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**Executive Board  
First Regular Session**

**Rome, 11–14 February 2002**

# PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

## Agenda item 8

***For approval***



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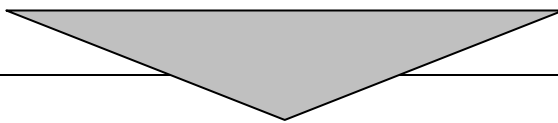
## PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION— UGANDA 10121.0

### Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Refugees, Displaced Persons and Vulnerable Groups in Uganda

<b>Number of beneficiaries</b>	<b>1,029,415</b>
<b>Duration of project</b>	<b>36 months (1 April 2002–31 March 2005)</b>
<b>Cost (United States dollars)</b>	
<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	<b>102,973,763</b>
<b>Total food cost</b>	<b>40,469,114</b>

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# Note to the Executive Board



**This document is submitted for approval by the Executive Board.**

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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# Executive Summary

General development indicators in Uganda have improved in recent years, yet several concurrent and protracted emergencies continue to cause population upheavals in the north and west of the country. At present, more than half a million internally displaced persons (IDPs) require assistance. A further 150,000 Sudanese refugees are in settlements in Uganda, with little immediate prospect of return. Both of these situations require food assistance across a spectrum of interventions ranging from emergency care and maintenance to rehabilitation and recovery.

The protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) expansion envisages an increase in the self-sufficiency of substantial numbers of IDPs over a three-year period. Relief interventions (including supplementary feeding) and/or as a return/reintegration package, will continue to constitute the majority of food aid inputs. IDP beneficiary numbers are expected to reduce significantly to 115,000 by the beginning of the third year. By contrast, the refugee caseload will remain above 100,000, though at reduced ration levels as government land allocation enhances livelihoods.

Some 292,000 primary schoolchildren in refugee, IDP and host population areas will receive a cooked breakfast or lunch as part of an expanding programme aimed at enhancing attendance and learning. This will be linked with current government priorities under the Universal Primary Education scheme.

Opportunities to increase assets through food-based activities will be extended to some 48,000 beneficiaries in the first year of the PRRO, with a further 23,000 beneficiaries added in each subsequent year. In addition, the PRRO will assist some 11,300 individuals who are being provided with residential and/or rehabilitative care through partners, including former abductees and those assisted through AIDS service organizations.

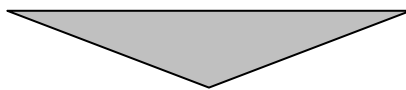
Performance indicators have been developed for each programme component. Placing special emphasis on gender issues, the programme objectives are to contribute towards: the maintenance of nutritional and dietary standards for IDPs and refugees; an improvement in self-reliance through the creation of assets in the early stages of resettlement; improved attendance and enhanced learning capacity of children, especially girls, and enhanced social support systems for extremely vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

The PRRO will assist refugees in settlements in five districts and IDPs in four districts bordering southern Sudan and the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). A small component involving food-for-assets and social support is incorporated for northeastern Karamoja, the poorest region in Uganda, following the conclusion of WFP's emergency operation (EMOP) for assistance for drought. WFP will work with at least 16 non-governmental organization (NGO) partners, and with sister United Nations agencies and government line ministries. Efforts will be made to link the programme more closely to district development plans and to ensure complementarity with longer-term development strategies.

The PRRO design addresses the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation of PRRO 6176.00 of June 2001.



## Draft Decision



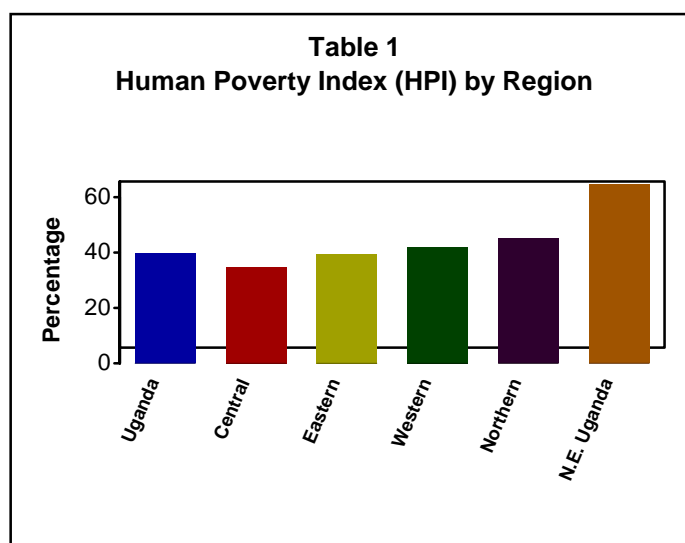
The Board approves PRRO for Uganda 10121.0—Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Refugees, Displaced Persons and Vulnerable Groups in Uganda (WFP/EB.1/2002/8/2).



## CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

### Economic Progress

1. Uganda has achieved steady improvements during the last decade in the economic, political and social spheres. Notwithstanding, it still has a lower human development index and higher poverty index than Kenya or the United Republic of Tanzania, its partners in the newly formed East African Community. The 2001 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report ranks Uganda 141<sup>st</sup> among 162 countries. Although annual growth rates have exceeded 5 percent over the past decade, contributing to a reduction in poverty levels from 56 to 41 percent from 1992/1993 to 1998/1999, there are significant disparities in income distribution, with 41 percent of the population still living on less than US\$1 a day.
2. About 85 percent of Uganda's estimated 22 million people live in rural areas. The agricultural sector accounts for 42 percent of the gross domestic product, of which 56 percent is subsistence production for household consumption.<sup>1</sup> Yet at any one time about 40 percent of the population is food insecure, with up to 60 percent of household expenditure being spent on food.<sup>2</sup> Selected economic figures (Table 1) indicate a continuing bias in development performance, to the detriment of those northern and western areas served under the PRRO.



3. Uganda is afflicted by several concurrent and protracted emergencies that continue to cause population upheavals, particularly in the north and west of the country. By mid-2000, the number of people in settlements dependent on food assistance had risen to 732,000. Among these, the number of refugees had remained fairly constant, but the number of IDPs had more than doubled since 1999 in the wake of further attacks by the Lords Resistance Army (LRA) in Gulu and Kitgum districts in the north and the Alliance of Democratic Forces in the west.

<sup>1</sup> MFPED/MAAIF, Plan for the Modernisation of Agriculture: Eradicating Poverty in Uganda, August 2000.

<sup>2</sup> Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED), Poverty Status Report, 1999.



4. The IDP population declined in the relative calm of 2001, as some IDPs resumed cultivation in their home areas, while others moved to satellite settlements nearer to their original homes. But there were again sporadic violent attacks on civilians by rebels in northern Gulu district in late 2001.
5. There are no immediate prospects for the return of 150,000 Sudanese refugees hosted in the adjoining areas of northern Uganda. However, not all are receiving food assistance, for under the joint government/Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Self-reliance Strategy (SRS), the focus of assistance has shifted from care and maintenance to local settlement and self-sufficiency in food production. Despite severe funding constraints, most refugees now have access to government-provided land, and receive reduced food aid rations.
6. Gender inequalities in Uganda persist. The Gender-related Development Index, valued at 0.428, ranks Uganda 128<sup>th</sup> out of 146 countries. Disparities occur in two main respects: access to education and distribution of income between the sexes. Among IDPs, additional incentives are required for gender parity in schools.
7. Life expectancy in northern Uganda is estimated at only 43 years owing to the impact of civil conflict and poverty, which is exacerbated by the effect of HIV/AIDS. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS in women between the ages of 15–26 is projected to be five times that of men. Overcrowded camps exacerbate the pandemic. The national rate of tuberculosis (TB), one of the most common diseases related to HIV/AIDS, is 138 per 100,000 people. General infant and maternal mortality rates in IDP settlements in the north are an unacceptable 172 per 1,000 and 1,200 per 100,000 live births, respectively.
8. The Universal Primary Education (UPE) programme introduced in January 1997 accords four children per family almost free primary education. More than half of the country's total education expenditure goes towards supporting 6.5 million children in primary school. For the displaced, however, attendance, particularly for girls, requires further incentives and investment. According to the 2001 Education Data Survey, only 79 percent of primary school-age children (6–12 years) are enrolled in school. The national gender parity index at the primary level is 9, indicating that (on aggregate) there is not a large gender gap in primary school attendance. Pupil drop-out rates are low in the early primary-school classes. However, the drop-out rate at primary levels 6 and 7 are considered high, at 15 percent for males and 26 percent for females. Factors affecting school attendance include distance to school, poverty, child labour requirements and school expenses. Approximately 24 percent of girls (as compared with 14 percent of boys) do not attend school because their labour is needed at home.

## Situation Analysis

### ➤ **General**

9. Prolonged civil strife grossly retards rural development, diverting much-needed resources to security operations. Available government funds have not been fully utilized owing to poor absorptive capacity at district level. Lack of infrastructure investments worsens the effects of periodic drought and flooding, particularly in the northern districts of Kotido, Moroto and Kitgum. Women and children are in many ways worst affected by this instability.



### 📌 **Food Security and Farming**

10. The national average area farmed per household has fallen from 3.6 to 2.5 ha in the past decade.<sup>3</sup> Only 28 percent (5 million ha) of arable land in Uganda is under cultivation. In Acholiland (Gulu and Kitgum), the figure is only 10 percent. Here, farming is largely unprofitable, as credit, market outlets and basic agricultural investment are lacking. Women account for 70 percent of the labour force, yet still have limited access to land.<sup>4</sup>
11. In refugee settlements in the north, the majority of people have been allocated formerly community-owned land by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). Refugees are given an agricultural plot of 0.3 ha/person. Refugees in Achol Pii settlement and former pastoralists living in camps in Adjumani and Moyo do not have official access to land.
12. Prolonged displacement in IDP camps causes the breakdown of social and cultural structures, leading to high abandonment rates (men leaving their families), teenage pregnancies, domestic violence, lack of care for vulnerable groups, poor incentives towards education, and a high risk of HIV infection. Ongoing insecurity and limited access to fields contribute to food insecurity and compromise the prospects for self-reliance.

### 📌 **Nutrition Indices**

13. With the exception of Achol Pii refugee settlement (still on full rations), malnutrition levels for the under-5 population have remained below 10 percent weight-for-height (z-score).<sup>5</sup> However, relatively high (and unchanging) malnutrition levels (above 10 percent) among children under 2.5 years have led WFP and UNHCR to fund a study to identify underlying causes. These are expected to be found in areas of feeding habits within households health and care factors. Except in the case of iron deficiency resulting mainly from malaria, data on micronutrient deficiency disease have been lacking in the PRRO target area. Consequently, UNHCR contracted the Institute of Child Health (London) to undertake a micronutrient study in selected refugee settlements, which commenced November 2001.
14. Nutritional data from Gulu, Kitgum and Bundibugyo indicate reasonable levels, below 7-percent global acute malnutrition. In Karamoja, malnutrition levels were relatively high in mid-2000 as a result of prolonged drought, dropping to 8-percent global acute malnutrition with 0.4-percent severe malnutrition by December 2000. Wide variations were found across the districts owing to crop failures. WFP and UNICEF have recently agreed to fund regular anthropometric surveys in all IDP settlement areas.

### 📌 **Education**

15. In northern Uganda only 27 percent of women above 15 years of age are literate; this drops to 6 percent in Karamoja. Furthermore, girls experience higher drop-out rates than boys, usually owing to early pregnancy and marriage. Poor families consider boys' education to be a better investment. The UPE initiative has doubled primary enrolment, but regular attendance remains problematic. Furthermore, many children attend school having eaten no breakfast or lunch; this results in poor attention spans and reduced learning.

<sup>3</sup> United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal, 2001 (FAO section).

<sup>4</sup> Ministry of Gender, National Action Plan for Women.

<sup>5</sup> Refugee Nutrition Information System, ACC/SCN: Global acute malnutrition levels among under-5s of 5–10 percent are usual in African populations in non-drought situations.



### 📌 *Environmental Damage*

16. Displacement exacerbates environmental degradation through intensive utilization of land, resulting in soil erosion and damage to the tree cover. Subsistence farming is augmented with charcoal production, slash-and-burn land clearing, cattle rustling and other non-sustainable practices. WFP sub-offices include training in the development and use of fuel-saving stoves in their workplans for 2001/2002.

### Government Recovery Policies and Programmes

17. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2001–2005, developed with active input from WFP, reflects Uganda's overarching goal of eliminating absolute poverty by 2017, a goal that is enshrined in the country's Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP). The PEAP aims to reduce poverty from the current level of 41 percent to around 10 percent by 2017. New administrative arrangements within the Government reflect this commitment. Gender disparities are beginning to be addressed, with 30 percent of all Local Council positions now reserved for women, and the Domestic Relations Bill and Land Bill are incorporating new provisions for female-headed households.
18. The Department of Disaster Preparedness and Refugees (DDPR), under the OPM, is responsible for the formulation of national policies for refugees and IDPs. A refugee bill will soon be submitted to Parliament. Policy regarding IDPs is not well developed and is complicated by internal and external security issues. The "protected villages" policy remains current, and no formal resettlement policy has been announced to date.

### Rationale

19. The PRRO expansion follows two years of assistance under PRRO 6176.00. The earlier phase was designed on the assumption that most IDPs would return home during 2000/2001. However, owing to continued rebel attacks, this did not occur. This expansion is designed to address the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation of June 2001, including: the design of the PRRO through a logframe exercise; the adjustment upwards of the reference ration to the World Health Organization-recommended 2,100 kcal per person per day; expansion of the school feeding component based on a district-specific strategy; enhanced monitoring of project impacts through post-distribution monitoring; a regular review of the recovery strategy; an enhanced focus on beneficiary number verification; continued attention to core relief activities; regular and methodical nutritional surveillance of IDP populations; and enhanced training for WFP and implementing partners field staff.
20. With current optimistic projections, three years is a realistic timeframe for the return and resettlement of Uganda's IDPs and the transition period necessary for their re-establishing livelihoods. Most IDPs in the west (Bundibugyo) will probably return in the first year.
21. The PRRO assumes a status quo in the refugee sector, with only a remote possibility of mass repatriation to the Sudan and incremental improvements in self-sufficiency tied to land allocation, market outlets and employment opportunities. Meanwhile the school feeding programme will expand to all displacement-affected areas, and by the second year, WFP and partner absorptive capacity will have reached its maximum in terms of food for assets and related programmes.

### 📌 *Linkages with the WFP Country Programme*

22. The expansion of the PRRO to March 2005 brings it in line with ongoing and anticipated development projects, allowing non-relief elements within the PRRO to be absorbed





thereafter within a new Country Programme (CP). Meanwhile, WFP complementary programmes include:

- **Marketing and production.** Since the inception of PRRO 6176.00 in 2000, WFP has procured about 2,500 tons of food commodities from small farmer groups. The CP's Agriculture and Marketing Support Activity will work closely with the United States Agency for International Development-funded Intensive Development of Export Agriculture project to develop the capacity of the smallholder sector. Local purchases directly from farmers' groups will increase to 5,000 tons annually, and some 50 small-scale farmers' associations will benefit from WFP-provided training in marketing. Associated food-for-assets micro-projects will also be undertaken to increase production among the most food insecure in the region.
- **School feeding.** The school-feeding component of the PRRO is linked to the Country Programme strategy and will be incorporated into the development programme once normalcy returns.

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## RECOVERY STRATEGY

### Beneficiary Needs

23. Under PRRO 10121.0, regular WFP beneficiary food needs assessments will include, but will not be limited to, nutrition surveys, joint food needs assessment missions (JFNAMs), emergency food needs assessment (EFNAs) and other participatory rural appraisal (PRA) techniques. These will be jointly agreed upon with other stakeholders and the food rations adjusted accordingly. Table 2 presents indicative figures.



TABLE 2: BENEFICIARIES AND RELATED TONNAGE  
(1 APRIL 2002–31 MARCH 2005)

Programme component	Beneficiary groups				Tonnage			
	Refugees	IDPs	Vulnerable groups <sup>1</sup>	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Relief <sup>2</sup>	117 000	542 000	0	<b>659 000</b>	50 581	31 577	22 187	<b>104 345</b>
Food-for-assets (FFA) <sup>3</sup>	13 500	43 900	6 000	<b>63 400</b>	4 636	6 869	6 869	<b>18 374</b>
Education <sup>4</sup>	104 000	176 000	0	<b>280 000</b>	13 098	14 005	14 062	<b>41 165</b>
Social support <sup>5</sup>	3 365	20 650	3 000	<b>27 015</b>	3 404	3 921	4 437	<b>11 762</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>237 865</b>	<b>782 550</b>	<b>9 000</b>	<b>1 029 415</b>	<b>71 719</b>	<b>56 372</b>	<b>47 555</b>	<b>175 646</b>

<sup>1</sup> Vulnerable groups in Karamoja, northeast Uganda.

<sup>2</sup> Beneficiaries counted as per the highest number.

<sup>3</sup> This is an average over three years and includes nationals in refugee-affected areas.

<sup>4</sup> Average figures over three years, including host populations.

<sup>5</sup> The social support ration provides for breakfast, lunch and dinner. These figures take into account that not all beneficiaries will receive a full package.

### 📌 *Protracted Relief for Refugees and IDPs*

24. The PRRO anticipates a refugee caseload of 117,000 in the first two years, which will drop to 107,000 in the third year as a small number of refugees achieve full self-sufficiency. By contrast, IDP beneficiary numbers are expected to decrease significantly, from 542,000 during the first year to 115,000 by the beginning of third year. Relief needs during the initial resettlement phase will remain high as people return to face overgrown land, poorly maintained infrastructure and additional expenditure on household reconstruction. Included in the relief needs is a three-month resettlement food package for IDPs. In IDP and refugee settlements receiving WFP assistance, WFP will provide 100 percent of food needs for extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs), i.e. those without family or community support, including the disabled, orphans and the lone elderly. These persons are estimated at 19,900 in the first two years and 11,150 in the third year. The community and/or partner organizations will select EVIs, and food will be provided for them through existing distribution structures. WFP will help communities refine their targeting criteria and will provide suggestions on how those communities can further support vulnerable persons living among them. To date, between 60 and 95 percent of IDP and refugee recipients at distributions have been women.

25. WFP will continue to provide food commodities to supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres (SFCs and TFCs) in IDP and refugee situations when the prevalence level of global acute malnutrition indicates a need for selective nutritional intervention. Typically, this is when the level is beyond 10 percent weight for height. However, in the identified populations the same SFCs will be considered as a safety net in the presence of extreme aggravating factors such as civil insecurity, health risks and major seasonal fluctuations in food production. A cumulative figure of 8,800 beneficiaries relates to assistance extended to supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres where children and their caretakers are recipients so as to minimize defaulting (during the average 30-day treatment), and promote the good nutrition and health status of the mothers.



### ✧ *Recovery/School Feeding*

26. Baseline surveys for the UPE scheme have recognized an urgent need to bolster attendance in previously run-down or abandoned schools. In the northern region, a further 126,000 children in IDP camps and native homestead areas will be included in the programme. In West Nile refugee catchment areas, school feeding will assist both refugee and national primary-school students in refugee-hosting sub-counties, 106,000 students in 191 schools will be assisted by year three. In Bundibugyo, the PRRO will support an estimated 60,000 schoolchildren by the second year. HIV/AIDS education will be introduced in the school curriculum through WFP partners. WFP will also advocate for HIV/AIDS education through participation within the Ministry of Education/Donor Group on Education.

### ✧ *Food-for-assets*

27. The PRRO will support 48,000 persons with food for assets (FFA) in the refugee, IDP and Karamoja regions, during the first year. As resettled populations stabilize and general distribution drops, more diverse and numerous FFA projects (including food for training [FFT]) will be encouraged, with an additional 23,000 beneficiaries in the second and third years. In line with WFP's Commitments to Women, efforts will be made to ensure that at least 50 percent of FFA direct beneficiaries and owners of assets created are women. Food for work (FFW) will benefit former IDPs after resettlement in home villages and refugees phased out of general food distributions. FFT will facilitate resettlement and self-reliance through training for refugees and IDPs in skills that support sustainable livelihoods.

### ✧ *Social Support*

28. The PRRO will assist some 11,300 individuals who, through partners, are being provided with rehabilitative care, such as former abductees and child soldiers. Many of these are young people without family support or those in need of additional support while undergoing TB treatment regimes and those assisted through AIDS service organizations.

## The Role of Food Aid

### ✧ *Protracted Relief and Refugees*

29. For refugees and IDPs, general food distribution and conventional therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes to maintain, where required, the basic nutritional status of under-5 children and their mothers, will continue to meet the "gap" between subsistence production and acquisition and minimum family needs.

### ✧ *Recovery*

30. Recovery activities are linked to Enabling Development policy priorities. They include Health, Nutrition and Mother and Child Health; Education and Training; Asset-Creation; and Sustainable Livelihoods.

31. For many refugees, food aid enables a degree of self-sufficiency through FFA activities combined with complementary donor resources and land provision through the Government. FFA activities will help secure livelihoods through FFW and FFT, which both generate assets and enhance human resources. Simultaneously, community self-help initiatives will be encouraged, targeting specific needy persons through, for example, day-care centres.



32. In supporting social-sector activities, WFP provides food as: (i) essential dietary support to individuals in care centres who have no alternative source of income or family support; and (ii) dietary support and as an incentive for those undergoing medical treatment (e.g. TB or sleeping sickness) to complete the treatment's full course. Food support will be provided to HIV/AIDS-affected families among the IDP and refugee beneficiary population through AIDS support organizations that provide complementary services. As recommended by the evaluation, a study on social re-distribution within the general target population will be undertaken. The study will enable the design of strategies that will help reduce negative redistribution and enhance positive social redistribution strategies, in order to fulfil the needs of the most disadvantaged.

### Programme Approaches

33. The PRRO will promote a variety of activities among displaced and resettled people in the transition from relief to recovery. These activities will help attract and complement development interventions from other donors. Approaches include:
- **Care and maintenance of the most vulnerable**, including nutritional interventions, resettlement packages and other targeted interventions: The Uganda country office will press for the development of a coordinated framework for resettlement involving the Government, United Nations agencies, NGOs and donors.
  - **Assistance towards universal primary education through school feeding**, especially in displaced or recently resettled communities: This will be in the context of an overall district strategy and will depend on the capacity of local government, on the school management system and on parents' associations' effectively undertaking and contributing towards the scheme.
  - **Asset-creation and promotion of self-reliance** among those able to benefit from employment and skills training: Although the principal beneficiaries are IDPs and refugees, the host population should also benefit from, and participate in, the various schemes. A study will be undertaken by UNHCR, WFP and the OPM to develop benchmarks for measuring self-reliance and to create tools for testing levels of self-reliance among communities (geographically) and households (socially) in the West Nile that should be replicable elsewhere.
  - **Enhancement of social care systems** of sick, traumatized or otherwise vulnerable individuals with specific needs.

### Risk Assessment

34. Two possible scenarios can be accommodated within the existing scale and scope of the PRRO.
- **Status quo.** Approximately 540,000 IDPs and 115,000 refugees in camps or satellite settlements continue to depend on varying levels of general food distribution, depending on their level of access to subsistence farming and other means of production. Small-scale FFA projects supplement and improve upon food security. Fluctuations of up to 15 percent of the overall figures can be accommodated without budget revision in the first two years; however, without substantial resettlement by the third year, additional means of funding may be required.
  - **General improvement.** Peace and reconciliation talks between Acholi elders and the LRA leadership bring security constraints to a minimum, and with government approval, there is an accelerating return of IDPs to their home villages. The amnesty



with warring factions holds, and the looting of property and the abduction of children and young adults ceases. With the exception of extremely vulnerable individuals, general food distribution is phased out completely by the end of year three, with a concomitant increase in rehabilitation projects in resettlement areas. By the end of year three, this PRRO is aligned with the CP development strategy, with no further relief/recovery commitments, apart from those in refugee settlements.

35. In both the north and west, political uncertainties abound, and even successful peace negotiations with rebel leaders will not avert bandit tactics of dispersion and evasion, once again precipitating population shifts to “safe” areas. Nevertheless, by the third quarter of 2001, political conditions suggested a relatively optimistic outlook and a real possibility for resettlement of IDPs commencing in 2002. For refugees, the outlook is different. Although incremental improvements in self-sufficiency are assumed, large-scale repatriation to the Sudan is unlikely, as the war shows no sign of abating.
36. Remaining risks include periodic drought in northern areas, crop failure and the potential for political unrest. Programmatic risks include a difficulty in finding suitable partners or a lack of WFP or partner capacity. The flexibility of the PRRO as a category will allow for contingency response in case of increased relief requirements. Recovery activities will give way to core relief responsibilities should the situation warrant.

## Objectives and Goals

37. In line with WFP’s Mission Statement, the broad goal of the PRRO expansion is to sustain food security for the hungry poor through targeted interventions in conflict-affected areas of Uganda. With specific emphasis given to gender issues, the PRRO’s objectives are to contribute towards:
- maintenance of minimum acceptable nutritional and dietary standards of IDPs and refugees;
  - self-reliance through the creation of assets in settlements or in the early stages of resettlement;
  - enhanced attendance and learning capacity of children, especially girls, in re-established pre-primary and primary schools; and
  - enhanced social support systems for extremely vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

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## IMPLEMENTATION PLAN BY COMPONENT

### Key Programme Components

38. The PRRO comprises three components, each of which runs simultaneously, though with increasing emphasis on the recovery component and a corresponding decrease in relief activities in the second and third years.

#### 📁 **Component A: Protracted Relief**

39. The largest relief operation is for IDPs in the north. There are 33 IDP camps in Gulu district and 8 in Kitgum/Pader districts. The general trend is towards more people accessing their land; their spending time in their original homes; and their leaving children, the disabled and the elderly in the camps. These people return to the camps to receive their food rations and/or for safety, when the security situation is unfavourable. The PRRO



projects general food distribution needs for 462,000 people in the first year, dropping to 115,000 by the third year. The figure includes resettlement food packages and continuing support to specific vulnerable individuals.

40. In western Uganda, WFP supports IDPs in some 46 camps in Bundibugyo. The actual total IDP figure, including those spontaneously settled in Nyahuka and Bundibugyo towns, is about 120,000. In the first year of the PRRO expansion, a working relief figure of 80,000 is envisaged, dropping to zero in the second year as home areas are fertile and anticipated rates of resettlement are high.

### ➤ **Component B: Protracted Refugee**

41. Sudanese refugees are located in three areas—West Nile (in scattered settlements in all five sub-counties of Adjumani district, two sub-counties in Moyo district and four sub-counties in Arua district); Achol Pii camp in Pader district; and Kiryandongo settlement in Masindi district. The bulk of refugees, with the exception of new arrivals and vulnerable individuals, is currently on varying rations, reflecting different levels of self-reliance achieved.
42. The Government/UNHCR SRS for Refugee Hosting Areas, (1999–2003), is linked to the United Nations Common Country Assessment, the UNDAF and to the World Bank's Comprehensive Development Framework. The objectives of SRS are: (i) the empowerment of refugees; and (ii) the integration of refugee services with those of nationals. Substantial progress has been made, with some 40,000 people no longer needing food assistance. However, the strategy anticipated the integration of refugees in the normal development process through district development plans that were to receive additional funds from donors and the Government. To date, funding for the initiative has been poor, resulting in a reliance on food aid to meet needs not met by subsistence farming. UNHCR will commission a study on the impact and potential of SRS in early 2002.

### ➤ **Component C: Recovery**

43. The school feeding programme locates the PRRO within a wider developmental framework for Uganda, assisting disrupted schools in re-opening and ensuring that children have at least one nutritious meal a day. The number of pupils benefiting from school feeding will increase from 258,000 in the first year of the PRRO to 292,000 in the second year, as a greater number of schools come on-line. The school feeding programme will introduce activities related to the conservation and rehabilitation of natural resources, including the introduction of fuel-saving stoves, tree nurseries and vegetable gardens.
44. Recovery activities for both refugees and IDPs comprise FFA (including training); educational support (school feeding); and support for social care structures. FFA is vital for re-establishing income-generation and subsistence farming activities in resettled communities. Appropriate FFW infrastructure projects will be complemented by skills training, particularly for women, in efforts to stimulate diverse means of support for the women's families. Participatory planning is central to the strategy; likewise, projects will for the most part be linked with complementary inputs from donors and the Government. Notable among such projects is the FAO-supported Plan for the Modernization of Agriculture (PMA).



## Beneficiaries' Needs and the Food Basket

### ✧ *Protracted Relief and Refugees*

45. WFP will provide food assistance, comprising maize, beans and vegetable oil. Iodized salt will be added to the ration for those fully dependent on food aid. Corn-soya blend (CSB) will be made available to populations that show risks of micronutrient deficiencies or particular weaning problems. WFP-funded partners will conduct regular nutritional surveys of IDP populations. Refugee rations will range from 100 percent (2,100 kcal) in fully-dependent refugee settlements and transit camps, to 10 percent of that ration just prior to discontinuation of food rations under the SRS, when food self-sufficiency is demonstrated. WFP will review with all stakeholders the possibility of introducing the seasonal adjustment of rations.
46. Food rations for IDPs are estimated to average an equivalent of 30 percent of the full ration, with the assumption that the population is able to provide the bulk of food needs from cultivation and cash purchase. Except for those in any new influx, most PRRO beneficiaries have access to some fresh foods. For this PRRO, biannual food needs and nutritional surveys will quantify needs, with the ration calculated in maize equivalent to fill the gap between minimum dietary needs and access.
47. For SFCs in IDP settlements, the food basket will comprise CSB, oil and sugar as a take-home ration. In TFCs the same commodities will be provided for on-site porridge preparation, together with maize meal, beans, oil and salt for the additional family meal in the last phase before discharge. Caretakers of children will receive food packages of similar commodities, covering approximately 75 percent of their own daily requirement. UNHCR and UNICEF will provide therapeutic milk or required ingredients.

### ✧ *Recovery: School Feeding*

48. Schoolchildren in Bundibugyo and West Nile will be provided with a mid-morning porridge contributing some 458 kcal (CSB/corn-soya milk, vegetable oil and sugar). In the northern region, schools will receive a mid-day meal contributing some 1,054 kcal (maize meal, beans and vegetable oil). The difference in meal type and ration level is the result of local programme design preferences determined during the district-specific design of the school feeding programme. Those receiving morning porridge will be in regions where dietary intake is generally better than in northern regions, where a full meal will be provided.

### ✧ *Food for Assets*

49. The ration for the FFA component will be determined by guidelines issued from the WFP country office FFA Working Group.

### ✧ *Social Support*

50. Food rations equivalent to 2,150 kcal will be provided to all individuals in support centres. Rations for small community initiatives will be determined based upon activity (e.g. day care; care for vulnerable groups in villages).



## Selection of Activities

### 📌 Relief

51. Partners in Gulu, Kitgum, Pader, Masindi, Arua, Adjumani, and Moyo districts will carry out general food distribution. WFP presently carries out its own distribution in Bundibugyo district. Local distribution committees are already in place, and at least 60 percent of their participants are women.

### 📌 Recovery

52. Recognizing weaknesses in past FFW activities, the country office halted any new activities pending its preparation of comprehensive FFA guidelines. In line with these guidelines, and the Executive Director's recently issued guidance on gender and asset-creation, new activities for the PRRO expansion will include:
- **For refugees:** In cooperation with partners, food for training—in post-harvest technologies and storage, improved farming practices, basic business skills, adult literacy, nutrition and household food security, and HIV/AIDS prevention and care—will be supported. FFW will include agricultural development, environmental protection, road rehabilitation, and income-generating activities such as fish farming.
  - **For IDPs (and additional projects in Karamoja):** FFW will include rehabilitation of water sources, forestry, community infrastructure (schools and health centres), watershed development, agricultural development, bridge/road construction and income-generating activities. FFW topics will be similar to those within refugee settlements.
  - **Social support:** Social care provision is diverse and includes psychosocial care for returning abductees and children in orphanages (including former child soldiers); assistance to TB, sleeping sickness and HIV/AIDS patients being assisted through partners that provide complementary services. In Gulu, in partnership with World Vision, 700 IDP families living with HIV/AIDS will be assisted. Community initiatives in the nine districts will be supported through a limited Food Fund, averaging 1,500 tons annually (e.g. day-care/nursery schools; assistance for EVIs in villages in IDP resettlement areas).

## Activity Approval Mechanism

53. In mid-2001, WFP sub-offices in Uganda convened a planning workshop with all stakeholders in each of the eight operational districts. The district workshops culminated in a national workshop to plan the second phase of the PRRO. The recommendations from this extensive consultative process will continue to inform local priorities.
54. Regular JFAMs in refugee settlements establish needs in relation to registered refugees. Similarly, EFNA studies quantify food assistance needs both for IDPs and for refugees. These will be reinforced by more accurate registration procedures for the IDPs.
55. The school feeding programme will be undertaken in close collaboration with the District Education Office. A tripartite written agreement will be established between the district, WFP and the schools, with representatives from each signatory forming a steering committee that will include the partner and the District Education Secretary.
56. For FFA projects, proposals submitted by communities are subject to Local Council and relevant district department (line ministry) field assessment and approval. Women will be





fully involved in the selection of FFA activities at the community level. The agreement is then delivered to the WFP sub-office for final approval and signed by all the stakeholders.

### Institutional Arrangement and Selection of Partners

57. WFP will seek and strengthen partnerships with NGOs. Tripartite agreements will be signed with UNHCR and NGO implementing partners in the five refugee hosting districts. Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) will be negotiated with AAH (Bundibugyo/Moyo districts), Lutheran World Federation (Adjumani), Norwegian Refugee Council (Gulu/Kitgum), Gulu Support the Children Organization (Gulu), International Rescue Committee (Achol Pii refugee settlement) and German Development Service (Arua).
58. Other NGO partners include *Médecins sans Frontières* (MSF)/France (Therapeutic Feeding and Food for Work in Bundibugyo; Sleeping Sickness in Arua), *Action contre la faim*/USA (nutritional surveys), World Vision International (WVI) (former abductees rehabilitation centre; HIV/AIDS support programme; and support to farmers' groups in Gulu), Maltheser (TB project in Arua), Gulu Women's Empowerment Network (TB project in Gulu) and Kitgum Concerned Women's Association (formerly abducted children). Cooperazione Internazionale/Italy will provide seeds to IDPs in Bundibugyo. *Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst* (German Development Service) (in Arua) and the Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (in Adjumani and Moyo) will undertake agricultural production and environmental protection initiatives with refugee populations. The country office is in the process of identifying appropriate partners in Karamoja. The country office will explore the possibility of a joint performance review for partners and incorporate this into the MOU. Greater emphasis will be given to strengthening the capacity of community distribution committees, including through ensuring female participation and leadership.
59. WFP will continue to work closely with United Nations sister agencies. Crucially, it will advocate for the development of an IDP resettlement plan for Uganda. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs will coordinate the Consolidated Appeal Process and also support the strengthening of district disaster management committees (DDMC), some of which are dormant. Chaired either by the Chief Administrative Officer or the Resident District Commissioner, DDMCs include district officials, NGOs and operational United Nations agencies.
60. The DDMC will be a main information channel and participant in needs assessments for IDPs. Following such assessments, findings should be incorporated in the two-year multi-sectorial district development plans. With the recovery component in the PRRO, it should now be possible to incorporate WFP projects, such as FFT and school feeding, in district sectorial priorities.
61. The WFP school feeding programme will have the support of UNICEF in areas of school equipment, water and sanitation. In Gulu/Kitgum, FAO will collaborate with WFP in the provision of seeds for IDPs. WFP will seek close alliance with the World Bank-supported Northern Uganda Social Action Fund that will enable Social Fund resources to be linked to FFA projects.

### Capacity-building

62. The country office will embark upon an extensive and continual training schedule for partners, including the Government, at the central and district levels. Topics will include distribution methods, commodity management, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and reporting, logframe analysis, gender-sensitive project design, EFNA and PRA techniques. Beneficiaries will be involved in reporting, PRA and evaluation. WFP's partnership with



WVI in the Gulu camps will help communities to manage the HIV/AIDS pandemic more effectively. The community-organized distribution model, piloted in West Nile and Gulu, provides an opportunity for beneficiaries' greater involvement and for their commitment to self-monitoring.

63. WFP has an existing commitment to OPM and the Early Warning Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) to build their capacity in early warning, vulnerability analysis and mapping. An inter-agency working group was begun in 2001 is now chaired by MAAIF.

### Logistics Arrangements

64. Food aid imports will arrive at the port of Mombassa from where they will be transported by rail (63 percent) and by road (37 percent) to central warehouses in Kampala and Tororo for transshipment to eight extended delivery points (EDPs) in Gulu, Kitgum, Masindi, Adjumani, Pader, Fort Portal, Arua and Karamoja. The Gulu EDP may become a third central delivery point owing to its strategic location, thus reducing overall costs. Landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) costs remain relatively high, as Uganda is a landlocked country.
65. The transport sector will be 100 percent commercialized, with LTSH and internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) regularly reviewed. All commodity movement details will be recorded in the Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System now linked to the WFP Information Network and Global System.
66. Local purchase of food commodities from within Uganda is likely to be about 30 percent of the total cereal and pulses tonnage in the first year, subject to security and weather constraints, and might increase if donor cash contributions are available.

### Monitoring and Evaluation

67. For the relief component, efforts will be made to establish more systematic nutritional surveillance methods, especially in IDP settlements. Since IDP numbers and registration procedures, including recycling and "ghost" (non-existent) recipients, are perhaps the most contentious issue facing WFP at present, the country office will invest in new registration techniques.
68. The Uganda country office will devise procedures for determining positive and negative redistribution dynamics within communities and how these affect the most food insecure and extremely vulnerable individuals.
69. WFP will initiate joint monitoring and review missions with the Government and other United Nations agencies. For refugees, these will include biannual Joint Food Needs Assessment Missions, a major one in February and a review mission in September. For IDPs, area-specific EFNAs will be conducted biannually. Targeting will be based on three broad criteria: seasonal food availability; camp typology, including, *inter alia*, levels of insecurity, access to land and rates of new influxes; and social targeting, using community self-differentiation supported through training.
70. In line with the mid-term evaluation recommendations, the M&E capacity of the country office will be strengthened through: (a) training related to the new guidelines being issued from OEDE; and (b) related staff and partner training, outlined above.
71. A logframe was prepared, containing indicators relating to each objective and programme component.



## Security Measures

72. Security in the wider geographical area affecting the PRRO, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo and southern Sudan, remains unpredictable. The use of military escorts to deliver food in insecure areas will continue until cross-border security improves. The security plan will be periodically updated and reviewed, with particular emphasis given to medical evacuation procedures in coordination with other United Nations agencies and NGO partners. Security Awareness Training will be provided for all newly recruited staff. Each district has an Area Security Coordinator.
73. Uganda's improved mobile telephone communication network will provide an additional emergency tool for staff and field offices in Phase II and III areas. Upgrading and maintenance of security equipment for staff, vehicles, and warehouse and office compounds will continue as planned.

## Exit Strategy

74. The preparation of the first phase of the PRRO, coinciding as it did with the preparation of the PEAP, the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and the PMA, ensured that it was squarely anchored in the Government's own policies and programmes. Local district councils will ensure that the PRRO is incorporated into district development plans and that a full commitment and ownership of the programme results from this.
75. Refugees will continue to be assisted in conformance with WFP's global MOU with UNHCR. Remaining relief activities for IDPs should be phased out completely by the end of the PRRO in 2005, and targeting for any required recovery components should be further refined. Any outstanding programme activities can then be incorporated into the new Country Programme from 2005 onwards.

## ANNEX I

### PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN

	Quantity (mt)	Average cost per ton	Value (dollars)
<b>WFP COSTS</b>			
<b>A. Direct operational costs</b>			
Commodity (mt) <sup>1</sup>			
– Maize	90 682		12 605 293
– Maize meal	31 917		6 824 921
– Beans	26 515		9 442 995
– Sugar	2 907		752 171
– Vegetable oil	10 538		7 285 923
– Corn-soya blend	12 670		3 511 967
– Salt	417		45 844
<b>Total commodities</b>	<b>175 645</b>		<b>40 469 114</b>
<b>External transport</b>			<b>12 667 671</b>
Landside transport			12 667 531
Subtotal for ITSH			16 712 640
<b>Total LTSH</b>			<b>29 641 548</b>



PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN
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	Quantity (mt)	Average cost per ton	Value (dollars)
<b>Other direct operational costs</b>			<b>3 561 113</b>
<b>Total direct operational costs</b>			<b>86 339 446</b>
<b>B. Direct support costs (see Annex II for details)</b>			
<b>Total direct support costs</b>			<b>9 183 524</b>
<b>Total WFP direct costs</b>			<b>95 522 971</b>
<b>C. Indirect support costs (7.8 percent of total direct costs)</b>			
<b>Subtotal indirect support costs</b>			<b>7 450 792</b>
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>102 973 763</b>

<sup>1</sup> This is a notional food basket used for budgeting and approval purposes. The precise mix and actual quantities of commodities to be supplied to the project, as in all WFP-assisted projects, may vary over time depending on the availability of commodities to WFP and domestically within the recipient country.



**ANNEX II**

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS ( <i>dollars</i> )
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**Staff**

International Professional staff	2 676 250
National General Service staff	2 434 500
UNVs	145 500
Staff duty travel	707 562
Staff training and development	174 000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6 137 812</b>

**Office expenses and other recurrent costs**

Rental of facility	794 131
Utilities General	144 000
Office supplies	181 800
Communication and IT services	216 000
Insurance	31 587
Equipment repair and maintenance	210 000
Vehicle maintenance and running cost	330 000
Other office expenses	278 100
UN organizations' services	356 826
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2 542 444</b>

**Equipment and other fixed costs**

Vehicles	105 000
TC/IT equipment	231 848
Furniture, tools and equipment	166 420
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>503 268</b>

<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>9 183 524</b>
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PRRO 6176 PLANNING 2002-2005: BENEFICIARIES PER PROGRAMME COMPONENT <sup>1</sup>

Component	Group of beneficiaries <sup>2</sup>									Sub-category <sup>11</sup>	Total	Tonnage (mt)	Total (mt)	% of total			
	Sudanese refugees			IDPs (North)			IDPs (West)								Vulnerable groups (Northeast)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total						Male	Female	Total
<b>Relief:</b>																	
GFD (year 1) <sup>3</sup>	60 000	57 000	<b>117 000</b>	221 500	240 500	<b>462 000</b>	40 000	40 000	<b>80 000</b>				<b>659 000</b>				
GFD (year 2)	60 000	57 000	<b>117 000</b>	110 750	120 250	<b>231 000</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>				<b>351 100</b>				
GFD (year 3)	55 000	52 000	<b>107 000</b>	55 000	60 000	<b>115 000</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>				<b>223 250</b>				
SF/TF (year 1) <sup>4</sup>	600	600	<b>1 200</b>	1 800	5 200	<b>7 000</b>	300	300	<b>600</b>				8 800				
SF/TF (year 2)	600	600	<b>1 200</b>	1 800	5 200	<b>7 000</b>	300	300	<b>600</b>				8 800				
SF/TF (year 3)	600	600	<b>1 200</b>	1 800	5 200	<b>7 000</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>				8 200				
Caretakers (year 1)	100	1 100	<b>1 200</b>	700	6 300	<b>7 000</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>				8 200				
Caretakers (year 2)	100	1 100	<b>1 200</b>	700	6 300	<b>7 000</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>				8 200				
Caretakers (year 3)	100	1 100	<b>1 200</b>	700	6 300	<b>7 000</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>				8 200				
EVIs (year 1)	1 800	1 800	<b>3 600</b>	6 000	7 800	<b>13 800</b>	1 000	1 500	<b>2 500</b>				19 900				
EVIs (year 2)	1 800	1 800	<b>3 600</b>	6 000	7 800	<b>13 800</b>	1 000	1 500	<b>2 500</b>				19 900				
EVIs (year 3)	1 500	1 500	<b>3 000</b>	3 000	3 900	<b>6 900</b>	500	750	<b>1 250</b>				11 150				
<b>Sub-total (year 1)</b>	<b>60 000</b>	<b>57 000</b>	<b>117 000</b>	<b>221 500</b>	<b>240 500</b>	<b>462 000</b>	<b>40 000</b>	<b>40 000</b>	<b>80 000</b>				<b>659 000</b>	50 581			
<b>Sub-total (year 2)</b>	<b>60 000</b>	<b>57 000</b>	<b>117 000</b>	<b>110 750</b>	<b>120 250</b>	<b>231 000</b>	<b>1 300</b>	<b>1 800</b>	<b>3 100</b>				<b>351 100</b>	31 577			
<b>Sub-total (year 3)</b>	<b>55 000</b>	<b>52 000</b>	<b>107 000</b>	<b>55 000</b>	<b>60 000</b>	<b>115 000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>1 250</b>				<b>223 250</b>	22 187			
														<b>104 345</b>			
														59			
<b>FFA:</b>																	
FFW (year 1) <sup>5</sup>	3 000	3 000	<b>6 000</b>	4 500	4 800	<b>9 300</b>	4 000	6 000	<b>10 000</b>	2 000	2 000	<b>4 000</b>	<b>29 300</b>				
FFW (year 2)	3 000	3 000	<b>6 000</b>	13 500	14 500	<b>28 000</b>	7 000	8 000	<b>15 000</b>	2 000	2 000	<b>4 000</b>	<b>53 000</b>				
FFW (year 3)	3 000	3 000	<b>6 000</b>	13 500	14 500	<b>28 000</b>	7 000	8 000	<b>15 000</b>	2 000	2 000	<b>4 000</b>	<b>53 000</b>				
FFT (year 1) <sup>6</sup>	3 500	3 500	<b>7 000</b>	2 500	2 800	<b>5 300</b>	2 000	3 000	<b>5 000</b>	1 000	1 000	<b>2 000</b>	<b>19 300</b>				
FFT (year 2)	4 000	4 000	<b>8 000</b>	3 000	3 500	<b>6 500</b>	1 000	1 500	<b>2 500</b>	1 000	1 000	<b>2 000</b>	<b>19 000</b>				
FFT (year 3)	4 000	4 000	<b>8 000</b>	3 000	3 500	<b>6 500</b>	1 000	1 500	<b>2 500</b>	1 000	1 000	<b>2 000</b>	<b>19 000</b>				
<b>Sub-total (year 1)</b>	<b>6 500</b>	<b>6 500</b>	<b>13 000</b>	<b>7 000</b>	<b>7 600</b>	<b>14 600</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>9 000</b>	<b>15 000</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>48 600</b>	4 636			
<b>Sub-total (year 2)</b>	<b>7 000</b>	<b>7 000</b>	<b>14 000</b>	<b>16 500</b>	<b>18 000</b>	<b>34 500</b>	<b>8 000</b>	<b>9 500</b>	<b>17 500</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>72 000</b>	6 869			
<b>Sub-total (year 3):</b>	<b>7 000</b>	<b>7 000</b>	<b>14 000</b>	<b>16 500</b>	<b>18 000</b>	<b>34 500</b>	<b>8 000</b>	<b>9 500</b>	<b>17 500</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>72 000</b>	6 869			
														<b>18 374</b>			
														10			
<b>Education:</b>																	
SFP (year 1) <sup>7</sup>	56 000	46 000	<b>102 000</b>	55 000	71 000	<b>126 000</b>	16 000	14 000	<b>30 000</b>				<b>258 000</b>				
SFP (year 2)	56 500	47 500	<b>104 000</b>	55 000	71 000	<b>126 000</b>	32 000	28 000	<b>60 000</b>				<b>290 000</b>				
SFP (year 3)	57 000	49 000	<b>106 000</b>	55 000	71 000	<b>126 000</b>	32 000	28 000	<b>60 000</b>				<b>292 000</b>				
<b>Sub-total (year 1):</b>	<b>56 000</b>	<b>46 000</b>	<b>102 000</b>	<b>55 000</b>	<b>71 000</b>	<b>126 000</b>	<b>16 000</b>	<b>14 000</b>	<b>30 000</b>				<b>258 000</b>	13 098			
<b>Sub-total (year 2):</b>	<b>56 500</b>	<b>47 500</b>	<b>104 000</b>	<b>55 000</b>	<b>71 000</b>	<b>126 000</b>	<b>32 000</b>	<b>28 000</b>	<b>60 000</b>				<b>290 000</b>	14 005			
<b>Sub-total (year 3):</b>	<b>57 000</b>	<b>49 000</b>	<b>106 000</b>	<b>55 000</b>	<b>71 000</b>	<b>126 000</b>	<b>32 000</b>	<b>28 000</b>	<b>60 000</b>				<b>292 000</b>	14 062			



PRRO 6176 PLANNING 2002-2005: BENEFICIARIES PER PROGRAMME COMPONENT <sup>1</sup>

Component	Group of beneficiaries <sup>2</sup>												Sub-category <sup>11</sup>	Total	Tonnage (mt)	Total (mt)	% of total			
	Sudanese refugees			IDPs (North)			IDPs (West)			Vulnerable groups (Northeast)										
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total								
																		41 165	23	
Social support:																				
Health care (y 1) <sup>8</sup>	700	700	1 400	2 200	2 400	4 600	1 500	1 500	3 000									9 000		
Health care (y 2)	700	700	1 400	2 200	2 400	4 600	1 500	1 500	3 000									9 000		
Health care (y 3)	700	700	1 400	2 200	2 400	4 600	1 500	1 500	3 000									9 000		
Micros (year 1) <sup>9</sup>	0	0	0	1 100	1 200	2 300	0	0	0									2 300		
Micros (year 2)	0	0	0	1 100	1 200	2 300	0	0	0									2 300		
Micros (year 3)	0	0	0	1 100	1 200	2 300	0	0	0									2 300		
Com. based initiat. <sup>10</sup>	307	308	615	1 273	1 274	2 547	424	424	848	455	455	910					4 920	1 000		
Com. based initiat.	461	462	923	1 910	1 910	3 820	636	636	1 272	682	683	1 365					7 380	1 500		
Com. based initiat.	615	615	1 230	2 546	2 546	5 092	849	849	1 698	910	910	1 820					9 840	2 000		
<b>Sub-total (year 1):</b>	<b>1 007</b>	<b>1 008</b>	<b>2 015</b>	<b>4 573</b>	<b>4 874</b>	<b>9 447</b>	<b>1 924</b>	<b>1 924</b>	<b>3 848</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>910</b>					<b>16 220</b>	<b>3 404</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>Sub-total (year 2):</b>	<b>1 161</b>	<b>1 162</b>	<b>2 323</b>	<b>5 210</b>	<b>5 510</b>	<b>10 720</b>	<b>2 136</b>	<b>2 136</b>	<b>4 272</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>1 365</b>					<b>18 680</b>	<b>3 921</b>	<b>7</b>	
<b>Sub-total (year 3):</b>	<b>1 315</b>	<b>1 315</b>	<b>2 630</b>	<b>5 846</b>	<b>6 146</b>	<b>11 992</b>	<b>2 349</b>	<b>2 349</b>	<b>4 698</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>1 820</b>					<b>21 140</b>	<b>4 437</b>	<b>9</b>	
																		11 762	7	
<b>Total (year 1)</b>																		<b>981 820</b>	<b>71 719</b>	
<b>Total (year 2)</b>																		<b>731 780</b>	<b>56 372</b>	
<b>Total (year 3)</b>																		<b>608 390</b>	<b>47 555</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>																		<b>175 646</b>	<b>175 646</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> All planning figures are cumulative based on the assumptions that beneficiaries under GFD, EVIs and SFP are calculated as the monthly average beneficiary number over the two years, whereas beneficiaries under other programme sub-components are different from month to month.

<sup>2</sup> Sudanese refugees are located in Kiryandongo, Achol Pii, and West Nile, while IDPs in the North are located in Gulu, Kitgum and Pader. IDPs in the West are located in Bundibugyo and vulnerable groups in Northeast are in Karamoja.

<sup>3</sup> Provision for a resettlement package for IDPs is included under GFD

<sup>4</sup> The figures are based on the assumption that e.g. 100 refugee children are in the therapeutic feeding programme every month.

<sup>5</sup> The assumption is that a person is only benefiting once from FFW during the three years

<sup>6</sup> The assumption is that a person is only benefiting once from FFT during the three years

<sup>7</sup> The figures consist of refugee/IDP children and children from the refugee/IDP hosting areas

<sup>8</sup> Health care includes TB patients, sleeping sickness patients, and HIV/AIDS care

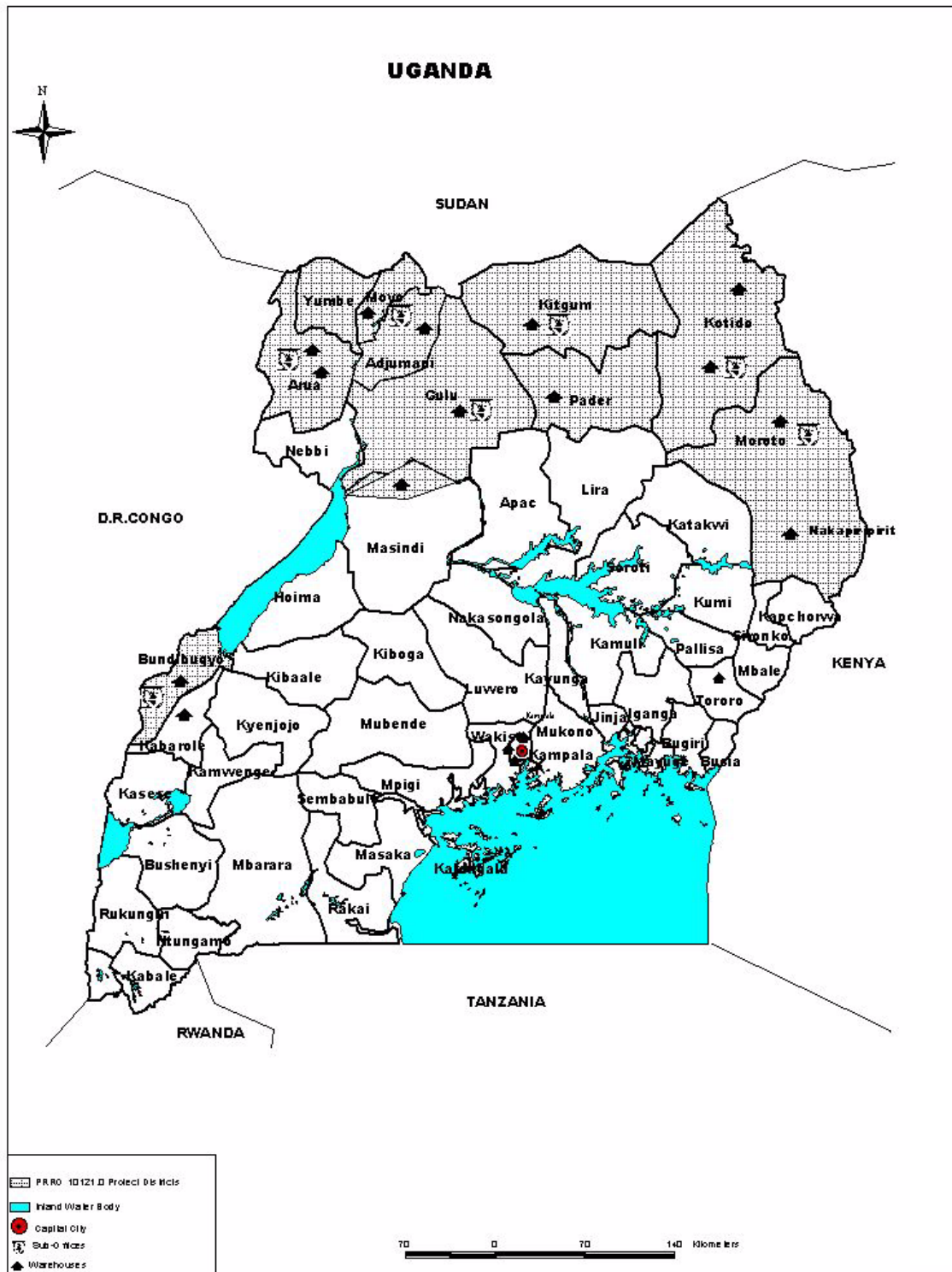
<sup>9</sup> Micros include e.g. assistance to returnees and formerly abducted children

<sup>10</sup> Community based initiatives includes a lump sum of food for any viable community based initiatives improving people's household food security and/or livelihoods, e.g. grain banks.

<sup>11</sup> The sub-category beneficiaries are assumed all to benefit from GFD and are hence included in the GFD total beneficiary figure



ANNEX IV



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.





## ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CP	Country programme
CSB	Corn-soya blend
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
EDP	Extended delivery point
EFNA	Emergency food needs assessment
EMOP	Emergency operation
EVI	Extremely vulnerable individual
FFA	Food for assets
FFT	Food for training
FFW	Food for work
GFD	General food distribution
IDP	Internally displaced person
ITSH	Internal transport, storage and handling
JFNAM	Joint Food Needs Assessment Mission
LRA	Lords Resistance Army
LTSH	Landside transport, storage and handing
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PMA	Plan for the Modernization of Agriculture
PRA	Participatory rural appraisal
PRRO	Protracted relief and recovery operation
SFC	Supplementary feeding centre
SRS	Self-reliance strategy
TB	Tuberculosis
TFC	Therapeutic feeding centre
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPE	Universal primary education
WVI	World Vision International

