weakened capacity for social service delivery that has plagued the region. In Zimbabwe, the "fast track" land reform exercise that has been slow to achieve its stated results, and related economic difficulties characterized by hyperinflation and a rapidly devaluing local currency, have further exacerbated the reversal in food production.

This combination of factors precipitated a food crisis in the country, leading WFP to launch a major emergency operation in 2002 involving, at its height, the distribution of food to over 5.5 million people.

Due to favourable rainfall, the food security situation in Zimbabwe improved somewhat following the April 2006 harvest. However production remains inadequate to meet internal needs. The 2006 maize harvest is estimated at 1,100,000 mt (FAO estimated mid range), against a human consumption requirement of 1.4 million mt. Maize grain, while sold at subsidized prices, remains out of reach for very many vulnerable households, noting that year-on-year price inflation exceeds 1,200 percent. Preliminary results of the 2006 Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee indicate 1.4 million people, about 17 percent of the rural population, will need humanitarian support to enable them meet their basic food requirements, especially at the critical 'lean' period in the 2006/2007 agricultural marketing season. WFP's continuing programme in Zimbabwe seeks to use food assistance to preserve livelihoods and safeguard the nutritional status of children and those affected by HIV and AIDS. The 2007 programme addresses WFP Strategic Objectives 2-4 and will include two components:

- targeted interventions for orphans and vulnerable children, for HIV/AIDS affected and for displaced vulnerable populations to be implemented throughout the year; and
- short-term assistance for most vulnerable people in highly food insecure districts during the lean season, December 2006 - March 2007.

Activities are in line with MDGs 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6.

### **II. WFP-assisted projects and operations**

#### **a) Development projects and activities**

None

#### **b) Emergency Operations**

None

#### **c) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations**

**Zimbabwe Regional PRRO 10310.0: "Assistance to Populations in Southern Africa Vulnerable to Food Insecurity and the Impact of AIDS"**

Please refer to the Regional Bureau for Southern Africa section for the regional overview for this project, and also for the 'Resources to Raise in 2007', which have been aggregated at the regional level.

Country-specific outputs in 2007 are as follows:

| <b>Expected outputs in 2007</b>   |               |                 |              |
|---|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007: |               |                 |              |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007</b>  | 984,792       | 928,269         | 1,913,061    |
| <b>Number of IDP beneficiaries</b>  | 67,600        | 62,400          | 130,000      |
| <b>Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution</b>                                    | 52,000        | 480,000         | 532,000      |
|   | <b>Women</b>  | <b>Children</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplementary feeding</b>                  | 1,500         | 6,000           | 7,500        |
|   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes</b>                              | 134,191       | 123,869         | 258,060      |
|   | <b>Girls</b>  | <b>Boys</b>     | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of children given school meals</b>  | 250,000       | 250,000         | 500,000      |
|   | <b>Women</b>  | <b>Men</b>      | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>Number of participants in food-for-training activities</b>                                   | 2,600         | 2,400           | 5,000        |

**d) Special Operations**

None