

برنامج  
الأغذية  
العالمي



Programme  
Alimentaire  
Mondial

World  
Food  
Programme

Programa  
Mundial  
de Alimentos

**Executive Board  
Annual Session**

**Rome, 7–11 June 2010**

## **REPORTS OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ON OPERATIONAL MATTERS**

*Agenda item 11*

*For information\**



Distribution: GENERAL  
**WFP/EB.A/2010/11-B/3**  
26 April 2010  
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

## **PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (1 JULY–31 DECEMBER 2009) — RWANDA 200030**

### **Assistance to Refugees, Recovery Support to Host Communities and the Most Vulnerable Households**

Number of beneficiaries	179,000 (annual average)
Duration of project	24 months (1 January 2010–31 December 2011)
WFP food tonnage	40,454 mt
<b>Cost (United States dollars)</b>	
WFP food costs	17,916,039
Total cost to WFP	36,552,384

\* In accordance with the Executive Board's decisions on governance, approved at the Annual and Third Regular Sessions, 2000, items for information should not be discussed unless a Board member specifically requests it, well in advance of the meeting, and the Chair accepts the request on the grounds that it is a proper use of the Board's time.

This document is printed in a limited number of copies. Executive Board documents are available on WFP's Website (<http://www.wfp.org/eb>).

## NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

**This document is submitted to the Executive Board for information**

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.

Regional Director, ODJ\*: Mr M. Darboe tel.: 066513-2201

Senior Liaison Officer, ODJ: Mr T. Lecato tel.: 066513-2370

Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact Ms I. Carpitella, Administrative Assistant, Conference Servicing Unit (tel.: 066513-2645).

\* Regional Bureau Johannesburg (Southern, Eastern and Central Africa)

## ABSTRACT

1. Rwanda continues to host refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) as a result of the precarious security situation in the eastern part of DRC. There are 54,000 refugees in three camps; they depend entirely on WFP for their livelihoods. Since Rwanda is not in a position to provide them with land, integration is unlikely and repatriation is the only long-term solution. However, with little prospect of security improving in DRC, repatriation is not envisaged in the near future.
2. Refugees in Rwanda are prone to high levels of food insecurity, owing to their extreme poverty and lack of income-earning opportunities. In addition, the large refugee camps have contributed to considerable damage to the natural environment in neighbouring communities, compounded by frequent droughts and flash floods that erode gullies and deplete the arable land available. This has contributed to resentment of the extended presence of refugees.
3. Protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200030 aims to address this precarious refugee situation by:
  - providing a monthly food basket for refugees in camps; and
  - implementing food-for-asset activities to rehabilitate areas affected by the presence of refugees and improve the productive capacities of refugee host communities while addressing environmental degradation in and around the camps.
4. Over 70,000 Rwandans continue to live as refugees and asylum-seekers in DRC, Uganda and other African countries. Talks are under way among the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Government of Rwanda and host countries to review their refugee status, which could lead to some of them returning to Rwanda. Those that return would receive a three-month resettlement ration.
5. The nutrition conditions in Rwanda are not improving. The 2009 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis and nutrition survey showed that the prevalence of stunting is 52 percent, of wasting 4.2 percent and of underweight 15.8 percent. The prevalence of HIV infection is 3 percent, with 149,000 people living with HIV; many people on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) are food-insecure.
6. PRRO 200030 seeks to address the problem of undernutrition with nutrition programmes tailored for children under 5, pregnant and lactating women, and people on ART. Kitchen gardens will continue to be established at health centres, with technical support from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), as a way to provide training in agricultural techniques, nutritious plant varieties and appropriate food preparation. The aim is to improve household dietary diversity and build food security to reduce undernutrition.
7. Eventually, WFP will put in place the appropriate institutional arrangements and strengthen the capacity of government institutions and counterparts at the district level to enhance government and community ownership of the PRRO activities. Based on the degree of success of capacity-development support and assessment of needs, WFP will progressively phase down food-based interventions through lasting solutions and promotion of the full, ongoing involvement of communities and local authorities.