

برنامج
الأغذية
العالمي



Programme
Alimentaire
Mondial

World
Food
Programme

Programa
Mundial
de Alimentos

Executive Board
First Regular Session

Rome, 20 - 22 January 1999

PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 7



Distribution: GENERAL
WFP/EB.1/99/7-A/1

19 December 1998
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION GREAT LAKES REGION 6077.00

Food aid for relief and recovery in the Great Lakes region

Number of beneficiaries 1.25 million

Duration Two years
(1 August 1999 to 31 July 2001)

Cost (United States dollars)

WFP food cost	120,738,860
Total cost to WFP	269,854,644

ABSTRACT

The proposed protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) for the Great Lakes region requires the Executive Board to approve 269,854,644 dollars for the period 1 August 1999 to 31 July 2001. Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda are the countries included in the Great Lakes region.

The current widespread and shifting insecurity caused by armed conflicts results in continuous, ever-changing internal and cross-border displacement of populations in the region. Conflict has shattered the livelihoods of people dependent on the land, disrupting harvests and affecting national and household food security. The Governments of the countries in the region, among the poorest in the world, lack resources to cope with the massive task of providing relief to affected populations or for reconstruction. This operation aims to: a) make timely interventions to save the lives and restore the livelihoods of populations made vulnerable by conflicts; b) sustain registered refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs); c) improve the health and nutritional status of malnourished women and children; and d) assist in the recovery process among highly food-insecure populations. The operation's strategy includes advocacy, especially in food needs and vulnerability assessment, and capacity-building through training and gender awareness.

Food assistance is required for a total of 1.25 million beneficiaries. Of these, 770,000 are refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and vulnerable groups in Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania. In areas where security prevails, recovery activities will take over progressively from relief assistance. Mainly in Burundi and Rwanda, 280,000 resettled refugees/IDPs and other vulnerable groups will participate in agriculture and infrastructure recovery activities under food for work. WFP's planned contribution to the United Nations' joint regional disaster mitigation/contingency planning strategy is to be prepared to provide additional food resources to cater for the needs of up to 200,000 persons for a six-month period in case of a new humanitarian emergency.

Unfortunately, to implement this operation in such an unpredictable security situation, WFP and its partners' staff have been called upon to take high personal risks. Since 1990, 23 WFP staff members have been killed in the line of duty in Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda. Security measures to protect staff are now being put in place in an effort to better manage the risk to which they are subjected.

This document is produced in a limited number of copies. Delegates and observers are kindly requested to bring it to the meetings and to refrain from asking for additional copies.

NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document contains recommendations for review and approval by the Executive Board.

Pursuant to the decisions taken on the methods of work by the Executive Board at its First Regular Session of 1996, the documentation prepared by the Secretariat for the Board has been kept brief and decision-oriented. The meetings of the Executive Board are to be conducted in a business-like manner, with increased dialogue and exchanges between delegations and the Secretariat. Efforts to promote these guiding principles will continue to be pursued by the Secretariat.

The Secretariat therefore invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document, to contact the WFP staff member(s) listed below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting. This procedure is designed to facilitate the Board's consideration of the document in the plenary.

The WFP focal points for this document are:

Regional Director: M. Zejjari tel.: 066513-2201

Programme Coordinator: S. Porretti tel.: 066513-2383

Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact the Documentation and Meetings Clerk (tel.: 066513-2641).



RECOVERY STRATEGY—CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

Situation analysis

Civil strife in the Great Lakes region

1. Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda continue to be significantly affected by political and social conflicts within the Great Lakes region. Although the roots of the current conflict are believed to date back to colonial times and beyond, extreme violence, in Burundi in 1993 and in Rwanda in 1994, resulted in genocide and massive and unprecedented displacement. In 1996 and 1997, 1.2 million refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Tanzania returned to Burundi and Rwanda. Despite this repatriation, significant refugee populations, mainly of Burundian and Congolese nationalities, remain in Tanzania, while smaller refugee populations are located in Rwanda and Uganda.
2. Analyses of the current political, social and economic indicators suggest that the level of insecurity remains high. Both cross-border and internal tensions are persistent; the most recent crisis in DRC, which started in August 1998, does not augur well. Some 500,000 displaced people are still affected by insecurity in Ruhengeri and Gisenyi prefectures of Rwanda. In Burundi, 10 percent of the population live in internally displaced person (IDP) sites, while many others, especially in the five western provinces, are dispersed or affected by periodic insecurity.

Current interventions

3. Through timely management of available food and cash resources, WFP has successfully provided—on a regional basis—relief and recovery assistance to this shifting body of refugees and displaced persons. With decision-making largely decentralized to the regional office in Kampala, flexible use of personnel, food resources and cash has permitted constant information tracking and large-scale, complex programming and logistical operations. Occasionally, a high level of insecurity has restricted movement of WFP and partners' staff to undertake necessary assessment, supervision and monitoring functions. Sadly, since 1990, 23 WFP staff members have been killed in the line of duty in Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda. Unfortunately, the security situation remains unpredictable and WFP and its partners' staff are called upon to take high personal risks.
4. From April 1995 to July 1999, through emergency operations (EMOPs), WFP has spent or committed a total of 673,585,578 dollars covering the needs of beneficiaries, the number of whom has decreased from three million in 1995 to 1.4 million in 1998/99. For the period 1993–95, WFP provided significant assistance on a country-by-country basis. From 1994 to 1996, WFP mainly assisted refugees in eastern Zaire and Tanzania. In 1996 and early 1997, support to 1.2 million refugees returning to Burundi and Rwanda was the core of WFP's operation.¹ At an ever-increasing scale, WFP has supported recovery activities in Burundi and Rwanda. In addition to coping with the impact of conflict, WFP responded to

¹ As a disaster mitigation strategy, WFP's contingency planning proved particularly valuable during the 1996 eastern Zaire crisis. WFP relied on buffer stocks, built up in Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda, as well as on redirecting staff, food, trucks and vehicles to Rwanda from other countries in the region to boost the in-country capacity to handle the unforeseen scale of the response.



catastrophic flooding, in 1997 and 1998, which caused destruction of buildings, crops, food stocks, roads and railway lines in the region.

5. In 1997 and 1998, WFP provided 95 percent of all food assistance to Burundi. Between June 1997 and January 1998, the number of people in IDP camps fell from 665,374 to 572,462. During that period, WFP also provided resettlement packages to groups returning to their villages. In addition, WFP supplied resettlement packages for 90 days to repatriating refugees from DRC, Rwanda and Tanzania. In 1998, WFP supported 160,000 IDPs. WFP provided supplementary and therapeutic feeding to some 33,000 persons a month, and supported rural rehabilitation and income-generating activities, employing 20,000 beneficiaries, mostly women. In support of FAO's nation-wide seeds distribution programme, WFP provided logistical support and distribution teams, and individual seed protection rations to over half a million people.
6. In 1997 and 1998, WFP provided 96 percent of all food assistance to Rwanda. In 1997, WFP reached an average of 750,000 beneficiaries a month with the aim of reintegrating returnees into their communes of origin.¹ WFP also contributed through food for work to the rehabilitation of housing, social and agricultural infrastructure, in addition to providing nutritional support to a wide range of vulnerable groups.² In the first six months of 1998, WFP reached a reduced monthly average of 234,000 beneficiaries, in an effort to target nutritional support and FFW to food-insecure zones. Unfortunately, increases in the number of displaced in the north-east from 100,000 to 500,000 (May to October 1998) necessitated the allocation of available resources to emergency relief once again.
7. In Tanzania, WFP provided support for 320,000 refugees in 1997 and 1998. A joint food needs assessment mission (JFAM), conducted in September 1998, confirmed the need to continue food assistance and observed the stable nutritional status of the refugees, although it noted some micronutrient deficiencies. Access to agricultural land continued to be severely restricted, resulting in limited food production by refugees.
8. There are additional relief and recovery activities in Tanzania and Uganda supported by WFP through other funding mechanisms. These include assistance to the population affected by the Tanzanian drought and floods of 1997/98 (EMOP 5889.00 for a value of 33,126,834 dollars) and large numbers of refugees and displaced persons in the north and west of Uganda (EMOP 5816.02 valued at 33,564,577 dollars).

RECOVERY STRATEGY

Justification for recovery and duration

9. WFP assistance is warranted on humanitarian grounds, for both relief and recovery purposes. In view of changing circumstances in the region, so far WFP support has been granted under emergency operations. In accordance with WFP policy regarding the shift from emergency to recovery (as outlined in document WFP/EB.A/98/4-A), this PRRO is

¹ The process of reintegrating 1.2 million returnees (15 percent of the total population) is ongoing in 1998, as further displacement occurred in some locations with the resettlement of the returnees.

² In 1998 WFP and UNICEF provided support to 285 nutrition centres in Rwanda, assisting 55,364 malnourished women and children monthly. From 1995 to 1997 a total of 20,759 houses were constructed through FFW.



submitted to the Executive Board in an effort to continue to meet WFP's policy while seeking to assist destitute people in the most practical manner.

10. Humanitarian relief assistance is still needed and will continue to be required for a while. However, recovery activities will take over progressively from relief assistance to stabilize the economic and social situation. Recovery activities will remove the system of free distribution of food in favour of enabling participation in works or training in return for food. Attention will be paid to the changed roles and circumstances of men and women, and the need for their participation in planning and implementing community-based activities. Recovery activities will aim to reinsert vulnerable groups into economic and social life. Priority will be given to activities already under way which aim at increasing household food security and nutrition. This includes assistance to basic services (primarily health and nutrition) and to productive sectors such as agriculture, food processing and micro-enterprises. Coordination with other agencies will be ensured.
11. The proposed duration of support to relief and recovery activities is two years. During this period, flexibility to reallocate resources between relief and recovery activities and across international borders will remain critical. The changing circumstances require the possibility of deploying resources, hence the justification for the regional approach retained by WFP.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

12. The current widespread and shifting insecurity caused by military activities results in continuous, evolving displacement of populations in the region. Conflict has shattered the livelihoods of people dependent on the land, disrupting harvests, and affecting food security for individuals and production for export. Livestock has been slaughtered, thereby decimating rural assets. The UNDP Human Development Reports for 1997 and 1998 rank Burundi and Rwanda among the seven countries in the world with the lowest level of human development.¹ The Great Lakes countries lack the resources to cope with the massive task of providing relief to affected populations or for reconstruction.
13. In Burundi and Rwanda, more than 90 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture, within economies reliant on two key exports—tea and coffee.
14. Burundi is a least developed country (LDC), with an Aggregate Household Food Security Index (FAO/AHFSI) of 62.7, ranking it 56th out of 61 countries. It has a population of 6.2 million and a per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of 143 dollars. In 1997, 58 percent of the population was living in absolute poverty. The yearly growth rate of 2.85 percent makes its population one of the fastest growing worldwide. It also has one of the highest population densities of 243 persons per square kilometre. The national under-five mortality rate is high, at 190 per 1,000. Moderate and severe underweight malnutrition is 37 percent, out of which severe underweight is 11 percent. Just over half of the population has access to safe water.
15. In Burundi, the number of married women decreased from 53 percent in 1993 to 37 percent in 1997, thereby resulting in a growing proportion of households headed by

¹ The Human Development Index rating of 0.241 ranks Burundi fourth from the bottom (170th out of 174 countries—1998 report). With a rating of 0.187, Rwanda was ranked 174th out of 175 countries in UNDP's Human Development Report of 1997.



women. As almost all women are engaged in agricultural work, access to land is critical for household food security. By law, women cannot own land; they may use land owned by their husbands, sons or fathers. The absence of male family members resulting from the ongoing conflict has led to some ad hoc arrangements permitting women heads of households to register as recipients of temporarily allocated communal or abandoned land during resettlement.

16. According to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), in 1996 alone the number of women who died of complications from childbirth doubled from 600 to 1,200 per 100,000. This is linked to poor diet, inadequate health and prenatal care, and general hardships experienced by women living in IDP sites. In a 1998 study, UNFPA also found that 46 percent of women living in IDP sites were victims of acts of physical violence.
17. The peace process holds out the hope that 1999 will usher in a phase of return, reintegration, reconstruction and development throughout the country. The economy is still suffering from the economic sanctions imposed by neighbouring countries in July 1996. Prices of basic food commodities have risen by 115 percent since mid-1996. Agricultural output has suffered from unavailability and high prices of agricultural inputs and periodic fuel shortages. The April 1997 decision of the Regional Sanctions Coordination Committee to ease economic sanctions allowed some renewed activity in some economic sectors, particularly trade.
18. Rwanda is an LDC with an AHFSI of 77.3. This ranks it 53rd out of 61 countries. It has a population of 7.66 million and a per capita GDP of 190 dollars (1996). In 1997, 70 percent of the population was living in absolute poverty. The national under-five mortality rate is 170 per 1,000. Currently, moderate and severe underweight malnutrition is 29 percent, of which severe underweight is six percent. The population is set to double by 2025, with a yearly growth rate of 3.6 percent (estimated in 1997). In 1993, 57 percent of land properties in Rwanda were smaller than one hectare, the minimum necessary to support a family of six. More than a quarter of all housing was destroyed by war, requiring the construction of more than 200,000 houses.
19. In Rwanda, households headed by women account for approximately one third (34 percent) and those headed by children account for one seventh (14 percent). Many of the women struggle with the multiple burdens of being major breadwinners, often fostering orphan children in addition to supporting their own and coping with the traumas of bereavement and sexual abuse.
20. In Tanzania, efforts are under way to assist and facilitate the voluntary repatriation of refugees, especially to Burundi and DRC, while providing support to 320,000 refugees. From September 1997 to September 1998, new arrivals from Burundi totalled 58,131 while the number of people repatriated totalled 8,764. Any large-scale repatriation is dependent upon the security situation within Burundi.
21. The area hosting refugees in Tanzania has 820,000 local inhabitants, mainly comprising subsistence farmers. Incomes are low and malnutrition rates relatively high. The major constraints to food production are poor farming practices, poor roads (about 70 percent of villages are inaccessible during the rainy season) and inadequate market systems. The proximity to refugee camps has resulted in sharp rises in the prices of local foodstuffs, deteriorating physical security, and destruction of the natural environment. In order to alleviate the side-effects of the refugees' presence, Tanzanian nationals living near refugee camps will benefit from FFW and vulnerable group feeding supported under this PRRO.



Food security

22. Given the high levels of food insecurity at the national and household levels, WFP food assistance has a valid role to play in increasing national supplies and the amount of food available to vulnerable populations.
23. In Burundi, per capita food supplies in 1998 are significantly below the pre-crisis level. Food import requirements are estimated at 42,000 tons of cereals and 69,000 of pulses (August 1998, FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission to Burundi). The livestock population of 311,000 represents a 32 percent reduction from 1992. In 1997 and 1998, food prices were abnormally high.¹ In order to counter the food deficit and ensure better access to food, the Government suspended duties and taxes on rice, maize and bean imports, and adopted an agricultural rehabilitation plan to run to 2000.
24. In Rwanda, current production² is some 12 percent less than pre-crisis levels (1990), equivalent to 20 percent less on a per capita basis. In 1997 and 1998, the prices of staples such as bananas, potatoes, sweet potatoes, maize and cassava, doubled or tripled. Some improvement regarding food prices occurred in mid-1998, when they declined by 32 percent for sweet potatoes, 23 percent for cooking bananas and 16 percent for sorghum. Price developments have major implications for household food security, since poor households have to purchase up to 75 to 80 percent of their food needs in the market.³
25. In Tanzania, refugees are almost entirely dependent on the food ration provided by WFP. For refugees, access to agricultural land is officially restricted, although some small-scale cultivation occurs on an unofficial basis.

Government strategies

26. The Government of Burundi's "*Une stratégie économique et sociale 1998–2000*" (Economic and social strategy, 1998–2000) covers restoration of peace and security, re-launching of the economy, reconstruction, reinforcement of institutional capacities, and development of the private sector and natural resources. In August 1998, the Government renewed its pledge of support for the regional mediation process, with the resumption of development cooperation to be closely correlated with progress in the peace process and the lifting of economic sanctions.
27. The Government of Rwanda is currently using the *Public Investment Programme*, the *Policy Framework Paper* and the second Round Table document on reconstruction, rehabilitation and development as its main planning tools. The recently prepared *Agriculture Development Strategy towards 2010* emphasizes major changes in land tenure, land utilization and production systems as well as the relationship between agriculture and other economic sectors. A third Round Table is expected for 1999. A Common Country Assessment, initiated in October 1998 by the United Nations system, will address humanitarian and development assistance over the next two years.
28. The Government of Tanzania grants asylum to refugees from neighbouring countries. Since 1996, the Government has solicited donor assistance in the recovery and

¹High food prices were a result of: high demand from neighbouring countries, the cumulative effects of a series of poor harvests from 1996 to mid-1998, and low levels of imports associated with the economic embargo.

²Total food crop production in the 1998 A season (first six months of the year) is estimated at 2.2 million tons, an increase of 7 percent over the same period in 1997.

³Save the Children Fund (SCF–UK) survey data from Western Byumba, Gikongoro, Kibungo and Butare (1997).



rehabilitation of areas affected by the refugees' presence. Infrastructure, education, agriculture, environment, health and water are the main sectors identified for recovery and development.

United Nations system partners at the international and regional levels

29. WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF will continue to be the major United Nations players in the Great Lakes region. The joint achievements of these agencies have been clearly noted by evaluation teams and donors alike. Under the umbrella of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), WFP will participate in the Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP), prepared and coordinated by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). In the past, formal and informal mechanisms for strategic coordination had some notable successes such as the United Nations system-wide humanitarian policy on *regroupement* camps in Burundi in 1997 (IASC, March 1998). WFP will participate in the United Nations Task Force on Relief, Reconstruction and Development for the Great Lakes. The joint WFP/UNHCR work plans and JFAMs will be the planning and assessment tools used by the main operational partners for refugee activities in the region. At the operational level, WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF will continue to coordinate regional and country-based activities. Logistics and telecommunications coordination and joint contingency planning are areas where cooperation among these three operational agencies has been particularly successful. The recommendations of the *Tripartite (UNICEF/UNHCR/WFP) Study of the Great Lakes emergency operation* (document WFP/EB.3/98/5/3) are being implemented and coordination among the agencies is being enhanced.

OBJECTIVES AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

30. The broad objectives of this regional operation are to:
- a) assist the governments and humanitarian partners in the Great Lakes region to make timely and appropriate interventions to save the lives and restore the livelihoods of populations made vulnerable by civil conflict;
 - b) contribute to sustaining registered refugees and internally displaced persons and encourage long-term solutions such as repatriation and resettlement, where appropriate;
 - c) improve the health and nutritional status of malnourished vulnerable populations, mainly women and children; and
 - d) assist in the recovery process among the poor and hungry, in targeted food-insecure areas, by contributing to agricultural production and social and economic infrastructure rehabilitation.

Advocacy and institution-building

31. WFP will play a key role in advocacy and institution-building at the regional and country levels. WFP will collaborate with governments, United Nations agencies, under the coordination of OCHA, and other partners in negotiating access to populations requiring humanitarian assistance. At the national and local levels, WFP will support government departments having mandates related to food security through a range of activities. WFP will take the lead in food aid planning and management through meetings with key players



where information on needs, security, logistics, food markets and production is reviewed and joint plans are made. WFP will undertake regular crop and food supply assessment missions with FAO. In collaboration with SCF (UK), WFP will extend the coverage of, regularly update, and disseminate household food needs assessments. WFP will collaborate with UNICEF in its work to undertake and disseminate results of nutritional surveys. With UNHCR, WFP will conduct joint food needs assessments of refugee needs. Additionally, WFP will work closely with civil society to create awareness of the needs of affected populations.

32. As one of its main disaster mitigation strategies, WFP will lead (or participate in) inter-agency working groups for contingency planning. For slow-evolving emergencies such as droughts, WFP, together with FAO and the USAID Famine Early Warning System (FEWS), will pursue early warning systems, especially in Tanzania.

Commitments to Women

33. As a follow-up to its Commitments to Women, WFP will continue to seek avenues to increase women's participation in food planning, management and distribution in relief and recovery operations. WFP's commitments to women will be stated explicitly in formal agreements with implementing partners, and achievements will be monitored regularly. As in the past, gender workshops with government, NGO, community and United Nations partners will address ways of strengthening women's involvement in food-assisted operations.

Institution-building through training

34. WFP will undertake training of its own staff, government and NGO partner staff, and beneficiaries in the following areas: project design and management, gender and participation, training of trainers, household food economy assessment techniques, and monitoring and evaluation.

WFP'S PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

35. WFP will assist in three major areas:
- Activity 1: Assistance to refugees, IDPs, returnees and vulnerable groups
 - Activity 2: Assistance to recovery activities
 - Activity 3: Disaster mitigation/contingency planning

Activity 1: Assistance to refugees, IDPs, returnees and vulnerable groups

Objectives and outputs

36. The objectives are to:
- a) provide nutritional support to save the lives of moderately malnourished people with high exposure to disease, especially children under five;
 - b) meet the immediate food needs of refugees, returnees, IDPs and vulnerable groups who have been cut off from their sources of food;



- c) prevent malnutrition in those with higher nutritional requirements, such as expectant or nursing mothers, the elderly, the disabled and unaccompanied minors; and
 - d) provide nutritional support to save the lives and promote the rehabilitation of severely malnourished individuals, in combination with medical support provided by partners.
37. The outputs include family food rations distributed to refugees, returnees and IDPs, and supplementary and therapeutic feeding for malnourished women and children and other vulnerable people.

Role and modality of food aid

38. Food will provide nutritional and dietary support through targeted distribution and supplementary and therapeutic feeding. When refugees return to their countries of origin and IDPs resettle, food aid will act as an incentive and subsidy as they resume their livelihood activities.
39. Different rations will be distributed, depending on the type of intervention and beneficiary, and on the country (see Annex IV(b)). The food basket and ration levels have been adjusted to respond to various needs. In general, cereals, pulses, oil, salt and corn-soya blend (CSB) are provided for general rations, and CSB, oil and sugar for supplementary and therapeutic feeding. High-energy biscuits (HEB) will be supplied in cases of new arrivals and displaced people and for possible repatriation. For refugees, every effort will be made to ensure that up to 60 percent of cereal will be supplied in milled form. When whole cereal is provided, the ration size will be augmented by 60 grams per person per day to compensate the beneficiary for the cost of grinding.
40. For registered refugees, therapeutic milk and complementary foods, including fresh food items, will continue to be supplied by UNHCR. In Burundi and Rwanda, where partners cannot supply the entire milk requirement, WFP will provide some quantities of enriched dried skim milk (DSM), oil and sugar for therapeutic feeding of IDPs and other vulnerable groups. In line with the 1998 UNICEF/WFP Memorandum of Understanding, it is anticipated that the provision of all milk requirements for these therapeutic feeding programmes will be taken over progressively by UNICEF during implementation of this operation.

Implementation strategy

Refugees

41. WFP will continue to work closely with UNHCR, relevant government authorities and NGOs to undertake management and distribution of food commodities to registered refugees resident in camp settings (in Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda) and upon repatriation to home countries. Food distribution for the majority of refugees will continue through the group system. Group distribution requires refugees to organize themselves into family groups of between 50 and 100 individuals. The group collects the ration in bulk and divides it among individual households. This system has the advantage of greater involvement and control by refugees. The policy having a female as well as a male leader of each group, as advocated by WFP, was successfully introduced and has shown to have increased the voice of women in food management. For repatriating refugees, WFP supplies a 90-day ration. High-energy biscuits are provided to refugees in transit and new arrivals.



IDPs

42. In Burundi, WFP will continue to cover roughly 200 IDP camps in 13 provinces throughout the country and cater to people suddenly and temporarily displaced by armed conflict. The food economy analysis approach is used for assessing the food aid needs of people living in IDP sites and on the most affected hillsides. Following regular assessments, WFP's partner CARE will distribute individual rations to the population for which specific needs have been identified and quantified. Women will be encouraged to participate in the organization of food distribution. For populations leaving camps and returning home, or to other allocated areas where cultivation is possible, WFP will provide a return 90-day ration, together with appropriate tools and implements from other agencies.

Affected populations (IDPs/vulnerable groups)

43. In Burundi and Rwanda WFP works closely with OCHA, UNHCR, FAO, UNICEF and SCF (UK), in addition to the governments, to undertake needs assessments and to monitor the impact of food and other assistance. National vulnerability assessments are updated regularly to indicate the relative levels of food security in each commune. With relief assistance, WFP will reach the most food-insecure populations, which are frequently those that suffer repeated security incidents resulting in population displacements. In such cases, distribution plans are organized jointly by the United Nations and the government to minimize security risks to staff and equipment, and to maximize the use of military escorts and delivery vehicles. In some cases, targeted rations are distributed to households on a monthly basis, while in others support will be channelled to individuals through health centres.

Supplementary and therapeutic feeding

44. In Burundi, together with the Government and NGO partners, WFP will distribute dry rations out of social centres to malnourished women, children, the elderly and the chronically ill. In coordination with UNICEF, wet rations will be provided to residents of nutritional feeding centres,¹ mainly children between six months and two years of age.
45. In Rwanda, together with the Ministry of Health and UNICEF, WFP will support 285 nutrition centres. Both wet and dry rations will be provided, depending on the health and nutritional status of the beneficiaries. During implementation of this operation, WFP will phase out some of the centres based on the level of improvement in the nutritional status of the beneficiaries in the area, the quality of the centre's management, and its accessibility to the population.
46. In Tanzania, WFP and UNHCR will provide supplementary feeding to moderately malnourished refugee and local children, and expectant mothers attending mother and child health (MCH) clinics. They will receive a weekly dry ration of fortified blended foods plus a health care package for preventive health services which includes immunization services, growth monitoring, prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, family planning, postnatal and antenatal care, supplementation of Vitamin A, and health education. Therapeutic feeding centres, managed by health agencies, will provide in-patient services and cooked rations, mainly to severely malnourished children.

¹ A total of 200 supplementary feeding centres and 25 therapeutic feeding centres are covered.



Beneficiaries

47. The total number of direct beneficiaries will be 770,000, of whom approximately 29 percent are in Burundi, 20 percent in Rwanda, 48 percent in Tanzania and three percent in Uganda. Approximately 55 percent of beneficiaries are female. A detailed breakdown of beneficiaries is given in Annex III(a).
48. Targeting of food assistance will be based on assessments of vulnerability and need, using criteria such as high levels of malnutrition and food insecurity. Methodologies used to assess and monitor beneficiary participation will be enhanced. Gender-disaggregated statistics will be collected and analysed to assist in targeting the most vulnerable women and girls.
49. Registered refugees in camps in Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda managed by UNHCR will be covered.
50. In Burundi, beneficiaries include people recently displaced by insecurity and those still living in IDP sites, especially women and children suffering from high levels of malnutrition. Unaccompanied children, street children, orphans and handicapped persons will be especially targeted in vulnerable group feeding programmes.
51. In Rwanda, beneficiaries include IDPs dislocated by renewed insecurity, refugees (mainly from DRC and Burundi), hospital in-patients, unaccompanied children, and malnourished children and women attending clinics.

Partners

52. In addition to close cooperation with the governments, WFP works with a number of United Nations agencies, NGOs and other partners, which vary depending on the country and sector. In the Great Lakes region, the major partners for undertaking food needs assessments and nutritional surveys are FAO, SCF (UK), UNICEF, USAID/FEWS and Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) (B) as well as the Ministries of Agriculture and Health. WFP uses the results of nutritional surveys undertaken by various NGOs.
53. In Burundi, the major operational partners include the Ministries for the Reintegration and Resettlement of Displaced People and Returnees, for Social Action and Promotion of Women and of Public Health, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP, FAO, IFRC, and CARE. In addition, a wide range of international and local NGOs, churches and religious communities and women's groups provide complementary inputs and manage food assistance on behalf of WFP.
54. In Rwanda, the Ministries of the Interior, Agriculture and Health are WFP's main operational partners. The National and Prefectural Food Committees establish food distribution priorities. United Nations agencies are coordinated through the United Nations Joint Reintegration Programming Unit (JRPU) comprising UNDP, UNHCR and WFP. This unit prepares and implements area development plans, ensuring that the activities of each agency are mutually supportive.
55. In Tanzania, WFP's major partners include UNHCR, government ministries and local sectoral departments, and various NGOs.

Environmental considerations

56. In the refugee camps in Tanzania, a household wood consumption survey will be undertaken to determine: a) the daily consumption levels, sources and frequency of collection of firewood and charcoal; and b) the impact of different cooking methods on



firewood and charcoal consumption and on the environment. WFP will participate in the survey, paying special attention to the amount and type of food cooked in relation to fuelwood consumption, and to the possibility of ensuring that UNHCR or other partners provide environmentally-friendly fuel for cooking.

57. Milled cereals, totalling approximately 60 percent of all cereals, will be provided to reduce fuelwood consumption in refugee camps. Empty food containers and bags will be donated to NGOs running environmental protection programmes. Control measures will be enforced to prevent felling of seed-producing forest trees for firewood. WFP will assist in training refugee women in fuel-efficient cooking techniques which include the pre-soaking of beans and the use of lids on cooking pots. In collaboration with UNHCR and FAO, soil conservation, re-forestation and land reclamation will be undertaken in areas formerly inhabited by refugee and IDP populations. In addition, WFP will work in support of UNHCR initiatives to reduce fuel consumption and minimize environmental impact.

Monitoring and evaluation

58. Monitoring will focus on: a) receipt and use of the food by refugees and targeted populations for general and emergency rations; and b) improvements in nutritional indicators,¹ mortality rates and in-patient discharge rates. Furthermore, adherence to selection criteria and the participation of beneficiaries, especially women, in food management and distribution systems will be assessed.

Exit strategy

59. The exit strategy for the majority of refugees, IDPs and other vulnerable groups affected by conflict is dependent upon an environment of prevailing peace within Burundi and Rwanda and the rest of the Great Lakes region. Should peace allow for the resettlement of the majority of the beneficiaries, a long process of reconstruction and rehabilitation is foreseen. In this event, WFP would continue to support recovery activities with food assistance, as outlined in Activity 2.

Activity 2: Assistance to Recovery

Objectives and outputs

60. The immediate objectives are to:
- a) enable previously displaced households to resume productive agricultural and other livelihood activities upon resettlement;
 - b) increase agricultural production at the household level, thereby enhancing food security among vulnerable groups; and
 - c) rehabilitate or reconstruct damaged community infrastructure to permit resumption of critical economic and social services.
61. The outputs include: construction and refurbishment of houses for resettled households; cultivation of food and cash crops; use of distributed seeds for cultivation, as intended;

¹ By February 1999, as part of its monitoring system in Rwanda, WFP will develop a nutrition database that will include trend analysis, seasonal variations in patterns of malnutrition, information on expectant and nursing mothers, and a national profile of nutritional centres.



increase of arable land through terracing, swamp reclamation and other soil conservation techniques; improvement of feeder roads and social buildings such as schools and orphanages to render them serviceable; and increase of domestic and livestock water supply through additional or repaired wells and ponds.

Role and modality of food aid

62. Food aid will be used as:

- a) a subsidy to resettled households, usually for a period of three months, in conjunction with seeds and tools distribution by other partners;
- b) income support for the newly resettled, unemployed and other vulnerable groups during the period when they are constructing houses, cultivating crops, and/or undertaking skills development training; and
- c) an incentive and exchange for labour contributed to food-for-work recovery activities in agriculture, agro-forestry and social and economic infrastructure at the community and household levels.

63. The ration scale and basket vary according to type of activity and location. In general, cereals, pulses and oil will be provided. In most cases, the average family size of five is used for calculations, and participating individuals receive family rations. The value of the FFW ration is monitored regularly against local prices and is adjusted if it falls to an unacceptably low rate as compared to local wages. Further details on the ration scale and food basket combinations are given in Annexes IV(a) and IV(b).

Implementation strategy

64. In Rwanda, the majority of recovery activities will be targeted to the communes most prone to food insecurity. Within these areas, recovery activities will be further targeted to households identified as the most vulnerable. Activities selected will be consistent with the Governments' and the United Nations' joint development plans for the area. Activities will focus on agriculture, housing and community infrastructure in food-insecure areas. Yearly proposals, including work plans, setting out details of the management of food-assisted recovery activities, will be prepared and appraised by various implementation partners. Emphasis will be placed on the participation, especially of women, in the design, implementation and evaluation of these FFW activities. The technical feasibility of proposals and implementation will also be appraised and monitored. All proposals will include a plan for completion of activities within a period of 12 months. The issues of sustainability and take-over of the recurrent costs of management and maintenance of FFW assets will be addressed explicitly.

65. While FFW for housing construction remains important, greater targeting of vulnerable households will be ensured. WFP's participation in housing construction will be gradually phased down over the two-year implementation period. Conversely, FFW activities in support of agriculture and agro-forestry will grow, as this will represent the core of recovery support. Swamp reclamation, soil conservation, seed multiplication and school garden development will be supported. WFP will support FAO's seed distribution programme, as it is directly related to household food security.

66. In Burundi, WFP will work with the Government and other partners to identify vulnerable populations and to specify their recovery needs. Given adequate security



conditions, small-scale FFW for infrastructure rehabilitation, agriculture, environmental protection and training for diversified income-generating activities will be supported.

67. In Tanzania, WFP will support the Government and communities in repairing roads through FFW. Additionally, food-for-training activities will be undertaken to improve the agricultural skills and techniques of women agriculturists.

Beneficiaries

68. The total planned number of direct and indirect beneficiaries is 280,000 (55 percent female), of whom 20 percent are in Burundi, 75 percent in Rwanda, and five percent in Tanzania. A detailed breakdown of beneficiaries is given in Annex III (a).
69. In Rwanda, recovery activities will be targeted to food-insecure communes. Specific selection criteria will apply to participants of FFW and other recovery activities. In general, selection criteria will identify individuals from highly vulnerable households. As more gender-disaggregated statistics are gathered and analysed, a greater understanding of the profile of vulnerable women and girls, as well as of the phenomenon of households headed by children, will be obtained and used for targeting. In addition to social indicators, selection criteria will include economic indicators such as ownership/access to land (i.e., less than 0.5 hectare), limited number (or lack) of livestock, and limited availability of adult labour in the household. These selection guidelines will be reviewed and refined in collaboration with communities and implementing partners and will form part of the specific recovery activity agreements.
70. In Burundi, participants will continue to be identified by implementing partners, following indicators similar to those noted above. The participation of women in FFW activities will continue to be encouraged through selection, to the extent possible, of women's associations as implementing partners.
71. In Tanzania, vulnerable households, particularly those headed by women, will be selected to participate in both FFW and food-for-training activities from host communities in refugee-affected areas.

Partners

72. The Ministry of Agriculture in Rwanda will be the major partner at the national and local levels for the management and maintenance of the agricultural FFW projects. The Government/United Nations Joint Reintegration Programming Unit will prepare area rehabilitation and development plans. Based on these overall plans, prefectural food committees, as well as partner NGOs and community and women's groups, will play a key role, at the local level, in developing proposals for food-assisted recovery activities. In Burundi, at the national level, major partners will be the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO. At the field level, NGOs, community and women's associations, along with government extension agents, will plan and implement the recovery activities. In Tanzania, community-based organizations, coordinated through government and NGO authorities, will implement FFW and training projects.

Environmental considerations

73. Refugees and displaced populations in the Great Lakes region have caused environmental damage, especially to forest areas. Through FFW activities such as re-forestation, rehabilitation of water catchment areas and marshland reclamation, WFP is working with FAO, UNHCR and IFAD to reverse the environmental degradation which



has already occurred and mitigate further degradation in areas recently vacated by refugees. To this end, WFP has been selected as an implementing partner for the Burundi National Plan of Action for the Environment.

Monitoring and evaluation

74. Monitoring will focus on:

- a) the extent to which the resettled households are able to depend on their own livelihood strategies following completion of the food, seeds and other input subsidies;
- b) the number of houses constructed and inhabited by the owners;
- c) the increase in arable land and area cultivated; and
- d) the number/length of roads repaired, public buildings rehabilitated, and water points and other infrastructure repaired.

75. In addition to quantitative indicators, qualitative indicators will:

- a) assess the community's ownership of the planning process and implementation of the recovery activities;
- b) adhere to agreed norms and standards regarding factors such as participant selection (including gender targeting), work norms and technical feasibility; and
- c) define the level of perception of the individual or group ownership concept, and of responsibility for new or improved assets.

Exit strategy

76. Recovery activities will be of a short duration, with objectives achievable within a period of less than a year. While further investment may be warranted, this will be handled mainly through other agencies; or, if appropriate, under WFP-assisted development projects.

Activity 3: Disaster mitigation/Contingency planning

77. WFP's major tool for disaster mitigation in the Great Lakes region is the use of contingency planning to allow that resources are made available and systems are in place to allow a timely and appropriate response to a possible crisis. Over the past four years, WFP has built up a positive record for mounting effective and timely responses to crises by using a regional approach.

Contingency plans and scenarios

78. Contingency plans are developed within the region in response to specific crisis scenarios categorized as sudden onset, slowly evolving or logistics-related. Contingency plans comprise: scenario description; response mechanisms; logistics implications; staffing, including staff security; and equipment requirements. Contingency planning activities are coordinated with governments and all other operational agencies.

79. A possible scenario is that conflicts in DRC, Rwanda and Burundi may result in a new humanitarian emergency involving significant internal or cross-border population displacements. Scenarios contemplated in late 1998 range from 10,000 to 900,000 displaced persons, both inside countries of the region and across borders. Contingency scenarios and plans are updated regularly.



Implications for food requirements

80. It is unlikely that all or most of the scenarios will take place simultaneously. It is estimated that for the two-year duration of this operation, up to 200,000 persons, requiring 3,240 tons of food a month for a period of six months, should be considered for contingency planning purposes.

Immediate emergency response

81. The contingency plan allocation would immediately form a food and cash resource and a system for WFP's timely emergency response. Food and other resources will be directed to the country office in the affected country. Within the country, joint operations and work plans will be developed with the participation of all key operational agencies. Within the basic parameters outlined for Activity 1, joint agreements will be made regarding initial numbers of beneficiaries, location of extended delivery points (EDPs), and an exit strategy. Joint work plans will also cover staffing, communications, logistics, field staff security arrangements and deployment plans.

Advance food deliveries/Buffer stock

82. Another method to ensure immediate response to quick-onset emergencies is to advance food deliveries to act as a buffer stock within the region. By doing so, WFP will maintain in the region (in Tanzania and Uganda) a buffer stock of approximately 20,000 tons.

KEY ISSUES AND RISK ASSESSMENT

83. Armed conflict in the region may increase, causing more instability and insecurity. Greater numbers of casualties, internally displaced persons and refugees may require more emergency assistance. Increased insecurity could limit access by humanitarian staff to affected populations to conduct needs assessments or to provide services, or both. In addition to creating new groups of beneficiaries requiring emergency relief, such conflict could have a negative impact on recovery achievements.
84. Floods could create havoc with humanitarian supply lines, thereby increasing costs of food transport and reducing coping mechanisms available to affected populations.
85. Intolerant attitudes towards refugees and IDPs could develop, resulting in unforeseen movements of populations and, possibly, reduced access by humanitarian agencies.
86. Achievements in WFP's food-assisted activities could be severely reduced if timely and adequate assistance from donors, governments and other partners, both directly to WFP and indirectly to partners, is not forthcoming.
87. Risks to the security of United Nations staff could force the withdrawal of personnel from areas, or countries, for periods of time or throughout implementation of the operation.

INPUT REQUIREMENTS

Food aid inputs

88. The cost estimate for Activities 1, 2 and 3 is 269,854,644 dollars. This includes 422,478 tons of food, and external transport, landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH),



direct support, and indirect support costs (DSC and ISC). Food requirements comprise 287,640 tons of cereals, 76,022 of pulses, 18,970 of vegetable oil, 30,341 of blended foods and a combined total of 9,505 tons of sugar, salt, dried skim milk and high-energy biscuits. More details are given in Annexes I, II, IV (a) and V.

Overall regional food delivery and logistics arrangements

89. The transport network will comprise two main rail corridors: the northern corridor via Mombasa and the southern corridor via Dar es Salaam.¹ Deliveries to Uganda will be through the northern corridor. For Burundi, food is delivered through Tanzania, from Isaka by road directly to Ngozi and by barge from Kigoma. Refugee camps in Tanzania receive shipments by road from Kigoma and Isaka to EDPs jointly determined by WFP and UNHCR. Rwanda is served by road deliveries from both Kampala and Isaka to WFP storage facilities situated in Kigali.
90. Long-haul transportation needs will be met with dedicated fleets drawn from the Ugandan market for the northern corridor and from the Tanzanian market for the southern corridor. A dedicated short-haul fleet of Tanzanian trucks provides transport for shipments from Kigoma to the refugee camps. Other short-haul needs in Rwanda and Burundi are addressed with local transporters. For inaccessible areas not well served by commercial transport, WFP makes use of its strategic fleet based in Kampala.
91. WFP's current storage facilities in the region—at a total capacity of over 80,000 tons—will be adequate for WFP's projected needs. WFP maintains milling facilities in Isaka and Bujumbura, with an annual capacity of over 23,000 tons. WFP has a small strategic stock of essential logistics and telecommunications equipment to facilitate rapid response to any unforeseen emergency in the region.
92. The current regional LTSH rate is 167 tons per metric ton. Various logistic efficiencies put in place from mid-1997 resulted in a 20 percent reduction in the LTSH rate. These included: a) a warehouse shift in Kampala to a rail-linked facility; and b) the replacement of international fleets with local transporters in both Tanzania and Uganda. This rate represents a weighted average for the region and is reviewed every six months. The last review was performed in October 1998.

Local Procurement of Food Commodities

93. Based on past experience, approximately 32,000 tons of maize and 10,000 tons of beans a year can be procured in Tanzania and Uganda.² Additional quantities may be purchased in other African countries such as Kenya, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Commodity Tracking System (CTS)

94. WFP maintains a regional automated Commodity Tracking System (CTS) which provides a comprehensive view of commodity movements through the region in support of

¹ To meet its transshipment needs from rail to long-haul transport, WFP maintains cargo centre operations at Kampala and Tororo on the northern corridor, and Isaka and Kigoma on the southern corridor.

² Local procurement assumes that cash in lieu of commodity funds are available, and that local market supplies and prices are competitive.



WFP pipeline management, quality control, operations and preparedness activities. A deep-field connectivity system for voice and data transmissions links WFP offices in the region.¹

OVERALL PRRO AGREEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS

95. Following the approval of the PRRO, Letters of Understanding (LOU) covering the period will be signed with the Governments of Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. Contained within these agreements will be a description of Activities 1, 2 and 3 as they refer to each specific country.
96. On an annual basis, WFP country offices, together with government, United Nations and NGO counterparts in each country, will prepare a comprehensive yearly plan, indicating details on how relief, recovery and disaster mitigation/contingency planning activities and resources will be managed and organized.
97. A Regional PRRO Committee comprising the Regional Manager and Country Directors/Representatives will meet biannually. The Committee will review progress against the yearly plans and make recommendations for any necessary revisions in light of the changed situation.
98. The Committee will be supported by the Regional Manager's regional staff, especially programme, logistics, finance, personnel and reports officers, who will provide technical advice and recommendations, as required.

WFP staff capacity

99. The Great Lakes region comprises a regional office, based in Kampala primarily for logistics reasons, and a set of country offices in the capitals of each country, with sub-offices in operational areas. A team of experienced staff has been built up in the Great Lakes region over the past 4 years. WFP's extensive network of sub-offices and country offices enables staff to conduct regular and effective needs assessments, make monitoring visits and coordinate operations with partners at the local level. Strengthening of the skills of key staff through PRRO-related training is foreseen.
100. WFP's regional capacity will be enhanced through strong inter-agency collaboration. WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF will participate in regional logistics meetings and country-level coordination structures addressing warehousing, transport and customs clearance. Significant integration of logistics operations of UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP was achieved through the United Nations Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC) and Movement Control Centres (MOVCONs) in 1996-97 in response to the eastern Zaire (DRC) crisis. These structures can be re-activated if required. WFP, UNICEF and other United Nations agencies will work together in the area of TC/IT.

Security

101. WFP remains committed to improving field security through staff training, security enhancements to WFP assets and participation in common United Nations field security arrangements. In 1998, a comprehensive field security technical assessment resulted in a *Great Lakes Regional Field Security Action Plan*. The action plan comprises refinements

¹ Both the CTS and telecommunications/information technology (TC/IT) activities are managed by the regional office in Kampala.



in WFP's telecommunications and information technology regional network, improved tracking of light vehicle operations, enhanced security for field personnel, including air evacuation activities, and provision of security-related expertise and equipment. Key activities planned for 1999 and continuing in future years include the following:

- a) increasing the number of WFP Field Security Officers from two to three, one with regional responsibilities;
- b) training of a wide range of staff in security-related procedures and practices;
- c) improving security in office and warehouse premises, including construction of "safe rooms" in some locations;
- d) increasing the number of light vehicles with anti-ballistic blankets, anti-theft devices and other security-related equipment; and
- e) enhancing mobile and stationary telecommunications equipment.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

102. WFP is working with a number of partners to reverse environmental degradation and mitigate further degradation in selected areas of the countries concerned. WFP will also encourage donors to provide food commodities that reduce cooking time, such as pre-cooked yellow split peas, to reduce demand for fuelwood.

MONITORING

103. A baseline survey will be undertaken to establish a benchmark against which changes in performance indicators can be compared. Process and performance monitoring will measure progress of the operation during implementation, and will identify changes in the beneficiaries' status in the lapse of time between the baseline and evaluation surveys. Details on data collection methods, data elements and indicators, and on the frequency and content of reporting, will be described in Letters of Understanding with implementing partners.

104. At the operational level, visits will be undertaken by field staff and implementing partners to observe the progress of work carried out, verify targets and monitor food distribution to provide feedback to management. Regional and country office staff will visit sub-offices regularly to provide necessary supervisory and advisory guidance, identify implementation problems and recommend corrective measures. Fact-finding missions and assessments/surveys will be undertaken jointly by WFP, other United Nations agencies, governments, NGOs, and community leaders to maintain confidence in the data and to ensure common agreement on problems and solutions.

EVALUATION

105. The operation's performance in achieving its objectives, and its impact on the socio-economic status of beneficiaries, will be evaluated through mid-term and final evaluations. The team will draw upon data collected and processed during process monitoring and on the quantitative and qualitative results of food and crop, nutrition,



sectoral activity and household sample surveys undertaken prior to the evaluation. The evaluations will be undertaken jointly by a multi-disciplinary team comprising WFP, United Nations agencies, governments and major donors. Evaluation results will be used in drawing up the next phase of the operation, if warranted.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

106. The PRRO is recommended for approval within the budget provided in Annexes I and II.



ANNEX I

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (tons)	Average cost per ton	Value (dollars)
WFP COSTS			
A. Direct operational costs			
Commodity ¹			
– Cereals	287 640	180	51 775 200
– Pulses	76 022	430	32 689 460
– Vegetable oil	18 970	840	15 934 800
– Salt	4 145	165	683 925
– CSB	30 341	355	10 771 055
– Sugar	2 239	280	626 920
– DSM	2 384	3 000	7 152 000
– HEB	737	1 500	1 105 500
Total commodities	422 478		120 738 860
External transport		80.42	33 975 681
LTSH			
a. Land Transport		86.06	36 358 457
b. ITSH		81.27	34 334 787
Subtotal direct operational costs			225 407 785
B. Direct support costs (see Annex II for details)			
Subtotal direct support costs		62.86	26 557 335
Total direct costs			251 965 120
C. Indirect support costs (7.1 percent of total direct costs)			
Subtotal indirect support costs			17 889 524
TOTAL WFP COSTS			269 854 644

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 II

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (dollars)
--

Staff costs	
International	11 148 595
Local staff and temporaries	7 013 361
Subtotal	18 161 956
Technical support services	
Project monitoring and evaluation	314 704
Subtotal	314 704
Travel and DSA	
International	104 901
In-country	659 875
Regional travel	202 320
Subtotal	967 096
Office expenses	
Rental charges	799 026
Furniture	135 236
Office supplies	537 858
Communications	423 879
Equipment repair and maintenance	162 957
Utilities	350 506
Subtotal	2 409 462
Vehicle operations	
Purchase	377 646
Maintenance and running	1 042 523
Subtotal	1 420 169
Equipment	
Communications equipment	203 711
General office	158 033
Data processing	203 700
Subtotal	565 444
Other	
Field staff training	187 308
Counterpart training	242 695
Aircraft operations	377 645
Security ¹	655 465
Meetings	62 941
Milling	1 058 000
Miscellaneous	134 450
Subtotal	2 718 504
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	26 557 335

¹ Includes 286,150 dollars, representing the cost of three Field Security Officers.



BENEFICIARIES BY CATEGORY

(ANNEX III)

Beneficiary breakdown per country (monthly average)		Beneficiary breakdown per activity							Total
		Targeted feeding	FFW	Nutritional feeding	Monthly average	Activity 1 Relief	Activity 2 Recovery	Activity 3 Contingency	
Burundi	Refugees ¹ /Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	IDPs ² /Returnees	170 000	0	0	170 000	160 000	10 000	0	170 000
	VGs/Affected ³	4 000	50 000	58 000	112 000	62 000	50 000	0	112 000
Total beneficiaries		174 000	50 000	58 000	282 000	222 000	60 000	0	282 000
Rwanda	Refugees/Returnees	40 000	0	0	40 000	40 000	0	0	40 000
	IDPs/Returnees	60 000	120 000	3 000	183 000	63 000	120 000	0	183 000
	VGs/Affected	0	90 000	55 000	145 000	55 000	90 000	0	145 000
Total beneficiaries		100 000	210 000	58 000	368 000	158 000	210 000	0	368 000
Tanzania	Refugees/Returnees	367 000	0	0	367 000	367 000	0	0	367 000
	IDPs/Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	VGs/Affected	0	10 000	3 000	13 000	3 000	10 000	0	13 000
Total beneficiaries		367 000	10 000	3 000	380 000	370 000	10 000	0	380 000
Uganda	Refugees/Returnees	20 000	0	0	20 000	20 000	0	0	20 000
	IDPs/Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	VGs/Affected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total beneficiaries		20 000	0	0	20 000	20 000	0	0	20 000
Contingency planning		200 000	0	0	200 000	0	0	200 000	200 000
TOTAL⁴		861 000	270 000	119 000	1 250 000	770 000	280 000	200 000	1 250 000

¹ Refugees: including returnees, as defined by UNHCR criteria, fully or partially dependant on food assistance, including subsistence in transit.

² IDPs: including returnees, physically displaced from homes and from means of subsistence who fully or partially depend on food assistance.

³ Vulnerable Groups/Affected: malnourished persons, hospital in-patients, disabled, handicapped, at risk groups, and those affected by civil conflict, drought conditions and foods, including persons affected by the presence of refugees.

⁴ Number of beneficiaries represents monthly average of total beneficiaries; FFW beneficiaries include both direct and indirect beneficiaries.

BENEFICIARIES BY GENDER

(ANNEX III)

Gender breakdown per country/Beneficiary/Distribution modality

		Targeted Feeding		FFW		Nutritional Feeding		Total	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Burundi	Refugees/Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	IDPs/Returnees	102 000	68 000	0	0	0	0	102 000	68 000
	VGs/Affected	2 400	1 600	25 000	25 000	34 800	23 200	62 200	49 800
	Total beneficiaries	104 400	69 600	25 000	25 000	34 800	23 200	164 200	117 800
Rwanda	Refugees/Returnees	24 000	16 000	0	0	0	00	24 000	16 000
	IDPs/Returnees	36 000	24 000	72 000	48 000	1 800	1 200	109 800	73 200
	VGs/Affected	0	0	54 000	36 000	33 000	22 000	87 000	58 000
	Total beneficiaries	60 000	40 000	126 000	84 000	34 800	23 200	220 800	147 200
Tanzania	Refugees/Returnees	172 490	194 510	0	0	0	0	172 490	194 510
	IDPs/Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	VGs/Affected	0	0	5 500	4 500	1 650	1 350	7 150	5 850
	Total beneficiaries	172 490	194 510	5 500	4 500	1 650	1 350	179 640	200 360
Uganda	Refugees/Returnees	10 000	10 000	0	0	0	0	10 000	10 000
	IDPs/Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	VGs/Affected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total beneficiaries	10 000	10 000	0	0	0	0	10 000	10 000
Contingency		110 000	90 000	0	0	0	0	110 000	90 000
Total		456 890	404 110	156 500	113 500	71 250	47 750	684 640	565 360
Percent		53	47	58	42	60	40	55	45

ANNUAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY COUNTRY (metric tons)**(ANNEX IV)**

	Beneficiaries (Monthly average)	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Sugar	DSM	HEB	Total
Burundi	282 000	30 816	8 381	3 110	313	6 826	648	461	42	50 597
Rwanda	368 000	47 088	10 454	2 952	356	1 440	313	731	30	63 365
Tanzania	380 000	55 764	16 151	2 919	1 331	6 617	158	0	131	83 072
Uganda	20 000	2 952	864	144	72	288	0	0	15	4 335
Total	1 050 000	136 620	35 851	9 125	2 073	15 170	1 120	1 192	218	201 368
Contingency planning representing six months' requirements over the two-year period of the PRRO:										
	200 000	14 400	4 320	720	0	0	0	0	300	19 740

PER CAPITA DAILY RATIONS (in grams)										(ANNEX IV)
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Sugar	DSM	HEB	Total	Kcal
Targeted feeding										
Refugees (Rwanda/Tanzania/Uganda)	410	120	20	10	40	0	0	0	600	2 166
IDPs/VGs/Affected	400	120	20	5	40	0	0	0	585	2 131
Nutritional Feeding										
Supplementary (Burundi)	0	0	60	0	240	20	0	0	320	1 523
Therapeutic (Burundi)	0	0	120	0	0	100	160	0	380	2 038
Institutional feeding (Rwanda)	400	120	20	5	0	15	35	0	595	2 165
Supplementary (refugees-Tanzania)	0	0	20	0	200	20	0	0	240	1 017
Therapeutic (refugees-Tanzania)	120	60	50	10	200	40	0	50	530	2 209
Institutional feeding (affected-Tanzania)	300	60	30	0	50	10	0	0	450	1 747
FFW										
(Burundi/Rwanda/Tanzania)	400	60	30	0	0	0	0	0	490	1 867
Contingency¹										
	400	120	20	0	0	0	0	500	540	1 979

¹ HEB during initial days and general food basket thereafter (i.e., one or the other).

ANNEX V

COSTS DISAGGREGATED BY COUNTRY

Commodities	Quantity (metric tons)	Average cost per ton US\$	Total value (cost) US\$
BURUNDI (282,000 beneficiaries)			
Cereals	61 632	180	11 093 760
Pulses	16 762	430	7 207 660
Vegetable oil	6 221	840	5 225 640
Salt	626	165	103 290
CSB	13 651	355	4 846 105
Sugar	1 296	280	362 880
DSM	922	3 000	2 766 000
HEB	84	1 500	126 000
Total	101 194		31 731 335
RWANDA (368,000 beneficiaries)			
Cereals	94 176	180	16 951 680
Pulses	20 909	430	8 990 870
Vegetable oil	5 904	840	4 959 360
Salt	713	165	117 645
CSB	2 880	355	1 022 400
Sugar	626	280	175 280
DSM	1 462	3 000	4 386 000
HEB	60	1 500	90 000
Total	126 730		36 693 235
TANZANIA (380,000 beneficiaries)			
Cereals	111 528	180	20 075 040
Pulses	32 303	430	13 890 290
Vegetable oil	5 837	840	4 903 080
Salt	2 662	165	439 230
CSB	13 234	355	4 698 070
Sugar	317	280	88 760
DSM	0	3 000	0
HEB	263	1 500	394 500
Total Commodities	166 144		44 488 970
UGANDA (20,000 beneficiaries)			
Cereals	5 904	180	1 062 720
Pulses	1 728	430	743 040
Vegetable oil	288	840	241 920
Salt	144	165	23 760
CSB	576	355	204 480
Sugar	0	280	0
DSM	0	3 000	0
HEB	30	1 500	45 000
Total Commodities	8 670		2 320 920



COSTS DISAGGREGATED BY COUNTRY

Commodities	Quantity (metric tons)	Average cost per ton US\$	Total value (cost) US\$
CONTINGENCY PLANNING (200,000 beneficiaries for a period of six months)			
Cereals	14 400	180	2 592 000
Pulses	4 320	430	1 857 600
Vegetable oil	720	840	604 800
Salt	0	165	0
CSB	0	355	0
Sugar	0	280	0
DSM	0	3 000	0
HEB	300	1 500	450 000
Total	19 740		5 504 400

