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PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION— GREAT LAKES REGION 10062.1

Food Aid for Relief and Recovery in the Great Lakes Region

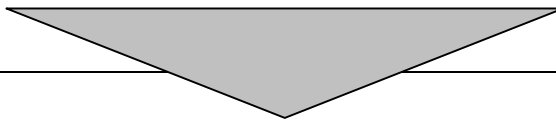
Number of beneficiaries	1,048,200 (average/month from 1,277,200 to 730,450) Females: 583,200 (average)
Duration of project	36 months (1 February 2003–31 January 2006)

Cost (United States dollars)

Total cost to WFP	266,737,572
Total food cost	106,742,174
Total food requirement	491,015 mt

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Note to the Executive Board



This document is submitted for approval by the Executive Board.

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

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Executive Summary

Despite progress in the peace accords between the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Burundi, Africa's Great Lakes region (GLR) remains highly susceptible to conflict and displacement. By mid-2002, there were approximately 900,000 refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in WFP's GLR cluster, which encompasses Rwanda, Burundi and western Tanzania. Most continue to depend on food aid, either in the form of general distribution or as an essential buffer while rebuilding severely disrupted livelihoods. Food insecurity is further compounded by structural poverty, adverse climatic conditions (notably, a seemingly cyclical three- to four-year drought pattern), seismic threats and, in Burundi and Rwanda, the highest population density in Africa.

The regional protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) anticipates a relatively optimistic outcome to the repatriation process currently under way. The United Republic of Tanzania's refugee population is expected to drop from a 2002 figure of 510,000 to just over 100,000 by 2006; a large majority of these people will return to Burundi. Correspondingly, resettlement and recovery activities will increase in Burundi, though relief is still the predominant activity. In the relatively more secure environment of Rwanda, food aid will help bolster employment, create medium-term assets and develop rural infrastructure, providing the basic means for people to engage in regular development activities. However, targeted relief aid for vulnerable populations groups, and refugee care and maintenance remain of great importance.

The objectives of the PRRO are:

- improved and/or stable household food availability and nutritional status of target populations. In addition to general relief distribution, this includes assistance to malnourished children, expectant and nursing mothers, hospital in-patients, orphans and street children and People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA);
- increased access of the target communities to physical assets, knowledge and skills. Greater emphasis will be given to skills training and primary education as part of the recovery strategy; and
- enhanced emergency food aid preparedness and response among all stakeholders, including government structures in Rwanda and Burundi. The promotion of gender equity in terms of access to and management of WFP-related assets and resources is assumed throughout.

In the first year, the PRRO will provide food assistance to an average of 1.2 million beneficiaries each month, half of whom are refugees and returnees. This number will fall to 730,450 per month by the end of the third year; the majority of these people (about 75 percent) will be relief or recovery beneficiaries in their country of origin. Increasingly refined assessment methods will enable more specific targeting of vulnerable groups.

In this highly volatile region, WFP will continue to update its contingency planning in close collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other partners. Setbacks are inevitable given the uncertainties of the peace process and repatriation trends; nevertheless, the PRRO's built-in flexibility should meet all but the most severe eventualities.

The three-year project would require WFP to provide a total of US\$266,737,572, including US\$106,742,174 in food costs.

Draft Decision

The Board approves PRRO for the Great Lakes Region 10062.1—Food Aid for Relief and Recovery in the Great Lakes Region (WFP/EB.3/2002/9-B/3).



CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

Context of the Crisis

1. It has long been recognized that each of the various conflicts in the countries of the Great Lakes Region has a regional dimension. An effective and predictable international response demands ongoing analysis, regular humanitarian contingency planning and the ability to move resources across borders when required.
2. This regional PRRO covers a three-country cluster: **Burundi, Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania**. The southern Uganda refugee caseload, hitherto part of this programme, will be absorbed within Uganda PRRO 10121.0, beginning in January 2003, in order to build greater national programme coherence.
3. Although **the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)** is not part of the cluster covered by this regional PRRO, the DRC's progress towards peace through the 1999 Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement has far-reaching regional implications. The conflict there is still precipitating an exodus, and UNHCR has contingency plans to assist an additional 50,000 refugees. Meanwhile, positive developments—the withdrawal of belligerents from the front lines, the partial repatriation of national armies and the erosion of earlier alliances—may yet sour if the belligerents resume fighting across borders.
4. In **Burundi**, there have been both achievements and setbacks in the Arusha peace process. A new transitional government was installed in November 2001, but efforts to engage the two main armed opposition groups, National Council for the Defence of Democracy–Forces for the Defence of Democracy (CNDD-FDD–*Conseil national pour la défense de la démocratie–Forces pour la défense de la démocratie*) and National Liberation Forces (FNL–*Forces nationales de libération*), in substantive ceasefire negotiations show little outward sign of progress. If a base and alliances in the DRC become untenable for the rebels, they may revert to intensified armed rebellion within Burundi. Fighting continues in Bujumbura Rural and the southern provinces, particularly in areas close to the Tanzanian border, causing population displacement and immense destruction of personal and public assets.
5. By mid-2002, Burundi had about 375,000 IDPs in 211 displacement sites, many of which cannot regularly be reached due to security issues. Furthermore, the country is receiving refugees from the DRC who are mainly dispersed among local populations, with small numbers in camps. Drought in the northern and northeastern provinces in the last half of 1999, and then a malaria epidemic in late 2000 and early 2001, struck already vulnerable populations, resulting in a severe malnutrition crisis.
6. For **Rwanda**, the concentration of *Interahamwe* (Hutu militia) and former Rwandan Armed Forces (FAR–*Forces armées rwandaises*) in the Kivus poses a potential threat to stability. Regrettably, the Disarmament Demobilization Repatriation Resettlement and Reintegration (DDRRR) programme in the DRC has been slow to start, and rebel incursions still occur. A new three-year World Bank–led multi-sector peace-building initiative aims to demobilize 65,000 Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA) and ex-FAR/*Interahamwe* combatants currently in the DRC. Demobilization is a cornerstone to regional peace-building initiatives; unless alternative livelihoods are rapidly made available, a further rise in political tension and internal insecurity may occur.



7. Rwanda is nevertheless relatively stable within the region. Sustained development, however, remains elusive. In the wake of the 1994 genocide, the country still suffers the legacy of poor governance, ethnic politics and uncertain economic recovery. Pressure on land is chronic, and drought or political destabilization can very quickly result in food insecurity. Refugees from the DRC and Burundi are settled in three camps across the country, without access to land or labour opportunities.
8. The refugee crisis in the **United Republic of Tanzania** (current figure: 510,000) is by no means over. The Government is concerned by persistent allegations that it harbours and supports Burundian rebels. It is pressing for a rapid repatriation of its refugees to “safe areas” in Burundi. If UNHCR’s large-scale repatriation outlook is accurate, an optimistic forecast sees the total number of refugees in need of assistance dropping to about 468,500 by February 2003.
9. Within this regional context, food aid becomes not only a humanitarian imperative, but also an essential contribution to the economic and political stabilization of populations caught in the cycle of violence and displacement. Short-term intervention is not an option. A lasting solution for the people affected by this regional conflict and food insecurity, many of whom have been torn from their homes and means of production, requires diverse, integrated and sustained assistance ranging from emergency relief to development, and an acceptance that reversals along this continuum may occur in such a volatile arena.

Situation Analysis

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS			
	Burundi	Rwanda	United Republic of Tanzania
Estimated population	6.8 million	8.1 million	Not Applicable (NA)
Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita	US\$120	US\$290	NA
Population density	421/sq. km	746/sq. km	NA
Average landholding/family	0.7 ha	0.5 ha	NA
Gender index	0.302 (145 th)	0.491 (135 th)	NA
Adult literacy rate	46.9%	65.8%	NA
Global acute malnutrition	5% to 20% (varying by region and season)	6.7% (1.3% severe) stunting: 42.7%	<5%
HIV/AIDS prevalence among adults	11% (20% urban, 7.5% rural)	11.2%	10-18%

10. **Burundi** is one of the poorest countries in the world, with more than 60 percent of its population falling below the internationally accepted poverty threshold. Where 49 percent of the labour force is female, the conflict has led to increased numbers of vulnerable women- and child-headed households. The national primary-school enrolment rate for 2000–2001 was roughly 67 percent (59 percent for girls and 75 percent for boys). The growing prevalence of HIV/AIDS further affects household coping strategies and the communities’ absorptive care capacity.



11. With a total area of 27,834 km², Burundi has the second-highest population density in Africa, averaging 250 inhabitants per square kilometre, a figure that rises to 421 inhabitants per square kilometre in the arable central plateau. At an annual growth rate of 2.7 percent, the population is predicted to double by 2024. Forty percent of households on the central plateau cultivate on less than 0.4 ha, insufficient even for subsistence production. Low productivity is made worse by limited access to traditional farming lands, drought, soil degradation and the unavailability of fertilizer. Food prices have risen sharply since 1999, and the low purchasing power of most of the population undermines individual investment in agriculture and impairs access to basic services.
12. Despite these challenges, relatively favourable climatic conditions and international support led to a small increase in Burundi's production and a general improvement in the nutritional status of the population (<10 percent weight-for-height [W/H]) in the period 2001–2002. Yet poor access and insecurity in Makamba, Rutana, Bujumbura Rural, Ruyongi and Cankuzo provinces again raised malnutrition levels in late 2001 (10–20 percent W/H). The FAO/WFP/UNICEF Government Crop and Food Supply Assessment for the 2002 season estimated that after expected commercial imports of 40,000 mt of cereals and pulses, and emergency food aid projected at 85,000 mt, there would be a food deficit equivalent to 167,000 mt of cereal in 2002.
13. Despite a strong recovery in recent years, **Rwanda** remains desperately poor. More than 60 percent of the population is living below the poverty line, a 15-percent increase since 1994. With 90 percent of the workforce dependent on agriculture, and the highest population density in Africa, land scarcity is Rwanda's biggest socio-economic challenge.
14. Women in Rwanda make up 60 percent of the labour force. They face substantial constraints that limit their rights to education, health and equitable participation in social, economic and political life. In the aftermath of the 1994 genocide, the proportion of households headed by women and children rose to 34 percent by 1996.
15. Recent estimates show a decrease in the number of Rwandan families living in inadequate shelter, from 370,000 in 1999 to 192,000 in 2001. However, the incomplete resettlement and reintegration of former refugee and displaced populations remain a pressing challenge. In southeastern regions, cyclical drought has further eroded food security and complicated prospects for long-term settlement and repatriation.
16. Infant mortality rates have risen to 131 per 1,000 live births, from a 1992 level of 85 per 1,000 live births. In the same period, child mortality rates have risen from 150 to 203 per 1,000 live births. These rates are among the worst in sub-Saharan Africa. Although the prevalence of acute malnutrition is within reasonable limits, the number of children in need of nutritional rehabilitation (20,000 therapeutic, 72,000 supplementary) places an immense burden on the national health infrastructure. The highest risk of both acute and chronic malnutrition is found in children under 3 years of age.
17. The **United Republic of Tanzania** continues to host more than half a million refugees. An April 2001 WFP/UNHCR study on food self-reliance resulted in various district task forces bringing together proposals for income-generation, increased production in household plots, livestock credit and skills development. Opportunities are, however, constrained by access to arable land (refugee movement is restricted to 4 km around the camps), ethnic makeup, length of stay in the camps and plot sizes. In general, income-generating activities have shown better results than agricultural activities. A rise in acute malnutrition levels (up to 8 percent) in late 2000, when both food and non-food items were in short supply, further indicates the continuous dependence of the refugees on external assistance.



18. Due to global financial constraints, UNHCR has cut non-core projects and encouraged partners to seek independent funds. Likewise, resource constraints and lack of human resources under PRRO 10062.0 meant that only 6,000 of a projected 11,000 persons were assisted under the refugee-affected areas projects.
19. In all three countries, as men migrate or engage in war, women often develop negative coping strategies such as begging, prostitution and working long hours. In the United Republic of Tanzania, social disruption has contributed to increased sexual and domestic violence, high birth rates and HIV/AIDS.

Government Recovery Policies and Programmes

20. At the Paris Conference of December 2001, the Government of **Burundi** presented a transitional strategy for the period 2001–2003, emphasizing interventions in five key areas (health, education, water, habitat, the integration of women and job creation) and a mix of emergency relief operations and development assistance. With expressions of support of about US\$440 million, the Paris Conference is a statement of intent by the international community to help consolidate peace, reconstruction and development.
21. The **Rwandan** Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), launched in 2001, articulates comprehensive strategies for structural reform of the agricultural sector and enhancements of food security through increasing rural incomes, including a transition from subsistence to a market-based economy. It includes the institutionalization of safety nets for the most vulnerable. The PRSP also signals the Government's determination to eradicate the legal basis for gender discrimination; legislation is in place to ensure women's property rights, to remove discrepancies within the labour code and ensure participation in power structures.
22. Increasing pressure from the Governments of Burundi and the **United Republic of Tanzania** has forced UNHCR to speed up the process of voluntary repatriation, the success of which will be reviewed toward the end of 2002. At present, the Tanzanian Government will not entertain discussion about the possible scenario of most refugees remaining in the United Republic of Tanzania.

Rationale

23. While acknowledging the emerging development opportunities in the region, a PRRO is judged to provide the best programming approach to the current rehabilitation mode in many parts of the region. The anticipated repatriation of refugees from the United Republic of Tanzania to their home countries (Burundi, Rwanda and the DRC) will call for extended recovery activities while maintaining relief support both as a safety net and as a vital prerequisite to allow people to resettle, safeguard assets and make investments in future productive activities.
24. In recognition of the common causality of the political and food-security situation across Burundi, Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania, a continuation of the regional operation will ensure flexibility in response to a variety of scenarios that may occur as a consequence of a fluid environment and the continuous shift between relief and recovery. Through close cooperation between the country offices in the three countries and the regional support staff posted in the Bureau for East and Southern Africa in Kampala (ODK), a regional operation will further strengthen support for cross-border activities through technical and operational programme support, facilitation of logistics, pipeline management and resource allocation. The 2002 evaluation further indicated the benefits of a politically neutral strategy that allows the operation to be seen outside any specific national context.



RELIEF AND RECOVERY STRATEGY

Beneficiary Needs

25. In 1998, WFP **Burundi**, with technical assistance from Save the Children Fund-UK (SCF-UK), developed a targeting method based on Household Food Economy Assessment (HFEA). WFP/HFEA teams conducted food economy rapid assessments, which informed decisions on the number of households to receive assistance and the nature and duration of that assistance. Since February 2002, the country office has begun developing a more comprehensive vulnerability monitoring system that will include monthly data on important indicators solicited from key informants, continued HFEAs supplemented by secondary data and an improved method for rapid assessments that measures coping strategies (the Coping Strategies Index [CSI]).
26. Nutrition surveys will continue to be organized by the implementing non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as per the perceived need for updated information. UNICEF will consolidate the survey outcomes and present regular maps with updated malnutrition prevalence data. In addition, improved programme performance surveillance is being put in place under coordination by UNICEF, which will allow for centre-based data to indicate trends in the nutrition situation in the serviced areas.
27. School Feeding, food-for-work (FFW) and food-for-training (FFT) programmes will be established in identified food-insecure regions, with further targeting based on availability of partners and implementation capacity of the communities. Working with the World Bank, UNICEF, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and relevant government ministries, WFP establishes the extent to which HIV/AIDS-affected persons and their families require food assistance due to their diminished coping capacity. WFP and UNHCR regularly conduct joint needs assessments for refugees, with registered returnees receiving a 90-day repatriation ration.
28. In **Rwanda**, needs identification and targeting is based on a combination of assessment methodologies used by the National Participatory Poverty Assessment (the basis of the PRSP), the National Poverty Observatory, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS/NET), PASAR (EU), SCF and WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) unit. The information is gathered through inter-agency crop assessments, HFEAs, monitoring of market prices of food commodities and rainfall trends, regular field visits and the WFP Monthly Food Security Monitoring Questionnaire. An extensive VAM analysis (using the household livelihood security [HLS] and HFEA methodologies) carried out from July to September 2001 provided baseline information on food insecurity, levels of malnutrition, risk of floods and droughts, poverty, health, socio-economic infrastructure and HIV/AIDS prevalence.
29. The most needy populations are found along the Congo-Nile river crest and drought-prone regions of the northeast and southeast of the country: the provinces of Butare, Gikongoro, Kibuye, Gisenyi and Ruhengeri; the Bugesera region; and parts of Kigali Ngali, Kibungo and Gitarama provinces. WFP's target population includes destitute people, female- and child-headed households, orphans and their host families, malnourished children and women in nutritional centres and the chronically ill.
30. The establishment of a VAM Unit in Rwanda has contributed to a greater understanding of vulnerability and the creation of a detailed beneficiary profile for partners and Government alike. It has also emphasized the need for a national disaster management unit, with specialist training and an information dissemination role.



31. In the **United Republic of Tanzania**, the regular interagency Joint Food Assessment Mission (JFAM) and HFEA methodologies have become the cornerstone of intervention strategies. Recent JFAM recommendations include nutrition surveys to be done twice annually and the re-registration of refugees to be maintained on an annual basis. Discussions are under way between UNHCR and WFP to pilot an amendment to the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), giving WFP full responsibility for food distribution.
32. A map reflecting PRRO target areas is attached for reference purposes.

The Role of Food Aid

33. While WFP recognizes the potential role of our assistance through this PRRO toward the economic and political stabilization of populations in the GLR, the specific role of food aid is: to contribute to the dietary intake and nutritional well-being of vulnerable, food-insecure populations; ensure the nutritional rehabilitation of malnourished and at-risk groups; and provide an incentive for participation in activities that help rebuild physical assets, enhance knowledge and skills, and support alternative sources of income for food-insecure families. Through compensation of opportunity costs, school feeding aims to increase enrolment rates in primary schools for children in Burundi, especially girls. For ex-combatants, food assistance provides an incentive for developing alternative livelihoods through FFW/FFT in Burundi and a prerequisite for daily food consumption during training programmes in temporary detainment camps and community reintegration thereafter in Rwanda.

Programme Approaches

34. Assuming progress toward peace in **Burundi**, WFP will shift its intervention from large-scale general food distribution to a more targeted approach in some areas of the country as refugees and IDPs return to their communes of origin. In the previous phase of the PRRO, only 23 percent of beneficiaries were covered under the planned “recovery” component, a figure likely to rise considerably given this more optimistic scenario. However, even newly repatriated populations will require substantial medium-term relief assistance before a more regular recovery pattern emerges, not least because many designated resettlement areas are insecure. A major consideration will be the selection and capacity of partners to carry out regular and consistent recovery activities. Baseline surveys and impact assessments will be conducted as a matter of routine. A more focused understanding of gender issues, especially in relation to the role of women in post-conflict situations, will be applied to all WFP projects to ensure that women beneficiaries participate at all stages of the project cycle.
35. In **Rwanda**, tremendous efforts have been made in rebuilding the country in a post-conflict, post-displacement setting. Although this is characterized by many successes, the continued need for rehabilitation of livelihoods is widely recognized. Inevitably, the social welfare element of WFP’s programme will continue, using food aid to bolster employment, create assets and develop rural infrastructure so as to provide a foundation of security for people who are then more able to engage in regular development activities. Meanwhile, relief assistance will be maintained for vulnerable population groups to ensure appropriate safety nets and allow former soldiers to be reintegrated into society.
36. In the **United Republic of Tanzania**, women play increased roles in food aid management. Representation on food committees and as food group leaders is at 50 percent; more than 60 percent of food collectors are women. Women are encouraged to take non-traditional roles such as porters, cleaners/sweepers and security guards. The 2002



PRRO evaluation mission praised WFP Tanzania for its successful efforts in gender mainstreaming and involving women in food-aid management.

37. The planning scenario for repatriation from the United Republic of Tanzania to Burundi, Rwanda and the DRC envisages a steady increase in returnees in 2003 (11,000/month) and 2004 (17,333/month). The outflow will stabilize in 2005 (4,333/month). The influx into the Tanzanian refugee camps should reduce from 1000/month in 2003 to 500/month in 2004, finally halting in 2005. Both the Burundians and the Rwandese will have repatriated by the end of 2004. In 2005, the repatriation will continue, with the Congolese leaving behind a group of 100,000 refugees of mixed origin in the United Republic of Tanzania.

Risk Assessment

38. It is notoriously difficult to accurately predict political and humanitarian events, and that caveat holds true for the three-year PRRO duration from February 2003 to January 2006. The Arusha Accords have yet to be accepted by Burundi's two major rebels groups; conflict here and in the DRC is escalating. The most important consequence is the extent to which repatriation will take hold. Furthermore, if fighting persists in Burundi and most refugees remain in the United Republic of Tanzania, or if returnees return and/or additional displacement occurs (both to the United Republic of Tanzania and internally), WFP planning figures will have to be revised upward and budget revisions will be introduced.
39. Assuming the current returnee scenario, there should be sufficient stability to move increasingly from relief to recovery programming in most areas of Burundi following an initial settlement phase. However, the reality is that a general feeding programme will dominate the Burundi plan for the foreseeable future.
40. Continued and/or increased insecurity in Burundi will seriously affect the extent to which recovery activities can take root. The feasibility and success of such activities is highly dependent on the potential to access the target populations as well as the opportunities for participatory implementation methodologies. Similarly, limited access to the most needy populations can seriously affect proper targeting as well as timely food delivery in case of relief assistance. Furthermore, possible limited availability of sufficient resources to allow recovery activities over and above the basic refugee and relief support activities could seriously limit the PRRO's recovery objective in both Burundi and Rwanda.
41. Any change in scenario will be accompanied by a reprioritization of food allocations across the region. Close interaction with donors will have to be maintained to avoid limitations in flexibility due to earmarking of resources.
42. The El Niño phenomenon has apparently induced a regional three-year drought cycle, affecting northern Burundi, the Rwanda central plateau and even the Dodoma, Arusha and Singida areas of the United Republic of Tanzania, an important factor for local purchasing. Anticipating this, the PRRO provides for some 12,150 mt of food supplying three months' support to 250,000 people in Rwanda for 2004. Following the 2002 Goma disaster, a further contingency of 1,056 mt for up to 60,000 persons is reserved for unanticipated seismic activities. A further regional risk is seasonal malaria, which can frequently and quickly become an epidemic, greatly increasing the impact of food insecurity. Although most responses to such risks will be accommodated within this PRRO, any extended requirements will be considered through the most appropriate channels, budget revision or emergency operation (EMOP), according to the scale of the additional needs, on a case-by-case basis.



43. In Rwanda, much capacity building is needed in the Community Development Committees (CDCs—elected in 1999) that are responsible for issues ranging from food security to economic development. In the region as a whole, further constraints include the availability of complementary resources from implementing partners, earmarking of resources by donors and potentially inadequate buffer stocks to bolster WFP's preparedness to respond to new crises.

Objectives

44. In line with WFP's Mission Statement, the PRRO will contribute to the survival and recovery prospects of food-insecure populations in the GLR. The promotion of gender equity in terms of access to and management of WFP-related assets and resources is assumed throughout. Specific PRRO objectives include contributing toward:
- improved and/or stable household food availability and nutritional status of target populations;
 - increased access of the target communities to physical assets, knowledge and skills; and
 - enhanced emergency food aid preparedness and response among stakeholders.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN BY COMPONENT

Key Programme Components

⇒ *Component A: Relief*

45. In **Burundi**, targeted feeding of food-insecure people is the largest relief component of the PRRO. Food assistance will be provided strictly for food deficit periods. Selective feeding through centres under the Ministry of Public Health will be provided to malnourished children, expectant and nursing women and the chronically ill. This will be accompanied by family rations and/or targeted distribution where security and infrastructure allow. Dependent on the general improvement in the security situation in the country, and thus the accessibility of the target populations, the feasibility of preventive nutrition activities will be explored in addition to the continuation of curative services.
46. In **Rwanda**, WFP will continue to support supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres run by the Government. The number of assisted centres will be gradually reduced to approximately 60 during the period of the PRRO as community-based nutrition is introduced in collaboration with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health.
47. The reinsertion of 65,000 ex-combatants within the period of the PRRO is an additional challenge. Food aid will ensure care and maintenance of an annual average of 20,000 ex-combatants while they undergo residential skills training and provide support to their families upon reinsertion.
48. In anticipation of the El Niño phenomenon causing a recurrence of drought in 2004, food aid will be required for a bridging period of three months for about 50,000 households in the southeast. A further 60,000 people will be supported for one month in case of a possible seismic event.



⇒ **Component B: Protracted Refugee**

49. In **Burundi**, assistance to refugees from the DRC and returnees from neighbouring countries will continue to be determined by UNHCR/WFP joint assessment missions. Refugees will receive a full ration until self-reliance strategies become feasible.
50. By 2002, there were about 33,000 refugees in **Rwanda**. Most are from the DRC; smaller numbers are from other countries (Burundi, Ethiopia and Somalia). An estimated 35,000 refugees will receive a full ration, with selective feeding centres catering to the additional needs of 1,400 refugee women and children. An anticipated 72,000 refugee returnees will enter Rwanda during the three years of the PRRO. A three-month resettlement package (administered through UNHCR) will be provided. Repatriation is expected at an average rate of about 2,000 persons per month. Those coming back from the DRC are the most vulnerable; they tend to be poorer and are predominantly women with children. Few will have access to land upon arrival.
51. In the **United Republic of Tanzania**, refugees receive a 30-day standard ration in all camps until they are officially “de-registered” by UNHCR; after that, they receive a 90-day returnee package inside their country of origin. All refugees receive an equal ration. As in the previous phase of the PRRO, the beans ration is at a reduced level, assuming some degree of self-provision. Food is issued to family groups (50–100 people), each of which has two group leaders, including one woman. Selective feeding activities will continue with consideration of a nutritional supplement for promoting HIV/AIDS counselling as well as home-based care for the chronically ill.

⇒ **Component C: Recovery**

52. If peace holds in **Burundi**, a gradual increase in recovery/resettlement operations will follow the repatriation/resettlement of refugees/IDPs. Regular assessments will be conducted to determine the extent to which returning populations will require further assistance beyond their resettlement package. If this exceeds requirements already contained within planning figures (Annex III), a budget revision will be raised.
53. WFP plans:
- a Seeds Protection Ration (SPR) programme to food-insecure farmers, returnees and IDPs affected by natural disasters, insecurity and displacement;
 - food-for-work, an employment-based safety net that may also serve as a pull factor for repatriation and return. FFW activities will include basic infrastructure rehabilitation, agricultural production, land reclamation, reforestation, irrigation, shelter construction and water management;
 - assistance through social centres to PLWHA and affected populations in collaboration with UNAIDS;
 - support for the resettlement of ex-combatants and child soldiers through FFW/FFT activities; and
 - FFT programmes to support various groups in acquiring basic knowledge/training for small income-generating activities. Aimed at small community groups and with an emphasis on female participation, efforts will focus on vocational training and peace-building activities.
54. The School Feeding Programme (SFP) will target primary-school children in areas affected by transitory hunger. The project will provide a midday meal to primary-school children in the selected schools based on the infrastructural capacity of the schools. WFP



will provide girl students with an additional daily take-home ration as an incentive to increase their attendance.

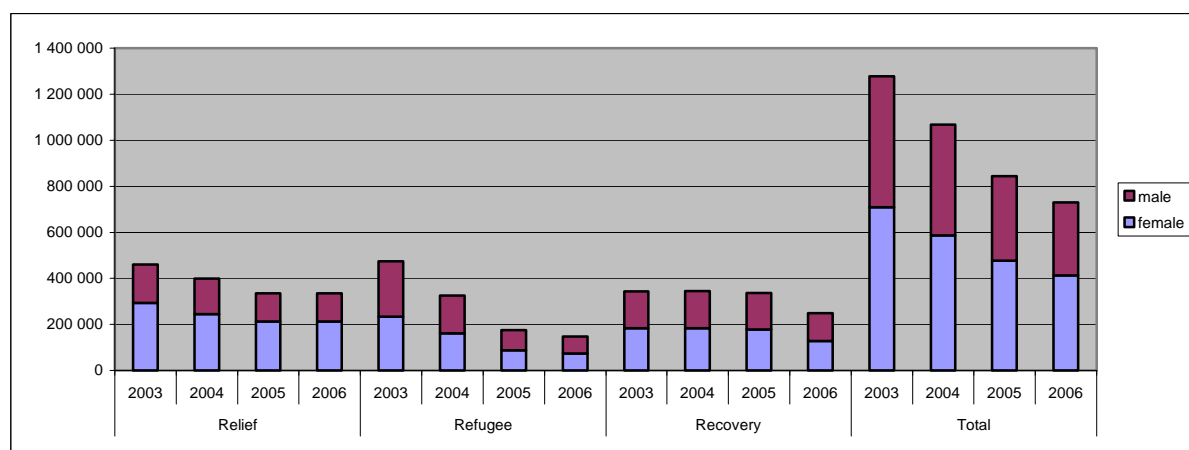
55. In **Rwanda**, there is great potential to increase agricultural production through rehabilitation of the agricultural infrastructure and the marginal lands that fell into disuse during the civil war. WFP assistance will focus on areas where structural poverty and climatic variations impair livelihoods. Swampland reclamation and hillside terracing; rehabilitation of water-catchment areas and water facilities; rehabilitation of transport infrastructure; and environmental projects are among the focus areas that will benefit individuals and the community alike. While physical outputs will remain one index of the success or failure of a particular FFW or FFT project, the overall management, durability and community ownership of the project once completed will also be assessed.
56. Institutional feeding will be provided for the chronically ill with little or no viable family support systems. FFT is linked to vocational training, spearheaded by the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission, and consists of training in life skills and rights as citizens of Rwanda for women's associations, student groups and newly elected community leaders.
57. In the **United Republic of Tanzania**, there will be a small recovery component through FFW projects in Refugee Host Areas. These include environmental projects, malaria protection projects and school building. Food assistance will also be given to vulnerable pupils (street children) to enable them to attend classes. Other vocational training initiatives will be explored. A poor uptake in previous years emphasizes the need to sensitize the community on the relevance of food aid and FFW.

Beneficiaries

58. Gender-disaggregated data by component is available in Annex III. About 56 percent of the beneficiaries will be women; some activities will be specifically geared towards them. Particularly under the relief component, women account for more than 60 percent of the average beneficiary figure. Furthermore, in accordance with WFP's Commitments to Women, efforts are continued to ensure that 80 percent of the recipients of relief food will be women. Figure 2, later in this document, reflects the numbers of women and men for all three programme components by year. The figure clearly indicates the total decline in average monthly caseloads towards the end of the PRRO.



Figure 1: Average Monthly Beneficiary Figures for Men and Women by Programme Component and Year



59. Most activities target communities in their entirety, but special programmes will be in place to address the needs of malnourished children, expectant and nursing women, PLWHA, schoolchildren, orphans and street children. In addition, the PRRO will for the first time support the large-scale demobilization of soldiers in Burundi and Rwanda.
60. While average monthly beneficiary figures are presented in this document to indicate the operational scale of activities, the actual number of people receiving assistance during the PRRO lifespan is much greater. Particularly in nutrition rehabilitation programmes and FFW/FFT activities, the cumulative numbers of beneficiaries show the immense reach the PRRO activities have across the target population. In Burundi, some 2,751,150 people are expected to benefit from food assistance over the 36-month period versus a monthly average caseload of 631,000. The figures for Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania are 1,429,400 (monthly average at 141,000) and 640,150 (monthly average at 276,112) respectively.
61. Relief and recovery rations are based on international standards and local consumption preferences. A combination of the food aid ration and locally available food is intended to meet the minimum nutritional requirement of 2100 kcal. Rations used in selective and hospital feeding programmes are the result of locally agreed protocols (in line with international guidelines) and working arrangements with governments, UNICEF/UNHCR and NGO partners. Food assistance for recovery provides an incentive for participation as well as a nutritional contribution. Although harmonization of rations is pursued, the varying levels of vulnerability, individual circumstances and operational realities across the region provide justification for the variety of these rations.
62. The food basket comprises mainly maize, pulses and oil. Where beneficiaries are at increased risk of micronutrient deficiency due to lack of complementary foods, a fortified blended food is provided. This also facilitates the introduction of semi-solid foods to infants, reducing related malnutrition risks. A fortified blended food, provided through the selective feeding centres, increases the effectiveness of nutritional rehabilitation. In HIV/AIDS activities, corn-soya blend (CSB) and/or Unimix will assist in providing protection from opportunistic diseases as well as counterbalance the negative coping strategies of affected populations.

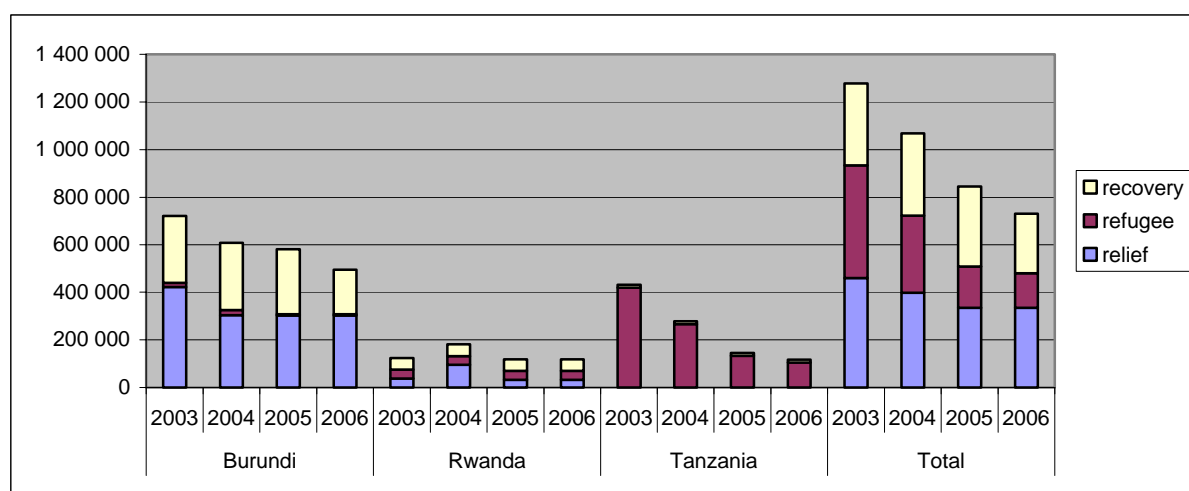


63. Care will be taken in providing maize (grain versus meal) and appropriate varieties of pulses to ensure that no excessive fuel and water are required for meal preparation. Provisions are made in the budget to ensure milling of maize where required. In collaboration with implementing partners, other environmentally friendly practices, such as fuel-saving stoves, will be promoted.

Selection of Activities

64. Details regarding the focus and area of support of the activities chosen for support to relief and recovery, as well as refugee care and maintenance, are described in the section on Key Programme Components. It is clear from Figure 2 (below) that there is a declining trend in the overall average beneficiary figures per month, with a gradual reduction in relief aid and refugee assistance giving way to recovery activities in their countries of origin. This change is particularly noticeable in Burundi. Relief aid through safety-net activities will be maintained at reasonable levels.

Figure 2: Average Monthly Beneficiary Figures per Programme Component by Country and Year



Rwanda 2004 includes drought relief aid.

Burundi 2006 excludes SPR and FFW during the month of January.

65. Further analysis of the data by activity, in Figures 3 and 4, shows that food aid through mother and child health (MCH)/hospital programmes and FFW/FFT has a very wide reach among target populations, representing 20 percent and 30 percent of the total cumulative numbers of people assisted (through 2 percent and 20 percent of the total tonnage of food respectively). Refugee assistance, although the largest activity from a food-requirements perspective, has a relatively limited coverage due to the long duration of assistance per person. The same is indicated in the proportional role of the three programme components in Figures 5 and 6.



Figures 3 and 4: Proportional Importance of Activities

Figure 3: By Cumulative Beneficiary Numbers

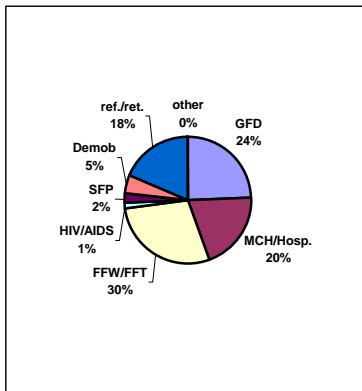
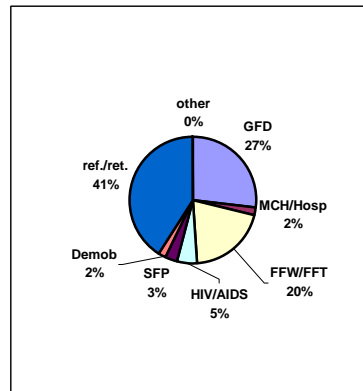


Figure 4: By Total Metric Tons



Figures 5 and 6: Proportional Role of Programme Components

Figure 5: By Cumulative Beneficiary Numbers

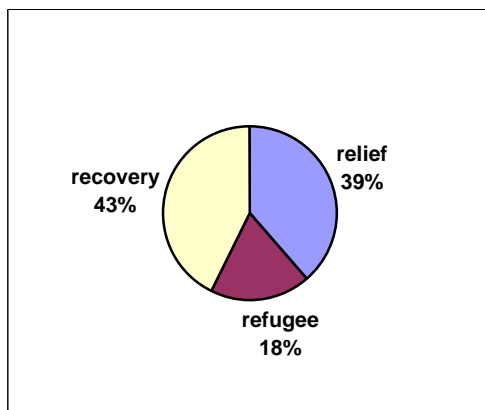
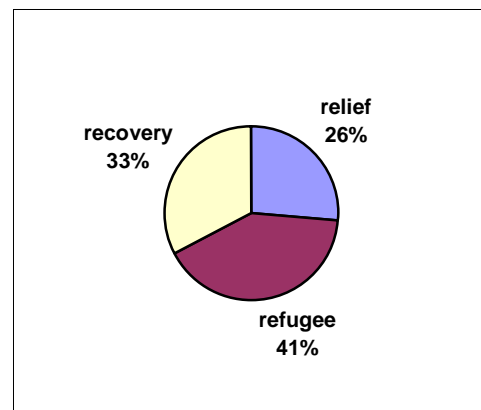


Figure 6: By Total Metric Tons



Activity Approval Mechanism

66. In **Burundi**, the overall food-aid strategy (targeting criteria, areas of priority, need assessments and access to vulnerable people) is coordinated between all stakeholders through the Committee on Food Aid (CFA). The VAM Unit is central to the process of initial selection and targeting. For relief activities, commune-level food-distribution committees are established in collaboration with WFP implementing partners, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) and World Vision International (WVI). These committees establish beneficiary lists based on both the recommendations of the assessment teams and established VAM targeting criteria. For selective feeding programmes, UNICEF and/or NGO surveys are undertaken to determine the location, scale and type of interventions required.
67. FFW projects are consistent with provincial-level development plans, and appraised by local authorities and WFP. Women's associations and beneficiary committees play an instrumental role in the identification and management of project activities. For the SPR programme, target locations are identified through HFEA/VAM and FAO. Local authorities determine the beneficiary lists based on agreed-upon criteria. For School



Feeding Programmes, participation is based on requests from Government, assessment of whether the area and the school meet WFP's criteria and whether appropriate partners are available to implement the project. The Emergency School Feeding Committee screens proposals.

68. In **Rwanda**, project identification and design is led by beneficiary committees and CDCs under the decentralized government structure. Project proposals are prepared using standard WFP guidelines and submitted to WFP for review and approval. A MOU between WFP and the implementing partner (IP) stipulates the framework of project implementation (ration scale, distribution arrangements, etc.). CDCs help mobilize people, particularly women, and assist in the formation of asset-maintenance committees.
69. Each refugee camp in the **United Republic of Tanzania** has a gender-balanced food committee, which meets twice monthly prior to distribution with WFP, UNHCR and IPs. Ration levels and distribution modalities are announced and arranged through these committees. Periodic changes to programme implementation are established in consultation with all involved parties, including refugee leaders, whereas long-term adjustments are established through the JFAM process.

Institutional Arrangements and the Selection of Partners

70. In **Burundi**, WFP's primary government interlocutor is the Ministry of Interior. Other government partners include the Ministry for Repatriation, Reintegration and Reinsertion of Refugees (for repatriation); the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (for seed protection); the Ministry of Education (for school feeding); the Ministry of Public Health (for nutrition); the Ministry for Social Affairs and the Promotion of Women (for social centres); and the Ministries of Interior and Environment (for FFW).
71. UNHCR will be a key partner in the repatriation programme. WFP also works closely with FAO, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and UNICEF. The selective feeding programme is undertaken through a tripartite agreement between WFP, UNICEF and NGOs (*Médecins sans frontières* [MSF], *Action contre la faim* [ACF], International Medical Corps [IMC], *Solidarité*, etc.). For targeted distributions and seed protection rations (SPRs), the main NGO implementing partners are CARE and WVI.
72. In **Rwanda**, as in previous PRROs, the Ministry of Local Government and Social Planning will be the principal government counterpart. WFP will also work closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO on swamp reclamation projects, with UNHCR in refugee feeding, and with the Ministry of Health and UNICEF in nutritional feeding. WFP has strong working relations with international NGOs, including WVI, CARE, Caritas, Trocaire, OXFAM, Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and SCF. Gender mainstreaming in all activities will benefit from the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) support. The PRRO activities will be participatory, with a strong emphasis on community management and evaluation of activities.
73. The PRRO is complementary to the Rwanda Country Programme (CP), approved by the Executive Board (EB.2/2002), and aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) process. WFP's CP, expected to begin in January 2003, includes complementary activities such as school feeding and HIV/AIDS assistance in identified food-insecure areas of the country. Additional efforts have been made to reinforce partnership and coordination with the World Bank and other multilateral agencies, including the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).



74. In the **United Republic of Tanzania**, the UNHCR/WFP global MOU and the annual JFAM provide the key arrangements for refugee assistance. Separate agreements between WFP and implementing partners (including the three main NGOs: WVI, Tanzanian Red Cross Society [TRCS] and Norwegian People's Aid [NPA]) provide additional detailed obligations for each partner. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is the primary government body responsible for the refugees; it is represented in each camp at the district and regional level. The IP for the hospital feeding programme in refugee-affected areas is the Ministry of Health. OCHA is the focal point for contingency planning.
75. While day-to-day operations related to the individual country components of the PRRO remain the responsibility of the Country Directors, the regional bureau for East and Southern Africa, based in Kampala, maintains overall responsibility for ensuring that the resources allocated for the regional operation are effectively managed and accounted for. Quarterly meetings involving the three Country Directors will be convened to ensure a more regular consultative forum on resourcing and implementation issues and also to facilitate cross-border dialogue on intra-regional developments, population movements and possible contingency planning requirements. Support in specific technical fields as well as operational and managerial backstopping will be provided by specialized staff assigned to the PRRO and posted in the regional bureau.

Capacity-building

76. In **Burundi**, the Government's capacity to monitor and support WFP projects will be strengthened through training and joint programme implementation. Capacity-building of partners will include: harmonizing monitoring tools; providing training on commodity storage to health structures, social centres and schools; providing support to women in committees to help ensure they are represented in decision-making structures; and, with post-relief activities, ensuring that capacity-building is an integral part of community projects.
77. In the **United Republic of Tanzania**, training programmes will be undertaken in monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and logistics, and a more concerted effort made to increase awareness of programme possibilities in Refugee Affected Areas.
78. In **Rwanda**, a Disaster Management Unit is being established to act as a coordinating body for nine front-line ministries and NGOs. WFP is the designated United Nations lead agency within the UNDAF with an obligation to bolster the Government's response capacity to disasters and to establish appropriate contingency arrangements. Ongoing capacity-building with the Government on developing early warning systems, contingency planning and all phases of disaster management (preparedness, prevention, response) will continue. WFP will also facilitate training visits for government officials to gain experience from sub-Saharan countries with operational disaster-management units. In emergencies and natural disasters, joint assessment and implementation will be carried out together with the Government, FEWS/NET, European Union (EU), FAO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP and WHO.

Logistical Arrangements

79. The transport network comprises two main rail corridors: the northern corridor via Mombassa and the southern corridor via Dar-es-Salaam. For Burundi, food is delivered through the United Republic of Tanzania: from Isaka by road directly to Ngozi and by barge from Kigoma. Refugee camps in the United Republic of Tanzania receive shipments by road from Kigoma and Isaka to extended delivery points (EDPs) jointly determined by WFP and UNHCR. Rwanda is served by road deliveries from both Kampala and Isaka to



WFP storage facilities in Kigali. Long-haul road transportation needs will be met through commercial transporters for the Tanzanian road sector. Until commercial transporters are willing to travel to hitherto-insecure areas of Burundi and Rwanda, WFP's 43 strategic fleet trucks will be used.

80. WFP's current storage facilities in the region—a total of more than 80,000 tons—will be adequate for projected needs. Milling facilities in Isaka, Bujumbura and Kampala, with an annual capacity of more than 30,000 tons, will be maintained. WFP has built up a strategic stock of essential logistics and telecommunications equipment both in Kampala and Isaka to facilitate rapid response to any emergencies in the region.
81. The projected landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) rate is an average of US\$168 per ton. A provision for increased road usage on the two corridors (northern and southern) has been incorporated into the LTSH budget for the following reasons:
 - The ongoing privatization process has resulted in lack of maintenance of the rail facilities (i.e. rail cars, rail lines and communication systems).
 - As a result of the above, there are frequent breakdowns of rail-transport systems, which render the services unreliable.
 - Implementation of the axle-load limitation for road transport resulted in a rise in the road-transport rates. Because of reduced carrying capacity, transport operators have charged more to cover their fixed costs.
 - There is competition with commercial traffic for scarce rail transport services.
82. The PRRO endeavours to maximize transport-related resources during slack periods for commercial traffic to ensure that the logistics operation is cost effective. Transport costs must include the cost of discharge and handling in the port of entry, rail/road transport to transit points, road and barge transport to EDPs in the recipient countries and distribution costs. LTSH rates will be updated every six months.
83. Local purchases of food commodities (maize grains, maize meal, beans, CSB, salt, high-energy biscuits [HEB]) can be undertaken either in Kenya, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania or Rwanda. Based on past experience, a regional procurement of some 25 percent of the total food requirements is anticipated over the three-year PRRO. Expedited through non-earmarked funds, local purchases are not only relatively quickly obtained, but they also help build host-country economies. Budgetary provision has been made for supporting milling capacity development in Rwanda to enable efficient transformation of locally purchased grain.
84. Commodity tracking is managed through the Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System (COMPAS), the Logistics Reporting Programme (LRP), the Transport invoice processing system (TIPS), the Monitoring and analysis Tool (MAT), and the Data analysis tool (DAT). WFP has a regional automated commodity tracking system (CTS), which provides a comprehensive view of commodity movements through the region in support of WFP pipeline management, quality control, operations and preparedness activities. A deep-field mailing system (DFMS) for voice- and data-transmission links with WFP offices is used where no telephone landlines exist.



Monitoring and Evaluation

85. At each country field level, IPs, supported by WFP field staff, are responsible for data collection, initial analysis and preparation of primary reports. Standard monitoring report systems and formats are adopted across the three countries, allowing comparative and consolidated reporting. M&E tools are drawn from WFP's recent guidelines for which regional staff training will be provided.
86. This PRRO will pursue results-based management (RBM) beyond the output level and has instituted results-based reporting. The PRRO will strive to improve management effectiveness and accountability by defining realistic results, integrating lessons learnt in management decisions and reporting on performance. Appropriate output and outcome indicators have been selected, which will be measured against baseline indicators and internationally recognized benchmarks, through distribution record analysis, site visits and post distribution- and/or beneficiary contact monitoring. Monitoring will focus on indicators for outcomes, outputs and critical assumptions as well as activities and resource utilization.
87. A mid-term review will be conducted to assess achievements against the objectives and determine possible changes for the remaining programme. Towards the end of the PRRO, an evaluation mission, supported by WFP's Office of Evaluation and Monitoring (OEDE) and the regional bureau, will be conducted to assess the overall performance of the operation and its impact on the target populations. To support follow-up programme design, a strategy exercise is foreseen about one year before the end of this PRRO.

Security Measures

88. Conflict, banditry and an often confusing and shifting landscape of rebel insurgency, especially in Burundi, have been defining characteristics of the region for some years. In certain areas, like the Bujumbura Rural province and Tanzanian border provinces, these realities have continued to hinder the ability of WFP and other humanitarian partners to undertake assessments, deliver emergency relief assistance and conduct follow-up monitoring. Even after the establishment of a transitional government in Burundi, fighting intensified. The presence of the 700-strong South African protection force further raises political tension. WFP has lost three staff in the region since 1998 (two in Burundi and one in Rwanda).
89. Being highly visible in the region, WFP employs its own Field Security Advisers while still working within the security framework established by the United Nations Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) Office. WFP continues to play an important role in the joint United Nations communications network, which forms the backbone of each agency's security system. Security measures include sophisticated communications equipment, particularly in vehicles, which are also fitted with ballistic blankets as standard practice. In Burundi, WFP runs a small fleet of four armoured vehicles for staff travelling in Phase 4 areas. The United Nations Security Radio System, under the supervision of the Field Security Coordinator, operates a Radio Room in Bujumbura and Kigali on a 24-hour/7-day basis.
90. In Rwanda, activities will be implemented in areas of security phase II and III. In certain areas, an escort is required. The programme will require additional satellite phones, mobile HF radios and trauma kits for vehicles and field offices. Training in the use of radio communications and first aid will be provided. Security training for all personnel was held in 2001. The Security Awareness Training (SAT) evaluation and training programme for the ODK has been established and will be continue throughout the PRRO duration.



Exit Strategy

91. In Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania, any realistic exit strategy depends on progress in regional peace negotiations and several years of sustained recovery. The PRRO foresees a shift from relief to recovery activities in Burundi, increasing in the second and third years. Relief will, however, continue to be the major component, including a continuing protracted refugee operation in the United Republic of Tanzania, albeit for reduced numbers.
92. Bear in mind that a setback in this optimistic scenario, with intensified fighting in Burundi and/or the DRC, would result in a further refugee exodus. The “food follows people” strategy of the PRRO should, for the most part, respond to this eventuality, but some additional food-aid needs may emerge with increased refugee figures.
93. There has been an 85 percent reduction in WFP’s Rwanda operation since 1997 as the country has stabilized. As development investments increase, WFP will further reduce its overall caseload to more specific targeting of vulnerable populations. Two pilot development activities started in 2001—support for basic education and for the improvement of coping mechanisms for HIV/AIDS-affected households—will be continued through the CP commencing in January 2003. The food-for-assets and community-based maternal-child healthcare components will be included in the second CP when this PRRO and the first CP simultaneously expire in January 2006. Limitations in resource allocation for development programming in countries like Rwanda, as well as possibly Burundi, will require extensive debate within WFP to enable formulation of long-term strategic plans. Continuation of refugee assistance will be determined by the progress of the peace process in Burundi and the DRC.

Contingency Mechanism

94. In February 2002, WFP prepared an updated “Contingency Plan for the Great Lakes Region” in which several scenarios were outlined, each with detailed resource needs. WFP concurs with the UNHCR-organized repatriation strategy, but must also plan for at least two other scenarios: sudden large-scale spontaneous return of Burundi refugees (resulting in strains on resources and staff in Burundi), and renewed fighting in Burundi (resulting in increased needs in Burundi and an increase in Tanzanian refugees). Although no formal contingency reserve is requested in the PRRO, it is understood that regular pipeline provision and maintenance of buffer stocks in the United Republic of Tanzania are critical to timely response. Yearly reviews of the regional situation are foreseen under this PRRO, with subsequent adjustment of the contingency plans and strategies.
95. Some 100 mt of BP5s (high-energy biscuits) will be strategically positioned in the region to cater for sudden population movements or unforeseen events. The same stocks will be used to support the planned repatriation of refugees from the United Republic of Tanzania. Proactive pipeline management will ensure availability of sufficient stocks (two months = approximately 15,000 mt) in the region to absorb sudden changes in food-aid scenarios as well as temporary resourcing limitations. This approach proved to be a very effective backup during the Goma Volcano outbreak.



Budget

96. Annexes I and II provide relevant information regarding the financial requirements to support this Regional PRRO.

RECOMMENDATION

97. The Executive Board is requested to approve this PRRO, which is designed to benefit an average of 1,048,200 beneficiaries during a three-year period (2003–2006). Its food cost and total cost to WFP amount to US\$106,742,174 and US\$266,737,572, respectively.



ANNEX I

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN

	Quantity (mt)	Average cost per ton	Value (dollars)
WFP COSTS			
A. Direct operational costs			
Commodity ¹			
– Maize grain	332 962	197.6	56 836 613
– Pulses	92 690	310	24 655 540
– Vegetable oil	23 913	650	14 730 408
– Iodized salt	4 558	100	455 800
– Corn-soya blend	35 217	280	9 297 288
– Sugar	1 391	265	382 525
– High-energy biscuits	184	800	184 000
– BP5	100	2 000	200 000
Total commodities	491 015		106 742 172
External transport			20 727 514
Landside transport			
ITSH			
Total LTSH			82 315 468
Other direct operational costs			5 933 095
Total direct operational costs			247 437 451
B. Direct support costs (see Annex II for details)			31 719 200
Total direct costs			
C. Indirect support costs (7.8 percent of total direct costs)			
TOTAL WFP COSTS			266 737 572

¹ This is a notional food basket used for budgeting and approval purposes. The mix and quantities of commodities, as in all WFP-assisted projects, may vary depending on availability.



ANNEX II**DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (dollars)****Staff**

International Professional staff	13 641 717
National General Service staff	8 587 000
Temporary assistance	40 750
Overtime	84 450
Incentives	612 800
International consultants	608 500
National consultants	10 000
UNVs	450 000
Staff duty travel	926 207
Staff training and development	240 808
Subtotal	25 202 231

Office expenses and other recurrent costs

Rental of facility	1 165 746
Utilities (general)	541 132
Office supplies	512 333
Communication and IT services	734 067
Insurance	146 057
Equipment repair and maintenance	160 533
Vehicle maintenance and running costs	1 505 431
Other office expenses	350 229
UN organizations' services	361 500
Subtotal	5 477 028

Equipment and other fixed costs

Furniture, tools and equipment	118 640
Vehicles	632 000
TC/IT equipment	289 300
Subtotal	1 039 940

TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	31 719 200
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TOTAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT Year 1 (2003—11 months)
(metric tons)

		Beneficiaries (monthly average)	Cereals Maize grain	Cereals Maize meal	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Sugar	HEB	Total
Burundi	relief	422 000	26 316	397	7 859	1 890	328	2 333	0	0	39 123
	recovery	282 200	22 217	5 888	8 195	2 084	25	1 155	66	0	39 630
	refugee	17 500	4 262	809	1 524	254	64	508	0	0	7 421
	Total Burundi	721 700	52 795	7 094	17 578	4 228	417	3 996	66	0	86 174
Rwanda	relief	38 000	917	1 062	624	356	109	1 879	170	30	5 147
	recovery	49 000	5 143	289	2 622	387	4	62	17	0	8 524
	refugee	37 000	0	4 740	1 626	280	58	553	9	0	7 266
	Total Rwanda	124 000	6 060	6 091	4 872	1 023	171	2 494	196	30	20 937
Tanzania	relief	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	recovery	12 000	1 150	361	419	79	8	52	26	0	2 095
	refugee	419 500	28 379	24 733	11 131	2 981	1 389	6 973	202	84	75 872
	Total Tanzania	431 500	29 529	25 094	11 550	3 060	1 397	7 025	228	84	77 967
Total		1 277 200	88 384	38 279	34 000	8 311	1 985	13 515	490	114	185 078

TOTAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT Year 2 (2004)
(metric tons)

		Beneficiaries (monthly average)	Cereals Maize grain	Cereals Maize meal	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Sugar	HEB	Total
Burundi	relief	303 000	20 111	480	6 071	1 588	253	2 319	0	0	30 822
	recovery	284 000	23 417	7 055	8 889	2 604	37	1 260	72	0	43 334
	refugee	21 500	7 085	58	2 093	349	87	698	0	0	10 370
	Total Burundi	608 500	50 613	7 593	17 053	4 541	377	4 277	72	0	84 526
Rwanda	relief	95 000	10 000	471	3 145	799	109	1 971	185	0	16 680
	recovery	49 000	5 611	315	2 860	422	5	68	18	0	9 299
	refugee	37 000	0	5 171	1 774	305	63	603	10	0	7 926
	Total Rwanda	181 000	15 611	5 957	7 779	1 526	177	2 642	213	0	33 905
Tanzania	relief	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	recovery	12 000	1 255	394	458	86	9	57	28	0	2 287
	refugee	266 400	19 662	17 211	7 720	2 096	963	5 043	170	134	52 999
	Total Tanzania	278 400	20 917	17 605	8 178	2 182	972	5 100	198	134	55 286
Total	1 067 900	87 141	31 155	33 010	8 249	1 526	12 019	483	134	173 717	

Rwanda relief beneficiary figures include a three-month drought relief for 250,000 people



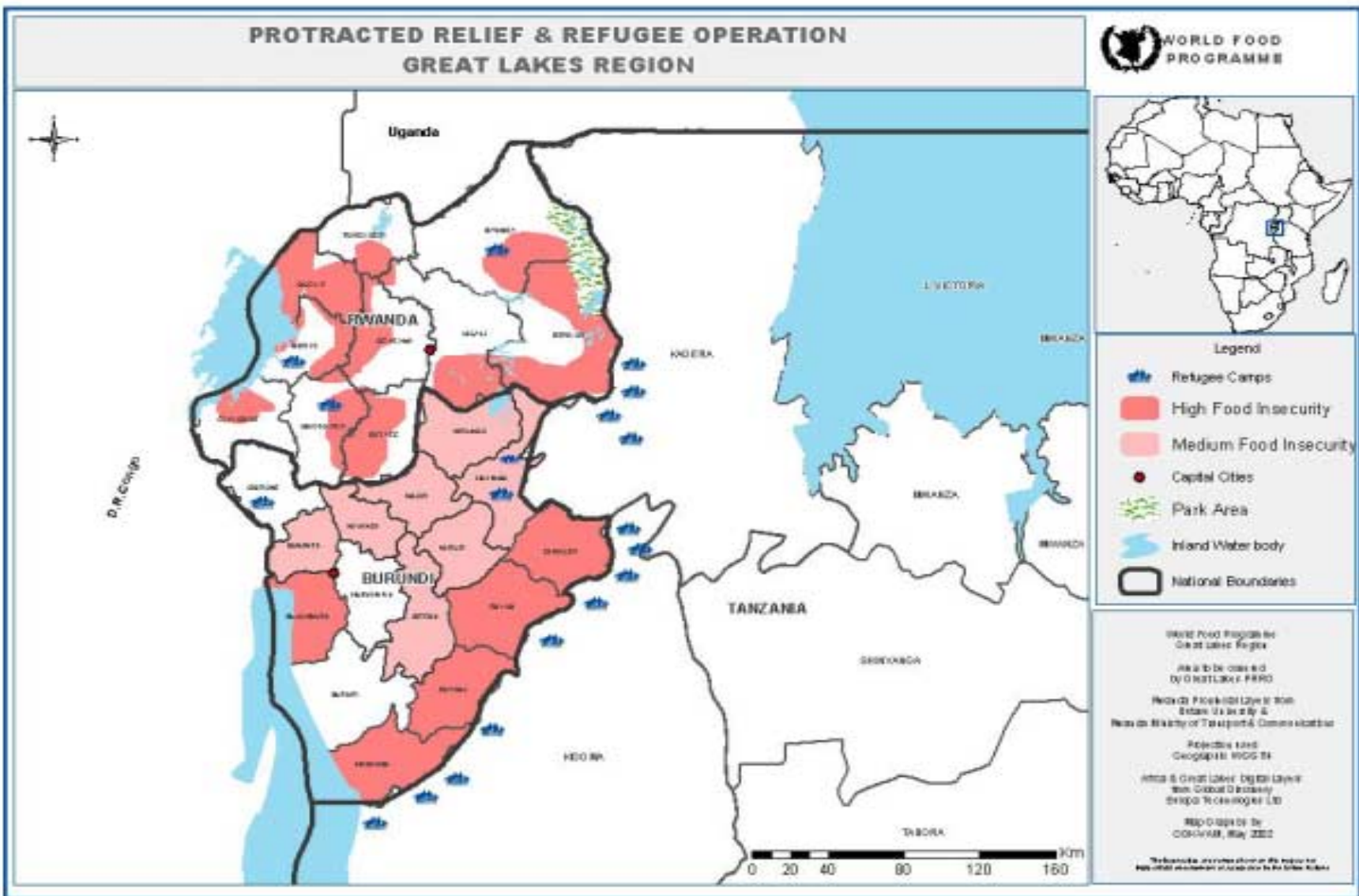
TOTAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT Year 3 (2005)
(metric tons)

		Beneficiaries (monthly average)	Cereals Maize grain	Cereals Maize meal	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Sugar	HEB	Total
Burundi	relief	302 000	19 874	490	6 004	1 624	251	2 508	0	0	30 751
	recovery	274 700	21 122	7 794	8 439	2 956	48	1 260	72	0	41 691
	refugee	5 200	0	655	225	37	9	75	0	0	1 001
	Total Burundi	581 900	40 996	8 939	14 668	4 617	308	3 843	72	0	73 443
Rwanda	relief	32 500	1 000	471	445	349	109	1 971	185	0	4 530
	recovery	49 000	5 611	315	2 860	422	5	68	18	0	9 299
	refugee	37 000	0	5 171	1 774	305	63	603	10	0	7 926
	Total Rwanda	118 500	6 611	5 957	5 079	1 076	177	2 642	213	0	21 755
Tanzania	relief	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	recovery	12 000	1 255	394	458	86	9	57	28	0	2 287
	refugee	132 700	9 791	8 546	3 842	1 034	479	2 441	75	33	26 241
	Total Tanzania	144 700	11 046	8 940	4 300	1 120	488	2 498	103	33	28 528
Total	845 100	58 653	23 836	24 047	6 727	973	8 983	388	33	123 726	

TOTAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT Year 4 (2006—1 month)
(metric tons)

		Beneficiaries (monthly average)	Cereals Maize grain	Cereals Maize meal	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Sugar	HEB	Total
Burundi	relief	302 000	1 656	41	500	135	21	209	0	0	2 562
	recovery	188 250	637	738	401	239	5	105	6	0	2 131
	refugee	5 200	0	55	19	3	1	6	0	0	84
	Total Burundi	495 450	2 293	834	920	377	27	320	6	0	4 777
Rwanda	relief	32 500	83	39	37	29	9	164	15	0	376
	recovery	49 000	468	26	238	35	1	6	2	0	776
	refugee	37 000	0	431	148	25	5	50	1	0	660
	Total Rwanda	118 500	551	496	423	89	15	220	18	0	1 812
Tanzania	relief	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	recovery	12 000	105	33	38	7	1	5	2	0	191
	refugee	104 500	643	559	252	67	31	155	4	3	1 714
	Total Tanzania	116 500	748	592	290	74	32	160	6	3	1 905
Total	730 450	3 592	1 922	1 633	540	74	700	30	3	8 494	





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

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ACF	<i>Action contre la faim</i>
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CDC	Community Development Committee
CFA	Committee on Food Aid
CNDD-FDD	<i>Conseil national pour la défense de la démocratie—Forces pour la défense de la démocratie</i>
COMPAS	Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System
CP	Country programme
CSB	Corn-soya blend
CSI	Coping Strategies Index
CTS	Commodity tracking system
DAT	Data analysis tool
DDRRR	Disarmament Demobilization Repatriation Resettlement and Reintegration
DFMS	Deep-Field Mailing System
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EDP	Extended delivery point
EMOP	Emergency operation
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAR	<i>Forces Armées Rwandaises</i>
FEWS/NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FFT	Food for training
FFW	Food for work
FNL	<i>Forces Nationales de Libération</i>
GDP	Gross domestic product
GLR	Great Lakes Region
HEB	High-energy biscuits
HFEA	Household Food Economy Analysis
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HLS	Household Livelihood Security
IDP	Internally displaced person
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMC	International Medical Corps
JFAM	Joint Food Assessment Mission
LRP	Logistics Reporting Programme
LTSH	Landside transport, storage and handling
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MAT	Monitoring and analysis tool
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation



MCH	Mother-and-child health
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSF	<i>Médecins sans frontières</i>
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PRRO	Protracted relief and recovery operation
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RBM	Results-based management
RPA	Rwandan Patriotic Army
SAT	Security Awareness Training
SCF-UK	Save the Children Fund-United Kingdom
SFP	School feeding programme
SPR	Seeds protection ration
TIPS	Transport Invoice Processing System
TRCS	Tanzania Red Cross Society
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNSECOORD	United Nations Security Coordinator
VAM	Vulnerability analysis and mapping
W/H	Weight-for-height
WHO	World Health Organization
WVI	World Vision International

