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PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION— UGANDA 6176.00

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

Number of beneficiaries	411,500
Duration of project	Two years (1 April 2000–31 March 2002)

Cost (United States dollars)	
Total cost to WFP	50,641,070
Food cost	18,041,534

ABSTRACT

Turbulent political upheavals and economic regression throughout the 1970s and 1980s left many Ugandans displaced and deprived of their livelihoods. Since 1986, the country has witnessed steady economic progress but only modest gains in human development. The plight of families in more remote areas has been worsened by repeated rebel attacks. Since early 1999, northern Uganda has experienced relative calm, while western districts have relapsed into an emergency. Increased access by implementing partners and opportunities for targeted interventions have made it prudent to both scale down and integrate existing WFP relief operations under a protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO).

This two-year PRRO will provide: a) emergency food assistance to refugees and displaced people; b) a food safety net during resettlement while general food distribution is being phased out in favour of targeted rehabilitation initiatives; and c) food for work and food for training to provide human and physical assets and to improve household food security. During the two-year duration of this PRRO, approximately 195,000 refugees and displaced people will benefit from relief assistance, while some 216,500 people will participate in recovery/rehabilitation activities. It is estimated that 44–53 percent of households in the areas targeted by this PRRO are headed by women. Approximately two-thirds of the resources under the recovery component of the PRRO will be targeted at women and girls, and at least 30 percent of project assets created through food for work will directly benefit women. Subsequently, women will be fully involved in project identification and planning.

The PRRO will complement and be closely coordinated with the World Bank's Northern Uganda Reconstruction Programme (NURP); the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the WFP Country Programme. The PRRO budget represents a 40 percent reduction from the average annual WFP relief and recovery provided to Uganda during 1997–99.

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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ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

AAH	Action Africa Hilfe
ACF	<i>Action contre le faim</i>
ACORD	Agency for Cooperation in Research and Development
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AHA	Africa Humanitarian Action
AVSI	<i>Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale</i>
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CCA	United Nations Common Country Assessment
CDF	Comprehensive Development Framework
CP	Country Programme
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DED	German Development Service
EDP	Extended delivery point
EMOP	Emergency operation
FACTS	Food Aid Commodity Tracking System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDP	Final distribution point
FEWS	Famine Early Warning System
FFT	Food for Training
FFW	Food for Work
GUSCO	Gulu Save the Children Organization
HDI	Human Development Index
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDEA	Investment in Developing Export Agriculture
IDP	Internally displaced person
LOU	Letters of Understanding
LTSH	Landside transport, storage and handling
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MSF	<i>Médecins sans frontières</i>
NFS	National Food Strategy
NGO	Non-governmental organization



NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NURP	Northern Uganda Reconstruction Programme
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PRO	Protracted Relief Operation
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
SCF	Save the Children Fund
SMT	Security Management Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDMT	United Nations Disaster Management Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSECOORD	United Nations Security Coordination Office
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
WHO	World Health Organization



CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

Pervasive Poverty Amidst Economic Progress

1. Uganda suffered severely under two successive military regimes during the 1970s and experienced repeated coup attempts which culminated in civil war between 1981–86. By the end of the war in 1986, Uganda was faced with border disputes, rebel uprisings, a collapsed economy, corruption, an inefficient public sector and thousands of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) who required assistance.
2. Ambitious and wide-ranging economic reform programmes launched since 1986 have reversed a downward trend, and macroeconomic and industrial indicators are now approaching the levels recorded in 1970. Investment is up, inflation has been kept relatively low and the government has reduced expenditures and created conditions conducive to private investment. The country's progress in structural and sectoral policy reform earned forgiveness of 20 percent (US\$650 million) of Uganda's foreign debt (US\$3.25 billion) in 1998 under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative.
3. Recent evidence also confirms a modest decline in absolute poverty and a marked improvement in access to safe water, sanitation and health services. Uganda's Human Development Index (HDI) rose from 0.30 in 1992 to 0.38 in 1995, and to 0.40 in 1997, the latter being led by rapid improvements in income and education. Despite these gains, Uganda's HDI ranking of 160 (out of 174) places it among the most underdeveloped and poverty-stricken countries. Over 40 percent of the population remains below the poverty line; 60 percent of the population is without access to clean drinking water; there is only one doctor for every 27,000 Ugandans; some 38 percent of children under the age of four are stunted; the country's fertility rate of 7.2 is the third highest in the world and life expectancy is only 46 years. Uganda ranks 110th out of 130 countries on the United Nations Gender Development Index, indicating a sizeable lack of gender equality and satisfaction of women's basic needs.
4. Uganda's poverty is much worse in remote, rural areas where it is largely masked by national averages and international indices concerning human survival, literacy and standards of living. For all three dimensions, the HDI is lowest in the north-eastern districts of Moroto (0.1652) and Kotido (0.1781); followed by the northern districts of Kitgum (0.2644), Moyo (0.2955), Arua (0.3094), Gulu (0.3165) and the western district of Bundibugyo (0.3105). In terms of both percentage change and relative level of human development, these districts fall far beneath the already low national average and have in recent years remained either stagnant or in decline. The disparities are attributable to the remoteness of these seven districts; to their ethnic, cultural and religious diversity; and to their political and financial marginalization over the past two decades. Trend analysis reveals public-sector spending and private investment heavily skewed towards the central and southern regions of the country which are more accessible and stable. National budget allocations have also influenced the direction of aid flows away from those districts where infrastructure has most deteriorated.

Situation Analysis

5. **Insecurity and population displacement.** Once the "breadbasket of Uganda", the northern districts of Arua, Moyo, Adjumani, Gulu and Kitgum have been ravaged by violent rebel activities for over a decade. In February and July 1996, an escalation in rebel



attacks on civilian targets resulted in the displacement of over 110,000 persons in Gulu district. A second wave of rebel incursions displaced an additional 80,000 in Kitgum district in January 1997. The number of displaced subsequently rose to 320,000, with women representing 54 percent of the IDP total because of abandonment and male mortality caused by years of conflict and HIV-related deaths. Reconciliation talks and a declaration of amnesty for rebels have since encouraged IDPs to return and farm during daylight hours.

6. Improved security in northern Uganda was offset by the emergence of a new rebel group which attacked both military installations and civilian populations in the western Ugandan districts of Kasese and Bundibugyo in August 1998 and again in April 1999. Remote, isolated by the Rwenzori mountain range and accessible by only one mountain road, Bundibugyo has been unable to benefit from the country's economic growth while its geography has provided a natural refuge for rebel groups. As of August 1999, there were 453,000 displaced persons in Uganda in need of food assistance, including 320,000 in the northern districts of Gulu and Kitgum and 133,000 in western Uganda.
7. **Refugees.** Sudanese refugees have been resident in the West Nile districts since 1988. Over the years, the refugee programme has evolved from emergency assistance to local settlement on land provided by the Government of Uganda. Regular crop assessments have been undertaken by WFP, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the government, with donor participation. These have confirmed different levels of food self-sufficiency, ranging from totally self-reliant settlements to those on half rations or to new settlements where refugees are totally dependent on food assistance. Despite intermittent rebel attacks and refugee displacement, the trend in food aid requirements has shown a gradual decline. Since 1996, the number of Sudanese refugees has been reduced from 264,000 to 170,000 as a result of settlement and repatriation. Due to fear of conscription, males represent 55 percent of the total refugee population.
8. **Victims of natural calamities.** In any one year, there are 100,000–160,000 persons whose food security is affected by drought, flooding, pest infestation, plant viruses, poor grazing lands, post-harvest losses, or a combination of these. Those in and around the insecure northern districts also face prohibitive transport rates and a lack of access to inputs, credit facilities, markets and social services. Continuous deficits in nearly all foodstuffs have been experienced in the north-eastern Karamajong districts of Kotido and Moroto, in the northern district of Kitgum, and to a lesser extent, in the central district of Luwero. Transitory food-deficit areas include the eastern districts of Soroti, Kumi, Pallisa and Tororo. The lack of investment in water infrastructure and agriculture has resulted in the need for repeated and costly drought relief operations.

Food Security

9. The resilience to cope with recurrent man-made and natural calamities is at a very low level. The majority of Ugandans' income is rural-based; 92 percent are subsistence farmers. Their productivity, incomes and coping capacities have been hampered by: lack of farm mechanization, animal traction, credit, market information and new seed varieties; pre-and-post harvest pest infestations; drought and flooding; inadequate storage facilities; and deterioration of the country's transportation and water infrastructure, most pronounced in remote marginal areas. This, combined with insecurity, has discouraged access by traders, resulting in a collapse of marketing facilities. Exorbitant transport costs have prevented farmers in more remote areas from competing on equal terms with farmers in the southern regions. Lacking inputs, infrastructure and incentives, the majority have resorted to subsistence farming and petty trade.



10. Some 81 percent of the rural population, comprising 2.4 million farm households, cultivate less than 2.5 hectares of land or approximately 31 percent less than in 1970 (3.6 hectares). Only 30–35 percent of the cultivable land is under crop in Uganda, which is primarily attributable to the disruption of farming systems during the period of civil strife, to the loss of animal traction, and to the isolation and increased poverty of farmers.

Environment

11. Deforestation is evident in the vicinity of refugee and IDP settlements where trees provide the only source of fuelwood. Declining on-farm incomes throughout northern Uganda have forced rural families to augment subsistence farming with charcoal production, slash-and-burn land clearing, cattle-rustling and other non-sustainable and environmentally disastrous activities. Large cattle herds owned by the Karamajong have led to over-grazing and soil erosion in north-eastern Uganda where tree saplings and grass cover are uprooted before having a chance to flourish. Deterioration of the road network, primarily in northern Uganda, has contributed to the negative impact of erosion on the surrounding environment where small dams, water catchment basins, canals, ditches and other water management structures are virtually non-existent. Rural infrastructure and reforestation are the main recovery activities proposed under the PRRO.

Gender

12. Female-headed households and their dependants are disadvantaged economically and socially, as reflected in the HDI for males, which is 0.504 or 136 percent higher than the HDI for women of 0.372. Nationally, some 29 percent of households are headed by women, with the proportion being as high as 53 percent in the north-eastern districts of Kotido and Moroto and 44 percent in the conflict ridden northern districts of Gulu and Kitgum. Women produce over 80 percent of the country's food, but control only 16.3 percent of the farm holdings of Uganda, most being less than one hectare. Unlike men, they are constrained by competing claims on their labour time, being primarily (82 percent) responsible for household management, child rearing, food preparation, care of the sick and elderly, and family health and welfare.
13. The exclusion of women from the cash economy adversely affects their access to education and social and agricultural extension services as well as their involvement and participation in formal groups and decision-making fora. In rural areas, only 5 percent of women receive attention from extension or health workers, 18 percent are involved in women's groups and a mere 2 percent are members of agricultural cooperatives. Due to their heavy workloads and isolation, women generally have very little knowledge of health, nutrition and hygiene and consequently face more health risks than males. Nationally, only 45 percent of women above 15 years are literate, dropping to 27 percent in northern Uganda and a dismal 6 percent in the north-east. Literacy, or the lack thereof, has been strongly correlated with levels of nutrition and family well being, including infant and under-five mortality rates. It is also attributed to the inability of women to compete effectively with males in the off-farm cash economy.

WFP Assistance to Date

14. Assessments by WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) unit reveal a very discernible pattern of chronic food deficiency and poverty in northern and western Uganda and it is in these regions that WFP has concentrated its activities. There are currently two protracted WFP relief operations and emergency operations in northern and western



Uganda: PRO 5623.01 'Assistance to Sudanese Refugees in Uganda' and EMOP 5816.02 'Assistance to Displaced Persons in Uganda'.

15. A series of measures has been launched to make WFP's programmes more gender responsive. Implementing partners are obliged through letters of understanding (LOUs) to uphold WFP's gender policies and procedures and its 'Commitments to Women'. Several workshops were conducted in 1998 and 1999 to sensitize WFP, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and government staff to the particular needs of various vulnerable groups and to provide training in gender sensitive assessment techniques. In 1999, these workshops were complemented by needs assessments that provided trainers and staff alike with practical field experience while producing information to improve vulnerability mapping and targeting. The WFP Gender Baseline Survey (August 1999), outlines gender sensitive monitoring measures, training modules and income-generating activities for improved targeting of women.
16. Prior to March 1999, WFP and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) were the only agencies active in the IDP settlements and conflict areas. Their close coordination facilitated a shift away from care and maintenance to recovery, with WFP food providing both subsistence and protection of seed distributed by ICRC. Improved security has since enabled NGOs to access areas outside of the municipalities of Gulu and Kitgum, thereby allowing WFP to form partnerships for improved outreach and impact. ICRC's successful seed and tool distribution programme, along with repatriation and resettlement in northern Uganda, and NGO-supported income-generating activities, have permitted a partial phase-down of general food distribution in favour of recovery activities. This has conserved food resources, allowing current WFP operations to be extended until the proposed PRRO commences on 1 April 2000. WFP's ability to phase down food assistance was largely attributable to the timing and impact of ICRC's agricultural inputs.

Rationale for the PRRO

17. Several surveys¹ and assessments by WFP, UNHCR and NGOs have confirmed the need for continued food assistance for Sudanese refugees and internally displaced persons. Although the World Bank and the Government of Uganda plan to invest over US\$110 million within the Northern Uganda Reconstruction Programme (NURP), it will be several months before the programme can be launched, and two years before it can have any measurable impact on food production, marketing and incomes. Meanwhile, surveys confirm that malnutrition prevails despite the ability of increasing numbers of people to supplement their rations with small garden plots. More regular access by NGOs has resulted in increased referrals to supplementary feeding centres while surveys undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) confirm that family assets, incomes and seed are depleted entirely in the absence of regular food distribution.
18. **Linkages with the WFP Country Programme.** This PRRO will complement the WFP Country Programme (CP) by targeting refugees, IDPs and other vulnerable groups not covered by the limited development resources programmed under the CP. Whereas the CP

¹ Joint WFP/UNHCR Food Needs Assessment Mission 31 May–12 June 1999; WFP, UNHCR, Government of Uganda Self-Reliance Survey for Refugee-Hosted Areas March 1999, Save the Children Fund (SCF) Household Economy Survey July 1998; *Action contre le faim* (ACF) nutritional surveys February 1998–July 1999, and Food Security Assessment: Understanding Vulnerability in the Gulu/Kitgum Context June 1999.



addresses the long-term development needs of the poor on the perimeter of conflict areas, the PRRO will focus on the immediate requirements of people emerging from conflict, with particular emphasis on maintaining basic dietary standards and providing basic training and infrastructure to facilitate resettlement.

GOVERNMENT RECOVERY POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

The Costs of Structural Adjustment and Insecurity

19. Structural adjustment measures have entailed significant social costs. Stringent fiscal policy and reduced public expenditures have resulted in inadequate financing of basic services, particularly in the agriculture sector. The retrenchment of soldiers and civil servants has introduced new categories of poor people, with widespread impact through the extended family system. Decentralization of government to the district level has improved political representation and empowerment in rural areas, but this has not been accompanied by adequate accountability and control systems. District tax collection is in its infancy with revenues insufficient to cover the immense rural development costs, particularly in the more remote and conflict-ridden districts where the economic base has been eroded and where civil unrest is consequently highest. The emergence of rebel groups has necessitated heavy military expenditures which have further incapacitated adequate government investment in rural areas.
20. Formulation of the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), implementation of the Poverty Action Fund, the Uganda Vision 2025 and the Agriculture Modernization Plan represent progressive responses to poverty and imbalanced regional growth. Yet implementation of these programmes relies heavily on private investment and donor and NGO support, which is often absent in conflict areas and, ironically, during the emergency phase when investment can be a pivotal factor in stabilization and avoiding the recurrence of crisis situations. Investment and aid flows have been heavily weighted in favour of southern Uganda, further broadening the north-south and urban-rural gaps.

Poverty Programmes and Food Strategies

21. Both the WFP Country Programme and this PRRO support the PEAP and the National Food Strategy (NFS). The latter acknowledges regional disparities and assigns top priority to raising incomes from agriculture and to increasing investment in rural infrastructure, education, health, agricultural extension and other services. Other objectives include the reduction of child mortality, attention to vulnerable groups and good governance.
22. Partial forgiveness of Uganda's foreign debt and increased bilateral support have enabled some progress on the social front. Since January 1997, primary school enrolment alone has increased 166 percent, up from 2.9 million pupils to 4.8 million, primarily in the rural areas. In recognition of the particular needs of women and children, the government has created a Ministry of Gender and Community Development, and in June 1998 a Ministry of Disaster Preparedness and Refugees was established to spearhead and coordinate humanitarian relief efforts. The government favours well-targeted food assistance to address both the short and long-term needs of refugees, displaced persons and people living in chronically food-deficit areas.
23. As a signatory to the United Nations Refugee Convention, the Government of Uganda has recognized its responsibility for the basic needs of both refugees and displaced persons.



It has continued to identify agricultural land and to resettle the refugees and IDPs in secure areas. Particular emphasis has been placed on the allocation of land to widowed or separated refugee women and to households headed by women. This is pursuant to the government's Gender Policy, under the Ministry of Gender and Community Development, and a reflection of the government's relentless efforts to make the refugees self-sufficient. The government's financial situation nevertheless prevents it from bearing entirely the costs of refugee and IDP rehabilitation. The government has therefore appealed to WFP for continued food assistance and landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) subsidies until the beneficiaries become self-reliant.

RECOVERY STRATEGY

Beneficiary Needs

24. Despite the country's fertile soil, favourable weather and growing economy, over half the population does not have sufficient access to food. The Demographic and Health Survey of 1995 found that 52 percent of the population live in districts where daily consumption (2,070 kcal) is less than the World Health Organization (WHO) food-poverty line or minimum per capita daily calorie intake requirement of 2,100 calories; only 48 percent are able to meet that requirement. Some 38 percent of children under the age of four are stunted as shown by their height-for-age, reflecting an over-dependence on low-protein foods such as banana, sweet potato and cassava. Other factors contributing to stunting include frequent bouts of malaria, diarrhoea and measles; inadequate weaning; and an increase in the workload of women, resulting in reduced time for breast-feeding and childcare.
25. Stunting and malnutrition are most prevalent in western and northern districts. Several household food economy surveys and food needs assessments have confirmed that malnutrition rates are generally low in areas where refugees and displaced people have full or partial access to land and in settlements receiving a full food aid ration. Malnutrition ranges from moderate (15 percent) to high (20 percent) in areas that remain insecure or inaccessible. Both the Gulu/Kitgum Food Security Assessment and the Joint WFP/UNHCR Food Needs Assessment highlight insecurity as only one of several factors constraining household food security. Erratic weather and the lack of agricultural inputs, market facilities, and road and water infrastructure also determine food access and availability.
26. Experience with ongoing operations has shown that even those refugees and IDPs who have managed to resettle need food and non-food assistance to rebuild their livelihoods and to strengthen and restore their communities, particularly during transitional periods when the outreach and delivery capacity of NGOs are at low levels. This need becomes as great as in the initial emergency phase as people return to recover farms and are confronted with fallow and overgrown land, unemployment, climatic shocks and other, new risks to their survival. WFP schemes aimed at rehabilitating infrastructure have been particularly effective in ensuring food access during resettlement when no other sources of income or food are available.
27. Beneficiaries in protracted relief programmes will comprise refugees and IDPs in settlements. It is expected that both groups will continue to gradually settle on new land or return to their farms, thereby decreasing the number in need of food rations, at varying levels, from the 1999 level of 861,000 to 498,000 in year one and 325,000 in year two



when the PRRO, subject to resource availability and assessed need, is expected to be replaced by infrastructural development, school feeding, vocational training and functional literacy projects. The proportion of recovery activities will rise from 13 percent to between 70 and 80 percent by the second year of the PRRO. Approximately two-thirds of recovery resources will be targeted at women, women's associations and girls.

28. Recovery and rehabilitation assistance will benefit some 178,000 people during the first year of the project and 255,000 during the second year. An estimated 60,000 persons during the first year of this PRRO will benefit from food-for-work (FFW) projects and 6,000 from functional adult literacy and training. The total number of beneficiaries of FFW and training is expected to increase to 94,000 during the second year as these projects gain momentum and complementary inputs. Beneficiaries will be drawn from the more vulnerable segments of the refugee and displaced communities, including households headed by women with high dependence ratios; widowed people and returnees without family support, land or surplus farm labour; and subsistence or rain-dependent farmers who are willing to be trained during the off-farm season and to form farmers' associations. Those in FFW will receive four take-home rations for each day of supervised/recorded work. Participants in food for training (FFT) will receive two rations per day.
29. Within the recovery component, beneficiaries of social institutions will comprise 3,000 returnees from the Democratic Republic of Congo, demobilized combatants and traumatized children/abductees; 6,000 malnourished children, expectant and nursing mothers; and 3,000 orphans being assisted by World Vision, Gulu Save the Children Organization (GUSCO), and several other NGOs and community-based organizations. Food assistance will also be provided to 100,000 primary school children in the first year and 150,000 in the second year as a means of targeting this particularly vulnerable stratum of the population and of ensuring regular attendance while schools are reconstructed.

The Role of Food Aid

30. In the absence of investment, employment and purchasing power in the marginalized districts and conflict areas, food aid will provide much needed nutritional support for families faced with chronic food shortages. As a scarce and valued resource, food aid will encourage parents to send their children to school and will improve the nutrition and cognitive performance of children while they are learning. WFP food assistance will complement rehabilitation efforts by providing work incentives for labourers engaged in community schemes and the creation of durable assets. Food aid will also accelerate recovery by allowing households and institutions to spend a larger proportion of their limited budgets on basic health needs, agricultural inputs and other investments in household food security. Food aid is intended to facilitate the resettlement and repatriation of refugees and the return of IDPs to their homes by providing a means of subsistence until they achieve food self-sufficiency. Women will be allocated 65-70 percent of recovery resources, a minimum 50 percent of education resources, and at least 30 percent of project outputs/assets created through FFW as a means of strengthening their status, power and economic position.

Intervention Approaches

31. WFP proposes this two-year PRRO (1 April 2000–31 March 2002) for: a) improving nutrition and the quality of life of the most vulnerable people during a transitory and highly vulnerable period in their lives; b) building assets and promoting self-reliance of these same people as they try to reconstruct their livelihoods and communities; and c) providing life-sustaining support for refugees and internally displaced people.



32. More resources, including public and private investment and external aid, can and should be invested in remote, marginalized unstable poverty-stricken and food-deficit areas in order to close the poverty gap and preclude recurrent emergency assistance. WFP intends to set examples of confidence-building and community-initiated recovery projects that other agencies can emulate and expand upon through joint collaboration. A second tier of needs assessment will identify key sectors (water, agriculture, education, etc.) within the poverty areas where food resources would have the most immediate and sustainable impact. Thirdly, the most vulnerable groups within each district will be targeted with relief or recovery assistance.
33. WFP will continue to sub-contract NGOs with existing operational capacity, technical expertise and country experience to assist with activities on which successful trials have been performed through pilot projects, or that are supported by credible agencies with adequate funding, country experience and technical expertise. Equally important will be WFP's insistence that all activities are conceived, planned, presented and managed through active beneficiary participation.
34. WFP will advocate for the victims of natural and man-made calamities and will seek to mobilize resources required to secure their uninterrupted access to food. This will be done during and not after the emergency phase on the conviction that productive assets, employment and income are preconditions for restoration of stability.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Goals and Objectives

35. The PRRO will contribute towards improved household food security of the most vulnerable people in Uganda while creating social and economic assets and income-generating activities to enhance self-sufficiency. The primary objectives will be to:
 - a) maintain minimum nutritional and dietary standards among population groups most at risk, including refugees, displaced and the hungry poor living in areas with acute local and seasonal food shortages;
 - b) promote resettlement and create short and long-term employment opportunities leading to self-reliance and food self-sufficiency;
 - c) restore natural habitat through rural infrastructure and reforestation schemes;
 - d) increase school enrolment and literacy rates, particularly for women/girls;
 - e) provide incentives for the poor and food insecure to attend vocational training and to become self-supportive;
 - f) increase women's access to resources, employment, markets and trade.

KEY PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

36. The PRRO will comprise two main components: a) protracted relief (55,907 tons or 68 percent of all resources), and b) recovery (26,821 tons or 32 percent of all resources). As a contingency, resource allocations for the relief component assume a static scenario whereby only a limited number are able to resettle on their lands during the first year. In the event of improved security and accelerated resettlement, the proportion of resources earmarked for relief will shift in favour of recovery activities. There presently exists



sufficient technical expertise and complementary assistance to expand current recovery activities five-fold under conducive security conditions.

Component A—Protracted Relief

37. WFP, UNHCR and the Government of Uganda have launched a four-year ‘Self-Reliance Strategy for Refugee Hosted Areas: 1999–2003’, which is linked to the United Nations Common Country Assessment (CCA), to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and to the World Bank’s Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF). The Self-Reliance Strategy calls for integration of refugees in the normal development process and in district development plans which are to receive additional funding for refugees from government and donors. The PRRO will cover the most active part of the implementation phase when refugees and the host population will be provided agricultural inputs as well as training to become meaningfully employed. As refugees and the local poor graduate from food dependence to self-reliance, general food rations will be decreased as FFW and training are introduced. WFP is currently feeding 170,000 Sudanese refugees under PRO 5623.01. Under the PRRO, WFP will cover the food needs of 130,000 refugees in the first year and an estimated 60,000 in the second year, with reduced rations. The number of refugees has been estimated by the WFP/UNHCR Joint Food Assessment mission of June 1999. WFP, UNHCR and the government have agreed a phase-out schedule for general food distribution by mid-2002.
38. Under EMOP 5816.02, WFP currently provides food assistance, at varying levels, to 320,000 IDPs residing in protected areas within the northern districts of Gulu and Kitgum. Sustained security in recent months has encouraged most of the IDPs in Kitgum to return home during the day to farm and they are expected to resettle by the start of this PRRO. Approximately 130,000 IDPs are expected to be in need of food at varying levels during 2000. Sustained security will encourage an estimated 120,000 to return home by the second year with some 10,000 remaining in trading centres due to family separation during the prolonged displacement, to new employment possibilities and to remaining pockets of insecurity in their places of origin. Those able to resettle will be provided a three-month resettlement package and opportunities to engage in food-for-work during the off-farm season. It should be noted however that the geo-political and military situation remains uncertain and that one single rebel incursion could result in full, spontaneous displacement of resettled IDPs, forcing a relapse into emergency assistance.
39. In November 1999, some 133,000 persons displaced in the districts of Kasese (35,000) and Bundibugyo (98,000) were dependent on external food assistance for 80 percent of their needs. Under the PRRO, WFP will continue providing relief assistance to the displaced in Bundibugyo for two-three seasons or until security conditions and the ICRC seed distribution programme have enabled the displaced to become food self-sufficient. The area nevertheless remains volatile and in need of close monitoring. The district’s remoteness, its insecurity and its hazardous terrain will necessitate the establishment of a WFP sub-office in Bundibugyo town with HF/VHF radio and Deep Field Mailing System installations to allow regular communications with convoy leaders, with storage facilities in Fort Portal and with WFP/Kampala.

Component B—Recovery Activities

40. With the improvement in security since March 1999, government offices and NGOs have been able to access the displaced settlements and the former IDPs that have since returned to their communities. This has enabled food resources under the ongoing



EMOP 5816.02 to be used constructively as an incentive for training and the engagement of IDPs in labour-intensive, community works. In food-deficit northern districts, WFP food acts as a strong incentive for both the local poor as well as IDPs and refugees. WFP recently conducted a technical appraisal of over 440 FFW/FFT project proposals from beneficiary groups and credible partners. Ongoing schemes were found to be “exceptionally well-designed, supported and supervised” and the majority of proposed activities were considered “technically feasible and socially, economically and environmentally sound”.

41. Enthusiasm has been paralleled by complementary inputs, resulting in well-designed and successful projects with a strong demonstration effect. Under the PRRO, WFP will expand the level of resources for FFW and FFT projects as general food distribution is phased out. The immediate objective will be to address the underlying problems of drought, flooding and deforestation, as well as food deficiency, unemployment and associated instability that have resulted in recurrent man-made calamities and repeated and costly relief interventions. To be eligible, proposals must meet the criteria outlined in the WFP policy paper ‘Enabling Development’ (WFP/EB.A/99/4-A). They must show the specific ways in which a project will build the resilience of beneficiaries to cope with recurrent calamities and must provide evidence of adequate non-food support, particularly technical expertise. In order to ensure that beneficiaries have a stake in projects and in ensuring their success, WFP has stipulated that beneficiaries must be active participants in project identification and planning, with women comprising a minimum 50 percent of all project committees.
42. The rehabilitation/FFW component will directly benefit 15,000 workers and their families (60,000 persons) for the first year and 20,000 workers (80,000 persons) in the second year. Each participant will work an average of 120 days per year during the lean, off-farm season and will receive one ration per work day for four family members. In addition, a total of 10,000 persons (3,000 during the first year and 7,000 during the second year) will be provided a small food allowance to enable them to attend training for 60 days per year in functional literacy and food production, cleaning, storage, packaging and marketing. As each trainee receives a ration for two people, some 20,000 people will benefit from this assistance. Recovery activities will target primarily poor or disadvantaged women (65–70 percent), demobilized combatants, former abducted children, and small farmers who are willing to acquire new skills. The majority of existing recovery schemes have been designed by women for women and take into consideration the time and resources that they can afford to expend. Activities specifically targeting women include nursery establishment, tree planting and maintenance, seed/cassava multiplication, functional literacy and formation, and training of women’s farming/trading associations in food production, fish farming and food storage, processing and marketing.
43. **Mother and child health.** Under the PRRO, food assistance will be provided to encourage women and children to seek proper medical attention, to attend basic training in health and nutrition and to sustain them while they are patients.
44. **Abandoned and orphaned children.** The conflict in northern Uganda, combined with the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) virus, has resulted in a disproportionate number of abandoned and orphaned children. Many have been absorbed into the extended family system and are living with relatives and friends. Under the PRRO, food will be provided to some 3,000 children living in orphanages and other institutions where basic education and vocational skills are being provided.
45. **Emergency school feeding.** Attendance and literacy rates for refugee and displaced children in Arua, Moyo, Adjumani, Gulu and Kitgum fall exceedingly below the national



average. Most IDP children have not had adequate school facilities or scholastic materials since mid-1996 and their performance in exams is very poor relative to other areas of the country. The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Redd Barna, the World Bank and WFP will assist efforts to reconstruct schools damaged in the conflict and to expand the number of classrooms to cover increased numbers of school-aged children. Links will be maintained with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to ensure that curricula and other educational inputs are available and to guard against schools being reduced to feeding centres.

46. Nutritional surveys show that primary school children are most vulnerable during food shortages. Targeting of children with cooked meals will ensure that they receive adequate nourishment and that child soldiers/former abductees are re-integrated into society. Under EMOP 5816.02, some 51,000 primary school children are currently being targeted through emergency school feeding. Under the PRRO, a total of 100,000 children will participate in year one, rising and stabilizing at 150,000 in year two. Children will grow vegetables in school gardens and plant and maintain mango trees along all school access roads as part of their curriculum, and in order to improve food security. About 42 percent of those participating in ongoing school feeding are girls. As more children resettle with their families, it is conceivable that the attendance rate for girls will drop under domestic demands and that their retention in school may require additional incentives. The target for male/female school attendance/enrolment will be 50:50.

Capacity-building

47. Capacity-building remains a strategic priority and will be concentrated on women's groups and small-farmer associations. Training will be undertaken by four NGOs and will focus on food security, production and marketing. Capacity-building will also aim to upgrade the skills of national counterpart staff in the Ministries of Disaster Preparedness and Refugees and Gender and Community Development. The latter will receive training on rapid, participatory rural appraisal; targeting criteria and programming of relief and rehabilitation activities; monitoring and evaluation; and the inclusion of gender issues in programme planning. Training will involve both WFP and counterpart staff and will include team-building and the practical application of acquired skills in operational, field situations. The same staff will be involved directly in subsequent assessments, such as the recent Gender Baseline Survey undertaken by WFP staff and counterparts.

Ration Levels and Food Basket

48. The food rations for this PRRO are based on those in ongoing operations and activities of a similar nature, adjusted on the basis of long-term food security studies, quarterly nutritional surveys and recent food and crop assessments undertaken by WFP, UNHCR and NGOs. In determining the food rations for this PRRO, consideration has been given to household incomes, assets, coping mechanisms, food production, food bartering and other conditions affecting the availability of food and income for beneficiaries. Food rations for various beneficiary groups under this PRRO are shown in Annex III.

Institutional Arrangements and Partnerships

49. In implementing relief and recovery operations, WFP currently collaborates with four line ministries, nine district relief committees, seven United Nations agencies (UNHCR, FAO, the World Bank, UNICEF, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs



(OCHA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNESCO, and eight international and 17 national NGOs and community-based organizations. WFP recommends continuation of existing collaborative arrangements for project planning and implementation with the international donor community, NGOs and district governments. WFP will achieve maximum impact and cost-effectiveness by pooling resources with implementing partners and geographically concentrating on the most poverty-stricken and food-deficit areas.

50. Requests for assistance emanate from village/sub-county associations and communities and are scrutinized by the district relief committees and WFP field offices. Proposals are either consolidated in district-wide plans or sent separately to the Ministry of Disaster Preparedness and Refugees and other concerned line ministries and copied to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, which oversees all external relief and recovery assistance to Uganda. The latter often receives assistance from the United Nations in collating proposals and in providing additional information.
51. Fortnightly and ad-hoc meetings of the United Nations Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) are held under the chair of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, in order to further scrutinize requests, identify resource gaps and prepare contingency, pre-positioning and distribution plans. Issues arising from the UNDMT are shared at the monthly meeting of United Nations Heads of Agency and with the international community through monthly donor and sub-sector donor meetings and through a monthly OCHA update. Security issues are communicated daily via e-mail to all United Nations Heads of Agency and donor agencies and are managed by the United Nations Security Management Team (SMT), with support from the United Nations Security Coordination Office (UNSECOORD).

**WFP-ASSISTED RECOVERY ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICT
AND COLLABORATING PARTNER**

Activity	Location	Collaborating partners
Trunk/feeder roads	All districts	World Bank, Government of Uganda, CRS, World Vision
Wells, valley dams, reservoirs, canals	Kitgum, Gulu, Kotido, Moroto, Moyo	Government of Uganda, World Vision, CARE, ACF, Hunger Alert, WindRain, WaterAid, Oxfam, AAH, DED, MSF
Seed multiplication, drought/virus resistant cassava plots	Arua, Moyo, Kitgum, Gulu	CRS, Hunger Alert, AVSI, ACORD, Government of Uganda, AAH, DED, World Vision, FAO
Fish ponds/farming	Gulu, Kitgum	ACORD, Hunger Alert, Government of Uganda
Reforestation, fuelwood, mango	All districts	District schools, Government of Uganda, UNHCR, FAO, ACORD
Food stores	Sub-counties	World Bank, World Vision, ACORD, AVSI, Government of Uganda, LWF, AHA
School construction	Gulu, Kitgum	NRC, World Bank, UNICEF, Government of Uganda
Training in food storage and marketing	All districts	FAO, ACORD, TECHNOSERVE, IDEA, World Vision, DED, CRS, Government of Uganda



Adult functional literacy	All districts	UNHCR, DED, UNICEF, NRC, Government of Uganda, World Vision
Training ministry staff in rapid assessment, VAM	Kampala and districts	FAO, WFP, FEWS, UNDP, Ministry of Disaster Preparedness and Refugees, Ministry of Gender and Community Development

Logistics

52. Food aid imports will arrive at the port of Mombasa from where they will be transported by rail to central warehouses in Kampala and Tororo for transshipment to extended delivery points (EDPs) in Gulu, Kitgum, Adjumani, Fort Portal, Arua, Moyo, Kotido, and Moroto. Security will continue to constrain access and implementation for an indefinite period of time. Irregular supplies of fuel and defence assets have resulted in delays and associated costs as WFP convoys await adequate protection. The PRRO budget includes ballistic blankets, radio equipment and other non-food items considered necessary for safeguarding personnel and equipment.
53. Implementation of the Food Aid Commodity Tracking System (FACTS) in all sub-offices has increased the capacity and effectiveness of field staff to monitor and track food movements from Kampala stores through the EDPs to final distribution points (FDPs). This, in addition to ensuring that food be only distributed in the presence of WFP food aid monitors, will limit the scope for diversions, leakage and misappropriation.

Monitoring and Evaluation

54. The monitoring and evaluation system will measure the success of inputs and activities in achieving objectives. The information obtained will also identify problems and constraints and any needed adjustments in instrumentation, objectives and activities that may arise during implementation. Monitoring and evaluation will include self-imposed limitations to ensure that essential information is obtained at least cost. Only data that are relevant and accessible and that can be generated and analysed in a timely, accurate and cost-effective manner will be employed, as follows:

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

General information

Number of displaced by age/sex
 Percentage households headed by women
 Percentage children 0–4 and 5–14 years
 Percentage returnees/resettled
 Number of women's groups formed
 Number of women in project planning

Food availability and coping capacity

Quantity and price of marketed food
 Daily food consumption
 Wood/charcoal sales/casual labour
 Percentage of food ration consumed/sold

Agriculture/rural infrastructure

Area placed under cultivation per household
 Percentage change in yields per hectare

Food interventions

Quantity/type of food delivered
 Frequency of deliveries/distributions
 Percentage reached in general food distribution (GFD) supplementary feeding programmes (SFPs)
 Food received from other sources
 Percentage change in post-CIF losses
 Percentage women in food management

Supplementary feeding

Percentage persons attending SFP/ natal care
 Incidence of low birth weight children/mortality rate
 Children discharged with weight gain

Vocational training/rehabilitation

Orphans, abductees graduated
 Number of extension workers trained by gender



PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	
Percentage with access to potable water Kilometre road improved/maintained Number/ha fuel wood/fruit trees planted Number dams/ponds constructed Number of schools reconstructed Primary school education Percentage increase in total enrolment Percentage female enrolment/retainment Percentage students in sheltered classroom	Number adopting/applying new skills by gender Percentage participating in community-based marketing system (CBMS) by gender General security situation Change in frequency of incidents Number resettled voluntarily Percentage change in marketing/trade

55. The system will also utilize standard checklists, reporting formats and other instrumentation to ensure that data from various sources are consistent and comparable. The utility and effectiveness of the monitoring and evaluation system will depend not only on its efficacy but also on its transparency in displaying its sources and underlying assumptions. Fact-finding missions and assessments/surveys will be undertaken jointly with WFP shareholders in order to maintain confidence in the data and to ensure common agreement on problems and solutions. Details on collection methods, indicators, and on the frequency and content of reporting will be further described in LOUs, which will be signed by WFP and implementing partners prior to project commencement.

EXIT STRATEGY

56. The relative stability in northern Uganda since March 1999 has made it possible to focus increasingly on recovery and development-oriented interventions such as the Uganda Country Programme (WFP/EB.2/99/4), approved at the Second Regular Session of the Executive Board in May 1999. Because the CP focuses on the development needs of the poor in areas adjacent to the conflict areas but does not include assistance to refugees and displaced persons themselves, it may need to be expanded in 2003 to cover those resettled with assistance through this PRRO.
57. It is expected to be feasible and appropriate to discontinue general food assistance to Sudanese refugees by mid-2002. A long-term strategy for self-reliance of Sudanese refugees in the north-western Ugandan districts of Moyo, Arua and Adjumani was adopted by UNHCR, WFP and the office of the Prime Minister in 1998, based on the experiences of NGOs and beneficiaries and on in-depth consultations with local donor representatives. The strategy calls for increased agricultural, training and income-generating inputs from UNHCR, the Government of Uganda, and other United Nations agencies over the period 2000–2003 as food assistance is simultaneously phased down in favour of targeted feeding of vulnerable groups and FFW under the PRRO.
58. Although no causal explanation exists for the relative calm in northern Uganda, peace has existed for several months and is expected to continue. However, after being directly targeted and displaced by the rebels, after having 8,000 of their children abducted, and after three years of being forced to sit idle in protected settlements with no source of income, it is unlikely that the local population will provide refuge and logistical support to insurgents. Many have expressed keen enthusiasm for returning and reactivating their farming. The PRRO will assist IDPs to resettle and to become actively employed. The re-settled will then act as a “pull-factor” to encourage the remaining beneficiaries to follow their example.



59. Security in the western districts of Bundibugyo and Kasese was greatly enhanced in August and September 1999, allowing displaced persons limited food access. Assuming that the Ugandan army will maintain its presence in the area and prevent further border incursions, it may be possible to gradually discontinue food assistance to IDPs in the west following the July 2000 harvest.

BUDGET PROPOSAL AND INPUT REQUIREMENTS

60. Total food requirements for this two-year PRRO (Annex II) amount to 82,728 tons at a cost of US\$18,041,534. Requirements include 65,231 tons of cereals (53,150 tons of maize and 12,081 tons of maize meal), 12,349 tons of pulses, 3,670 tons of edible oil, 150 tons of sugar and 1,328 tons of corn-soya blend. While maize will be provided in the general relief and recovery rations, maize meal will be provided for vulnerable group feeding and school feeding programmes. District food allocations are Arua (7%), Adjumani (11%), Moyo (3%), Kitgum (16%), Gulu (36%), Moroto (3%), Kotido (4%) and Bundibugyo (20%).
61. The bulk of the food for this PRRO will be imported. However, subject to availability of cash to WFP and availability of food for purchase in Uganda, some of the food requirements will be purchased locally. Local purchase of food will increase efficiency of deliveries and reduce transport costs. Flexibility will allow the shifting of resources between relief and recovery as needs change.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

62. The PRRO is recommended for approval by the Executive Board.



ANNEX I

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

International	1 164 000
United Nations Volunteers	116 000
International consultants and SSA	14 000
National professional officers	84 000
Local staff and temporaries	1 463 000
Overtime (in US\$ only)	60 000
Subtotal	2 901 000

Technical Support Services and Training

Project preparation	63 000
Technical advisory services	10 000
Project monitoring and evaluation	50 000
Training	40 000
Vulnerability analysis and mapping	12 000
Subtotal	175 000

Travel and DSA

Blanket travel	58 000
In-country travel	460 000
Subtotal	518 000

Office expenses

Rental of facility (apportioned=95,000/yr)	190 000
Utilities	68 500
Communications	31 000
Office supplies	70 000
Equipment repair and maintenance	40 000
Subtotal	399 500

Vehicle operations

Vehicle fuel and maintenance	172 000
Subtotal	172 000

Equipment

Vehicles	120 000
Communication equipment (2 year replacement 6x12 000)	72 000
Computer equipment	66 000
Furniture and equipment	42 000
Subtotal	300 000

Other

United Nations common premises and joint United Nations Administration (actual)	160 000
Gender initiatives	20 000
Security enhancements	20 000
Advocacy	20 000
Subtotal	220 000

TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	4 685 500
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ANNEX II**PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN**

	Quantity (tons)	Average cost per ton	Value (dollars)
WFP COSTS			
A. Direct operational costs			
Commodity ¹			
– Maize (vulnerable groups/institutional feeding)	53 150	161	8 557 150
– Maize meal	12 081	225	2 718 225
– Pulses	12 349	281	3 470 069
– Vegetable oil	3 670	793	2 910 310
– Corn-soya blend	1 328	260	345 280
– Sugar	150	270	40 500
Total commodities			18 041 534
External transport		97	8 024 616
Landside transport		92	7 610 976
ITSH		91	7 528 248
Other direct operational costs		13	1 086 000
Subtotal direct operational costs		1990	42 291 374
B. Direct support costs (see Annex I for details)			
Subtotal direct support costs			4 685 500
Total direct costs			46 976 874
C. Indirect support costs (7.8 percent of total direct costs)			
Subtotal indirect support costs			3 664 196
TOTAL WFP COSTS			50 641 070
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS			50 641 070

¹ 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 III

UGANDA PRRO 6176.00—FOOD AID REQUIREMENTS
BY COMPONENT, TARGET GROUP AND RATION

Component	Year	Days	Beneficiaries	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Sugar	Corn-soya blend	Total	
Protracted relief										
Refugees	2000/1	365	130 000	18 980 400	2 847 60	949 20			22 776 480	tons gm
	2001/2	365	60 000	8 760 400	1 314 60	438 20			10 512 480	tons gm
IDPs North	2000/1	365	130 000	14 235 300	2 847 60	712 15			17 794 375	tons gm
	2001/2	365	10 000	1 095 300	219 60	55 15			1 369 375	tons gm
IDPs West	2000/1	120	60 000	2 880 400	432 60	144 20			3 456 480	tons gm
	Total		390 000	45 950	7 659	2 298			55 907	tons
Recovery activities										
Returnees/ abductees	2000/1	180	3 000	189 350	54 100	14 25	11 20	41 75	309 570	tons gm
	2001/2	180	2 000	126 350	36 100	9 25	7 20	27 75	205 570	tons gm
Mother/ child health	2000/1	365	6 000			55 25	44 20	548 250	647 295	tons gm
	2001/2	365	6 000			55 25	44 20	548 250	647 295	tons gm
Abandoned/ orphaned	2000/1	365	3 000	383 350	110 100	27 25	22 20	82 75	624 570	tons gm
	2001/2	365	3 000	383 350	110 100	27 25	22 20	82 75	624 570	tons gm
School children	2000/1	220	100 000	4 400 200	1 320 60	330 15			6 050 275	tons gm
	2001/2	220	150 000	6 600 200	1 980 60	495 15			9 075 275	tons gm
Rehabilitation/ FFW	2000/1	120	60 000	2 880 400	432 60	144 20			3 456 1 920	tons gm
	2001/2	120	80 000	3 840 400	576 60	192 20			4 608 1 920	tons gm
Food for training	2000/1	60	6 000	144 400	22 60	7 20			173 960	tons gm
	2001/2	60	14 000	336 400	50 60	17 20			403 960	tons gm
Total			433 000	19 281	4 690	1 372	150	1 328	26 821	tons
Sub-total	2000/1		498 000	44 091	8 064	2 382	77	671	55 285	tons
Sub-total	2001/2		325 000	21 140	4 285	1 288	73	657	27 443	tons
TOTAL FOR TWO YEARS				65 231	12 349	3 670	150	1 328	82 728	tons



ANNEX IV

BREAKDOWN OF COMMODITIES AND OTHER DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS BY COMPONENT

Commodities	Quantity in tons	Cost per ton in US\$	Total value in US\$
Component A: Protracted Relief			
Number of beneficiaries: 195 000			
Maize	45 950	161	7 397 950
Pulses	7 659	281	2 152 179
Vegetable oil	2 298	793	1 822 314
Total commodities (A)	55 907	203	11 372 443
Total other direct operational costs (A)		7	373 000
Component B: Recovery/Rehabilitation			
Number of beneficiaries: 216 500			
Maize meal	12 081	225	2 718 225
Maize	7 200	161	1 159 200
Pulses	4 690	281	1 317 890
Vegetable oil	1 372	793	1 087 996
Corn-soya blend	1 328	260	345 280
Sugar	150	270	40 500
Total commodities (B)	26 821	249	6 669 091
Total other direct operational costs (B)		27	713 000
All Components			
Number of beneficiaries: 411 500			
Total commodities (A+B)	82 728	218	18 041 534
Total other direct operational costs (A+B)		13	1 086 000



ANNEX V

OTHER DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS (All Components) IN US\$
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	Staff resources, non-food items and services exclusively for use by:		Total
	Beneficiaries	Government/ Implementing partners	
Technical support services and training			
External training/ travel	0	60 000	60 000
Subtotal	0	60 000	60 000
Travel and DSA			
Counterpart travel	10 000	10 000	20 000
Subtotal	10 000	10 000	20 000
Maintenance			
Rail, road and river maintenance	0	30 000	30 000
Pre-fabricated storage	10 000	50 000	60 000
Subtotal	10 000	80 000	90 000
Equipment			
Grain handling and bagging equipment	0	6 000	6 000
Pesticides and fumigation	0	14 000	14 000
Tarpaulins, sheets and ropes	6 000	54 000	60 000
Furniture and equipment	0	8 000	8 000
Subtotal	6 000	82 000	88 000
Other non-food items and services			
Construction equipment and materials	97 000	23 000	120 000
Agricultural tools and equipment	530 000	10 000	540 000
Subtotal	627 000	33 000	660 000
Food transformation			
Training and technical support to Government of Uganda	0	60 000	60 000
Kitchen and canteen equipment	108 000	0	108 000
Subtotal	108 000	60 000	168 000
TOTAL OTHER DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS (All components)	761 000	325 000	1 086 000



ANNEX VI





PRRO UGANDA 6176.00

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

KEY:

- Areas covered by IDP component of PRRO Uganda 6176.00
- Areas covered by refugee component of PRRO Uganda 6176.00
- Areas covered by Uganda Country Programme

