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PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION BURUNDI 10528.0

**Support for the Stabilization and Recovery of
Burundi: Protecting and Creating Livelihoods
while Improving the Nutritional Status of the
most Vulnerable**

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Number of beneficiaries | 1,200,000 |
| Duration of project | 24 months (1 January 2007–31 December 2008) |
| WFP food tonnage | 145,948 mt |
| Cost (United States dollars) | |
| WFP food cost | 50,303,067 |
| Total cost to WFP | 117,848,544 |

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval.

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

Burundi is a small land-locked country emerging from a decade of civil conflict. Since 1994, 300,000 people have lost their lives; 1.4 million people have been internally displaced or have sought refuge in other countries. The country is one of the world's poorest and least developed, ranking 169th of 175 in the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Index. Gross domestic product per capita fell from US\$180 in 1993 to US\$110 in 2003. Only 16 percent of the 7.6 million population are food-secure. Emergency responses have predominated. Lives have been saved, but destitution and vulnerability have increased and productive assets have been eroded.

The 2000 Arusha peace process enabled important transitions, including the election of Pierre Nkurunziza as President in 2005 and effective peace agreements among all combatants except the *Front National de Libération*. All other actors appear strongly committed to peace; if they succeed, Burundi will be able to invest in longer-term development.

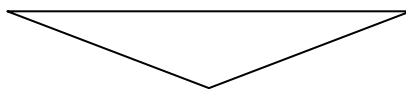
In 2006, WFP, other United Nations agencies, the Government, donors and non-governmental organizations reviewed needs, priorities and strategies. A programme review mission and the joint WFP/Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations needs assessment mission in April 2006 recommended programme adjustments. The assessments recognized that the continuing food insecurity called for support and recommended a progressive shift from targeted relief to recovery activities for the most food-insecure provinces and vulnerable groups. The Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment of 2004 will be updated by mid-2007. Other studies to guide programme design include a trade and commodity markets study in September 2006 and a labour markets study in early 2007.

Food aid will assist food-insecure households to invest in rural livelihoods, nutrition and education. Assistance for refugees, asylum seekers and returnees will continue. Targeted relief will be distributed to the households indicated by joint assessments and in government appeals; 70 percent of resources will be targeted to the most food-insecure north and northeastern provinces. Capacity-building for institutions and communities will be a priority; gender and HIV/AIDS will be mainstreamed. The development of collaborative programmes will introduce integrated longer-term development programmes, enabling an orderly reduction and eventual phase-out of food aid.

The protracted relief and recovery operation is consistent with Burundi's United Nations Development Assistance Framework for 2005–2007 and addresses United Nations Millennium Development Goals in education, gender equality, child mortality, maternal health and the fight against HIV/AIDS. It supports the national government priorities of the final draft Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.



DRAFT DECISION*



The Board approves PRRO Burundi 10528.0 “Support for the Stabilization and Recovery of Burundi: Protecting and Creating Livelihoods while Improving the Nutritional Status of the most Vulnerable” (WFP/EB.2/2006/9-A/1).

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document (WFP/EB.2/2006/16) issued at the end of the session.



SITUATION ANALYSIS

Overall Context

1. Thirteen years of civil war have caused a decline in social and economic conditions; most Burundians are now vulnerable to food insecurity. Per capita gross domestic product (GDP) fell from US\$180 in 1993 to US\$110 in 2003. Poverty affects most people: 58 percent live on less than US\$1 and 89 percent on less than US\$2 per day. Education levels are low: adult literacy is 59 percent, net primary school enrolment is 57 percent and girls' enrolment is 52 percent. Health expenditure of US\$16 per person/year is among the lowest in the world. Life expectancy at birth is 44 years. HIV/AIDS prevalence is 3.3 percent.¹
2. The 2005 population was 7.6 million, with annual growth of 3.4 percent. Since 2001, the population has increased by 1 million. Population density is 250 inhabitants/km², the second highest in Africa.
3. The Arusha peace process in 2000 initiated a political transition that culminated in a United Nations peace-keeping mission in June 2004 and the election of Pierre Nkurunziza as President in United Nations-supervised elections in August 2005.
4. Peace remains fragile. In June 2006, sporadic fighting continued around Bujumbura. South Africa and the United Republic of Tanzania have facilitated negotiations between the *Front National de Libération* (FNL) rebel movement and the Government. A durable agreement would enable full commitment to recovery and longer-term development.
5. Since 1993, 300,000 people have died from conflict; 880,000 have been internally displaced, of whom 100,000 may never return to their homes. A further 575,000 people were in refugee camps in the United Republic of Tanzania; 300,000 have returned since 2002, and 125,000 are expected to return over the next two years.²

The Food-Security and Nutrition Situation

6. Burundi was relatively food-secure before 1993. It is now food-insecure: average annual food deficits range from 300,000 mt to 400,000 mt; more than 90 percent of the population depend on subsistence farming, but agriculture accounts for less than half of GDP.³
7. The country is now moving from emergency to recovery and development. Conflict-related violence is no longer the main cause of household food insecurity, apart from in a few pockets in Bujumbura Rural and surrounding provinces, where it remains a concern.
8. Other factors now underlie food insecurity: limited livelihood alternatives and reliance on inadequate food production; high population density, creating strong competition for

¹ Government of Burundi. 2003. Interim Poverty-Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP); Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). 2006. *HIV/AIDS and Life Expectancy*. All other statistics from UNDP 2005 Human Development Report.

² Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

³ Interim PRSP, Ministry of Agriculture, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and WFP.



natural resources and arable land; and small landholdings that are insufficient to meet household food needs, exacerbated by the requirements of returning refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs). Crops of cassava and banana, the staple foods, are increasingly affected by plant pests and diseases; cassava yields have declined by as much as 70 percent. Decreasing soil fertility, poor farming practices and insufficient inputs, particularly of good-quality seeds, reduce yields further.

9. Burundi has suffered consecutive droughts since 2000. During 2006, the Government declared a state of emergency and requested humanitarian assistance for 1.7 million drought-affected people in the most food-insecure north and northeastern provinces.
10. Food production has stagnated at pre-1993 levels. With high population growth rates, per capita production has declined by 24 percent since 1993.⁴
11. Twenty percent of Burundian households have been displaced or are returnees.⁵ Their livelihoods have been disrupted or destroyed, and they continue to be extremely vulnerable; 600,000 orphans,⁶ mostly in conflict-affected areas, are an additional strain on poor communities.
12. Most Burundian households have inadequate access to sufficient and nutritious food. Only 16 percent of the population are classified as food-secure;⁷ 16 percent are chronically food-insecure; 68 percent are highly vulnerable to food insecurity. In the north and northeastern provinces, 20–30 percent of households are severely food-insecure, consume barely one staple food per day, depend on food purchases and rely on daily labour to purchase only 3,500 kcal/day for entire families. They fall back on destructive and unsustainable coping strategies. Vulnerability peaks in the October–December and March–May lean seasons.
13. Malnutrition is a serious problem: in addition to inadequate consumption and poor dietary diversity, underlying causes include inappropriate feeding practices and a high disease burden. The global acute malnutrition rate has stabilized at 6.5 percent, with agro-ecological and seasonal differences. Chronic malnutrition is 44 percent nationally. High stunting rates in the north and northeastern provinces – 57 percent in Ngozi and 53 percent in Kirundo – demonstrate longer-term public health and nutritional problems. Anaemia prevalence is 31 percent among mothers and 56 percent among children under 5. The national rate of HIV/AIDS infection is a relatively low 3.3 percent, but 15–20 percent of severely malnourished children in therapeutic centres are infected by HIV/AIDS.⁸

Scenarios

14. The years 2007 and 2008 will be pivotal in Burundi's transition to more sustainable long-term development. Expectations include increasingly stable political processes, significant numbers of returnees and advances in addressing cassava mosaic disease.

⁴ Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM), FAO and WFP, 2006.

⁵ National Nutrition Survey, Government of Burundi/WFP/UNICEF, September 2005.

⁶ National Nutrition Survey, Government of Burundi/WFP/UNICEF, September 2005.

⁷ WFP, Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment, 2004. UNICEF National Nutrition Survey, 2006.

⁸ National Nutrition Survey, Government of Burundi/WFP/UNICEF, September 2005.



15. The current peace process is expected to provide adequate stability for recovery. International support remains crucial; the installation of an integrated United Nations mission, to succeed the United Nations peace-keeping mission after December 2006, is a positive signal.
16. Political tensions continue in Burundi and neighbouring Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). A return to conflict is unlikely, but must be considered in contingency plans. Tensions will continue to affect refugee and repatriation movements.
17. A shift in programme approach is now appropriate, including a decreased emergency response and increased recovery activities.
18. Food insecurity is serious and vulnerability will continue. Deep poverty and external threats – including droughts and plant diseases – mean that considerable proportions of the population will remain food-insecure.

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government

19. The Government is completing the new Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), scheduled to start in 2007, that emphasizes security, justice, human rights, land issues, good governance, equity and access to resources. The PRSP will enable Burundi to participate in the enhanced heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) debt-relief initiative. The Government has also prepared a long-term vision for development – “Burundi 2025” – and a ten-year development plan based on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
20. With support from the European Union (EU), the Government is updating national policies for natural resources, the environment and agriculture sector management.

Policies, Capacities and Actions of Other Major Actors

21. The current United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2005–2007 builds on priorities of the interim PRSP, focusing on five strategic priorities: (i) peace and governance; (ii) social and economic reinsertion; (iii) poverty reduction and economic growth; (iv) access to quality basic social services; and (v) HIV/AIDS. The UNDAF cycle will be aligned with the new PRSP and will incorporate core elements of the United Nations integrated mission.
22. The World Bank funds major projects, including the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Support Project, infrastructure and public works, education support and community development.

Coordination

23. The National Aid Coordination Committee (CNCA), operational since April 2006, includes collaboration with the ministries of solidarity, agriculture, the interior, external relations and planning. Thematic groups of donors, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) will eventually replace the national sector-coordination structure set up by the humanitarian community in Bujumbura.



24. An inter-agency humanitarian committee chaired by the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for monitoring the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP). In 2007, the United Nations integrated mission will bring together all United Nations organizations supporting sustainable peace, security and development, consistent with United Nations reform and PRSP priorities.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

25. The goal of this protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) is to support the transition process by strengthening rural livelihoods and enhancing the nutritional status of vulnerable groups. Support for refugees and returnees will continue. Targeted relief distributions will be undertaken as required by assessments and government appeals.
26. The main objectives are to: (i) provide humanitarian assistance to people affected by drought and conflict, as required; (ii) protect and strengthen livelihoods, and enhance resilience to shocks for vulnerable households in the most food-insecure areas; (iii) improve the nutrition and health status of children, mothers, people living with HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable people; and (iv) support access to education, particularly for girls.
27. The PRRO contributes to WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4, is consistent with the UNDAF and addresses the MDGs for education, gender equality, child mortality and maternal health; it is linked to government priorities in the current draft PRSP.

WFP RESPONSE STRATEGY

Nature and Effectiveness of Food Security-Related Assistance to Date

28. Programmes in the past decade have focused on acute needs and addressing shocks. Targeted general food distributions based on rapid assessments in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and others have saved many lives.
29. In recovery activities, WFP, FAO and partners have created community and household assets, including rural infrastructure and improved agricultural land. Programmes include distributing seeds and tools, addressing cassava mosaic virus and rehabilitating roads and housing. Unfortunately, recovery activities have often been truncated by inadequate resources, forcing shifts to relief priorities.

Strategy Outline

⇒ *Protecting and Strengthening Livelihoods through Relief and Recovery*

30. **Targeted relief programme for vulnerable households in selected areas during the lean season.** Targeted food distributions will focus on the most food-insecure north and northeastern provinces, which are most affected by drought and crop disease. Targeted distributions for the most vulnerable households are planned for the October–December and March–May lean seasons. WFP will provide seed-protection rations for the most vulnerable households receiving seeds and tools from FAO to reduce hunger and prevent households from consuming seeds, providing support until the next harvest, and to prevent



migration and negative coping mechanisms such as distress sales of household and productive assets.

31. **Recovery programmes in food-insecure areas.** Recovery activities will provide a safety net for chronically food-insecure people, including food for work (FFW), school feeding and nutritional interventions. FFW will protect and build productive assets by improving productivity, rehabilitating land, protecting the environment and improving rural roads. Activities will be implemented during the appropriate seasons to avoid competition with agricultural labour. WFP will review and adapt innovative approaches used in other countries by WFP, donors and partners. WFP will pilot interventions to demonstrate the benefits of comprehensive land rehabilitation and conservation that integrates approaches and inputs from the World Bank, NGOs and United Nations partners. Programme areas will be selected at the commune level, with site selection based on a combination of social, agro-ecological and landscape criteria.
32. **Health and nutrition programmes.** WFP will provide rations for malnourished children under 5 and their mothers in 200 supplementary and 20 therapeutic feeding centres operated by international NGOs. This support will complement targeted distributions in the highly food-insecure north and northeast, and will address moderate and severe malnutrition in highly vulnerable households in other areas. WFP will support gradual take-over of these facilities by provincial health authorities.
33. In response to high chronic malnutrition and low birthweight, and in collaboration with the Government, mother-and-child health (MCH) pilot programmes were started in 2005 to encourage women to attend ante-natal and post-natal services. These were expanded in 2006 to cover Muyinga, Kirondo and Makamba districts. Rations support pregnant and lactating women for six months before and six months after delivery. WFP will also link with the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for complementary support, including deworming. The approach will be guided by the 2006 thematic review of WFP-supported mother-and-child nutrition interventions.
34. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) supports 25 centres where patients living with HIV/AIDS receive anti-retroviral (ARV) treatment. All food-insecure patients will be provided with a full enriched ration for the critical first nine months of treatment. Currently, 6,500 patients are being supported; this is projected to increase to 7,500 in 2007 and 2008.
35. **Humanitarian assistance to refugees and returnees.** The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)/WFP assessment mission of June 2005 established that food aid is the main source of food for most refugees and recommended a full ration of 2,100 kcal/person/day. Projections indicate 8,000 refugees in 2007 and 5,000 in 2008. WFP will also provide food rations to asylum seekers registered with UNHCR.
36. UNHCR estimates that 70,000 Burundian refugees will return from the United Republic of Tanzania in 2007 and 55,000 in 2008. Support for returnees includes an initial three month food package and interventions to protect and enhance productive community and household assets. A joint needs assessment mission to review the reintegration and longer-term needs of returnees from Tanzania is planned for October to December 2006.
37. **Food for education (FFE).** The Government of Burundi is committed to the Education for All declaration. In 2005, primary education was declared free and mandatory for all; this is expected to increase enrolment and attendance in primary schools and reduce gender and geographical disparities.



38. School feeding started in 2001 in provinces with low attendance rates, high gender gaps, high drop-out rates, high food insecurity and many returnees or IDPs. In 2007 and 2008, the activity – in which WFP provides a hot lunch – will expand from its current 200,000 students in 180 primary schools to 320,000 students in 250 primary schools. The activity is currently in four food-insecure provinces: Karuzi and Kirundo, which are affected by drought, and Rutana and Makamba, where there is a high proportion of returnees; it will expand to additional schools in these districts and to two northeastern provinces, Cankuzo and Ruyigi, which host high numbers of returnees and have low enrolment rates. To encourage increased girls' attendance, an extra take-home ration will be provided for girls in grades 4–6 in areas where the gender gap in enrolment exceeds 15 percent.

Exit Strategy

39. The recovery programme will provide a safety net for chronically food-insecure people, progressively decreasing their reliance on relief through the construction of productive physical assets and by increasing school enrolment, attendance and learning. WFP will facilitate a shift to cash-based safety-net support from other partners as local market conditions, implementation capacities and cash availability allow. These directions are consistent with the new PRSP. The timeframe for the exit strategy will be based on food-security and vulnerability analyses.
40. The Government intends to increase its ownership and implementation of nutritional interventions. With increasing stability and recovery, the need for supplementary and therapeutic interventions is expected to decrease, but high stunting and chronic malnutrition mean that mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN) programmes may be needed for the foreseeable future.
41. As the situation in the Great Lakes region stabilizes, support for refugees and returnees will decrease.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

42. Targeting and beneficiary selection will be based on agro-ecological areas and socio-economic parameters in five zones (see Annex IV). These zones were identified by combining livelihoods at risk with levels of severe food insecurity. About 70 percent of resources will be directed to the most food-insecure provinces in north and northeastern Burundi.
43. Targeting follows the recommendations of the joint WFP/UNHCR/FAO needs assessment mission, focusing assistance on the most vulnerable (see Table 1). Targeting will follow the methodology and findings of the WFP 2006 corporate thematic review of targeting in relief situations.

| TABLE 1. TARGETING OF RELIEF AND RECOVERY INTERVENTIONS BY ZONE AND YEAR | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------|
| Zone | % Severely food-insecure households | Characteristics | | % of households targeted in relief and recovery activities | |
| | | | | 2007 | 2008 |
| 1 | 20-30 | Extreme poverty. High population density. Small land holdings and insufficient cultivated land. Crop diseases including cassava mosaic disease. Poor climatic conditions. | Worst effects of drought/crop disease. High numbers of returnees. | Relief: 20 Recovery: 5 | Relief: 15 Recovery: 10 |
| 2 | | | Mostly chronic food insecurity. | Relief: 10 Recovery: 15 | Relief: 10 Recovery: 15 |
| 3 | 10-20 | Recurrent erratic rainfall and dry spells in recent years. High percentage of returnees. | Drought. | Relief: 10 Recovery: 5 | Relief: 5 Recovery: 10 |
| 4 | | | Chronic food insecurity. | Recovery: 10 FFW/CFW* pilots | Recovery: 10 |
| 5 | Less than 10 | Better food security except for pockets of conflict in Buj Rural. | Pockets of insecurity. Pockets of high number of refugees. | Recovery: 5 (returnees). Targeted relief to vulnerable conflict-affected households. | |

* CFW = cash for work.

44. Community-based targeting will be used to select the most vulnerable households in local communities. Criteria will include households that have limited assets of land, livestock and labour because they are headed by women or have members who are ill or incapacitated, and malnutrition among children.
45. Beneficiary lists will be prepared by the *chefs de colline* (hill representatives) assisted by their *conseils de colline* (hill committees), democratically elected representatives at the sub-commune level. Before any distribution, the list will be publicly validated at an assembly of the hill population with a WFP or implementing partner monitor, where the list is presented and comments and corrections made.
46. The peak of assistance will coincide with October–November and March–May lean periods.

| TABLE 2. BENEFICIARIES PER YEAR⁹ | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Beneficiary category | Year one (2007) | | | Year two (2008) | | |
| | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| 1. Relief | | | | | | |
| Targeted distributions | 241 000 | 250 000 | 491 000 | 152 000 | 158 000 | 310 000 |
| Supplementary and therapeutic feeding | 62 000 | 65 000 | 127 000 | 56 000 | 59 000 | 115 000 |
| Total | 253 000 | 263 000 | 516 000 | 163 000 | 170 000 | 333 000 |
| 2. Refugees and returnees | | | | | | |
| Refugees/asylum seekers | 8 000 | 10 000 | 18 000 | 4 500 | 5 500 | 10 000 |
| Return package | 37 000 | 38 000 | 75 000 | 25 000 | 26 000 | 51 000 |
| Total | 45 000 | 48 000 | 93 000 | 30 000 | 31 000 | 61 000 |
| 3. Recovery | | | | | | |
| FFW | 247 000 | 258 000 | 505 000 | 292 500 | 305 000 | 597 500 |
| School feeding | 120 000 | 147 000 | 267 000 | 142 000 | 173 000 | 315 000 |
| MCH | | 62 000 | 62 000 | | 62 000 | 62 000 |
| ARV for HIV/AIDS | 3 500 | 4 000 | 7 500 | 3 500 | 4 000 | 7 500 |
| Total | 370 500 | 471 000 | 841 500 | 438 000 | 544 000 | 982 000 |
| Cumulative total | 668 500 | 782 000 | 1 450 500 | 631 000 | 745 000 | 1 376 000 |
| Total, excluding double-counting | 569 000 | 661 000 | 1 230 000 | 526 000 | 618 000 | 1 144 000 |

47. WFP will refine targeting on the basis of biannual WFP/FAO/UNICEF/Government crop and food supply assessment missions and annual WFP/UNHCR joint assessment missions (JAMs). Findings from the inter-agency Food Security Early-Warning Monitoring System will be supplemented by other assessments as required.
48. WFP will update the comprehensive food security and vulnerability assessment, and perform a trade and commodity market study, beginning in September 2006. A labour market study in 2007 will focus on rural livelihoods, analysing complementary work by the Government, the World Bank, other United Nations organizations and NGOs. These studies will guide the design of food, non-food and cash-based activities.
49. WFP will develop government agencies' analytical capacity to support post-conflict transition, consistent with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. This will include: (i) food security assessment and monitoring with the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO; (ii) nutrition surveillance systems with the Ministry of Health and UNICEF; and

⁹ The totals are not additive, as each beneficiary is counted only once. **Relief:** 80 percent of supplementary and therapeutic feeding beneficiaries come from families that also receive targeted distributions. **Refugees and returnees:** Return packages are provided once to each returnee; 70 percent of this group are integrated into either targeted distribution or food for work (FFW). **Recovery:** 20 percent of total recovery beneficiaries also benefit from relief distributions.



(iii) planning and monitoring with CNCA. In recovery, WFP and its NGO partners will develop communities' capacity to design and implement community-based interventions.

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS

50. The diet has little diversity, consisting mainly of tubers and beans. It deteriorates whenever a shock occurs. In rural areas, consumption of animal protein, oil and fruits is rare. Infant and young child feeding practices are generally inadequate, and children suffer developmentally from protein-energy and micronutrient deficiencies.
51. The proposed rations fulfil two main objectives by providing: (i) minimum protein energy and micronutrient requirements; (ii) gains or rewards for given behaviours.
52. Targeted relief distributions will provide the minimum food requirements of the most vulnerable households, including the elderly, pregnant and lactating women and their children, chronically ill people, and people living with HIV/AIDS.
53. In supplementary feeding, rations will be provided to malnourished children under 5, along with a supporting ration to their families to promote nutritional outcomes. In therapeutic feeding, WFP will provide food rations to malnourished children under 5 and accompanying mothers. In MCH, rations will be provided for pregnant and lactating women; food assistance at health centres will support nutritional outcomes. A full, enriched ration for food-insecure people infected by HIV/AIDS will complement their first nine months of ARV treatment.
54. Participants in FFW and food for training (FFT) will receive family rations. Children in the school feeding programme will receive a hot midday meal, with girls receiving an additional take-home ration of oil.

| TABLE 3. RATION SCALES | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|--------|-----|------|------|------------|-------|
| Activities | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | CSB* | Salt | Total (g) | Kcal |
| 1) Targeted relief | 200 | 85 | 25 | – | 5 | 315 | 1 200 |
| 2) FFW/FFT | 350 | 200 | 25 | – | 5 | 580 | 2 100 |
| 3) Nutrition | | | | | | | |
| Supplementary feeding: family | 333 | – | – | – | – | 333 | 1 167 |
| Supplementary feeding: children | – | – | 30 | 240 | – | 270 | 1 170 |
| Therapeutic feeding | – | – | 10 | 70 | 10 | 90 | 395 |
| MCH | – | – | 200 | – | 5 | 205 | 1 770 |
| HIV/AIDS | – | – | 120 | 333 | – | 453 | 2 325 |
| 4) School feeding | | | | | | | |
| Hot meal | 150 | 100 | 15 | – | 5 | 270 | 993 |
| Take-home ration | – | – | 120 | – | – | 120 | 1 060 |
| 5) Refugees/returnees | 334 | 166 | 25 | – | 5 | 530 | 1 940 |

* CSB = corn-soya blend.



| TABLE 4. FOOD REQUIREMENTS, 2007 AND 2008 (mt) | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Cereals | Pulses | Oil | CSB | Salt | Total |
| Targeted relief | 19 224 | 8 170 | 2 403 | – | 481 | 30 278 |
| FFW/FFT | 25 958 | 14 833 | 1 854 | – | 371 | 43 016 |
| Supplementary feeding: family | 1 590 | – | – | – | – | 1 590 |
| Supplementary feeding: children | – | – | 872 | 6 978 | – | 7 850 |
| MCH | – | – | 8 899 | – | 222 | 9 121 |
| ARV for HIV/AIDS | – | – | 499 | 1 386 | – | 1 885 |
| Hot meal | 17 344 | 11 564 | 1 735 | – | 579 | 31 222 |
| Take-home ration | – | – | 8 682 | – | – | 8 682 |
| Refugees | 3 367 | 1 673 | 252 | 522 | 50 | 5 864 |
| Returnees | 4 058 | 2 017 | 304 | – | 61 | 6 440 |
| Total | 71 541 | 38 257 | 25 500 | 8 886 | 1 764 | 145 948 |

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

55. Site selection and intervention planning are determined with provincial governors and the participation of communal authorities, technical provincial departments of agriculture, health and education, United Nations agencies and NGOs. A community-based approach is used for beneficiary targeting, planning and implementation.
56. Implementation is through partners. WFP has collaborative arrangements with 210 entities, including national and international NGOs, United Nations agencies and provincial health, education and agriculture bureaux. These arrangements are contracted within WFP corporate guidelines and include cost sharing, gender targets and required reporting. WFP monitoring teams carry out monitoring and impact evaluation.
57. Building on the Government's commitment to improving needs assessments and monitoring assistance, WFP will support the regional branches of CNCA.
58. Integrated recovery interventions will be piloted at limited sites, facilitating close management and follow-up. A range of partners will be involved, including the World Bank, NGOs and United Nations agencies. Budgetary provisions will be made for necessary non-food items.
59. Regional purchases of maize, maize meal, beans, CSB and salt will be made in Kenya and/or Uganda, through the regional bureau in Kampala. Limited quantities of refined palm oil will be purchased in Burundi to support local production. Experience indicates that an estimated 60 percent of total food requirements will be purchased regionally. The food will be delivered directly to WFP main warehouses in Ngozi and Bujumbura.
60. The overland transport network for international purchases and in-kind donations will use the northern corridor via Mombasa, Uganda and Rwanda and the southern corridor via Dar-es-Salaam and Lake Tanganyika. Budgetary provision has been made for in-country milling.
61. After arrival in WFP warehouses, food is dispatched to six extended delivery points (EDPs), managed by a contracted partner. Local transport capacity is limited, so the



WFP regional trucking fleet based in Burundi carries out all EDP and many final distribution deliveries.

62. The WFP Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System (COMPAS) tracks commodities throughout the logistics chain and reports on food stocks and movements. The landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) rate will be reviewed regularly to reflect transportation trends.
63. Use of cash for timely local purchases will be planned under the new business model to enhance flexibility in the use of cash resources and reduce the risk of pipeline breaks.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

64. Outcomes, outputs and processes will be monitored using standard corporate and additional indicators as required (see Annex III). A results-based management monitoring and evaluation tool is being developed and refined to provide increasingly useful measurements of programme results for management.
65. Vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) studies will analyse and track changes in the vulnerability and coping mechanisms of beneficiaries. This will be complemented by the joint WFP/FAO/Government food-security monitoring system, other necessary surveys and secondary data reviews. Annual JAMs will review programme effectiveness for refugees and returnees. WFP's Enhanced Commitments to Women (ECW) will be included in all monitoring and evaluation.
66. Nutritional data on malnourished children will be collected at feeding centres and consolidated in the national nutrition surveillance system being designed and implemented with UNICEF. Trends in supplementary feeding enrolments will guide intervention selection and targeting before malnutrition rates escalate.
67. A mid-term evaluation will evaluate overall strategy and main programme results, recommending any mid-course corrections that may be required.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND CONTINGENCY PLANNING

Risk Assessment

68. The peace process and related transitional support have encouraged optimism that sustainable peace may now be possible in Burundi. Political tensions and transitional difficulties continue, however, with attendant uncertainties. The possibility of renewed civil unrest cannot be excluded, though it is unlikely. Domestic political instability and other events in the region may continue as risks for Burundi.
69. Success also depends on adequate resources. This may become more challenging in the post-conflict period, particularly if emergencies elsewhere shift attention and resources.

Contingency Planning

70. The history of volatility in the Great Lakes region and Burundi's continuing reliance on rain-fed agriculture underline the need for improved early warning and enhanced contingency planning.



SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

71. WFP participates in the United Nations Common Security System with a radio room, commensurate travel procedures and a 24-hour radio watch. Since the mid-1990s, Burundi has been one of the most dangerous countries of WFP operation, and a robust security system remains in place. WFP has two full-time security officers and is fully compliant with minimum operating security standards (MOSS). All WFP staff and vehicles are equipped with radios, mobile phones and related communications support at all levels. Evacuation plans are regularly updated. Security training for WFP staff and consultants remains mandatory. Missions in phase 4 areas are conducted in armoured vehicles with an armed escort of Burundian forces. As the peace process matures, security conditions are expected to improve.

ANNEX I

| PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| | Quantity (mt) | Average cost per mt (US\$) | Value (US\$) |
| WFP COSTS | | | |
| A. Direct operational costs | | | |
| Commodity ¹ | | | |
| – Cereals | 71 541 | 230 | 16 454 430 |
| – Pulses | 38 257 | 345 | 13 198 665 |
| – Vegetable oil | 25 500 | 706 | 18 003 000 |
| – Salt | 1 764 | 80 | 141 120 |
| – CSB | 8 886 | 282 | 2 505 852 |
| Total commodities | 145 948 | | 50 303 067 |
| External transport | | | 15 154 644 |
| Overland transport | | | 19 231 568 |
| ITSH | | | 10 879 867 |
| LTSH | | | 30 111 436 |
| Other direct operational costs | | | 2 460 000 |
| Total direct operational costs | | | 98 029 147 |
| B. Direct support costs | | | 12 109 680 |
| C. Indirect support costs (7 percent of total direct costs) | | | 7 709 718 |
| TOTAL WFP COSTS | | | 117 848 544 |

¹ This is a notional food basket used for budgeting and approval purposes. The contents may vary depending on the availability of commodities.



ANNEX II

| DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$) | |
|--|-------------------|
| Staff | |
| International professional staff | 3 415 680 |
| National professional officers | 700 000 |
| National general service staff | 4 608 000 |
| Temporary assistance | 100 000 |
| Incentives | 60 000 |
| International consultants | 160 000 |
| National consultants | 72 000 |
| Staff duty travel | 180 000 |
| Staff training and development | 44 000 |
| Subtotal | 9 339 680 |
| Office expenses and other recurrent costs | |
| Rental of facility | 240 000 |
| Utilities (general) | 100 000 |
| Office supplies | 200 000 |
| Communication and IT services | 150 000 |
| Equipment repair and maintenance | 120 000 |
| Vehicle maintenance and running cost | 240 000 |
| Other office expenses | 180 000 |
| United Nations organizations services | 500 000 |
| Subtotal | 1 730 000 |
| Equipment and other fixed costs | |
| Furniture, tools and equipment | 120 000 |
| Vehicles | 600 000 |
| TC/IT equipment | 320 000 |
| Subtotal | 1 040 000 |
| TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS | 12 109 680 |

ANNEX III: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

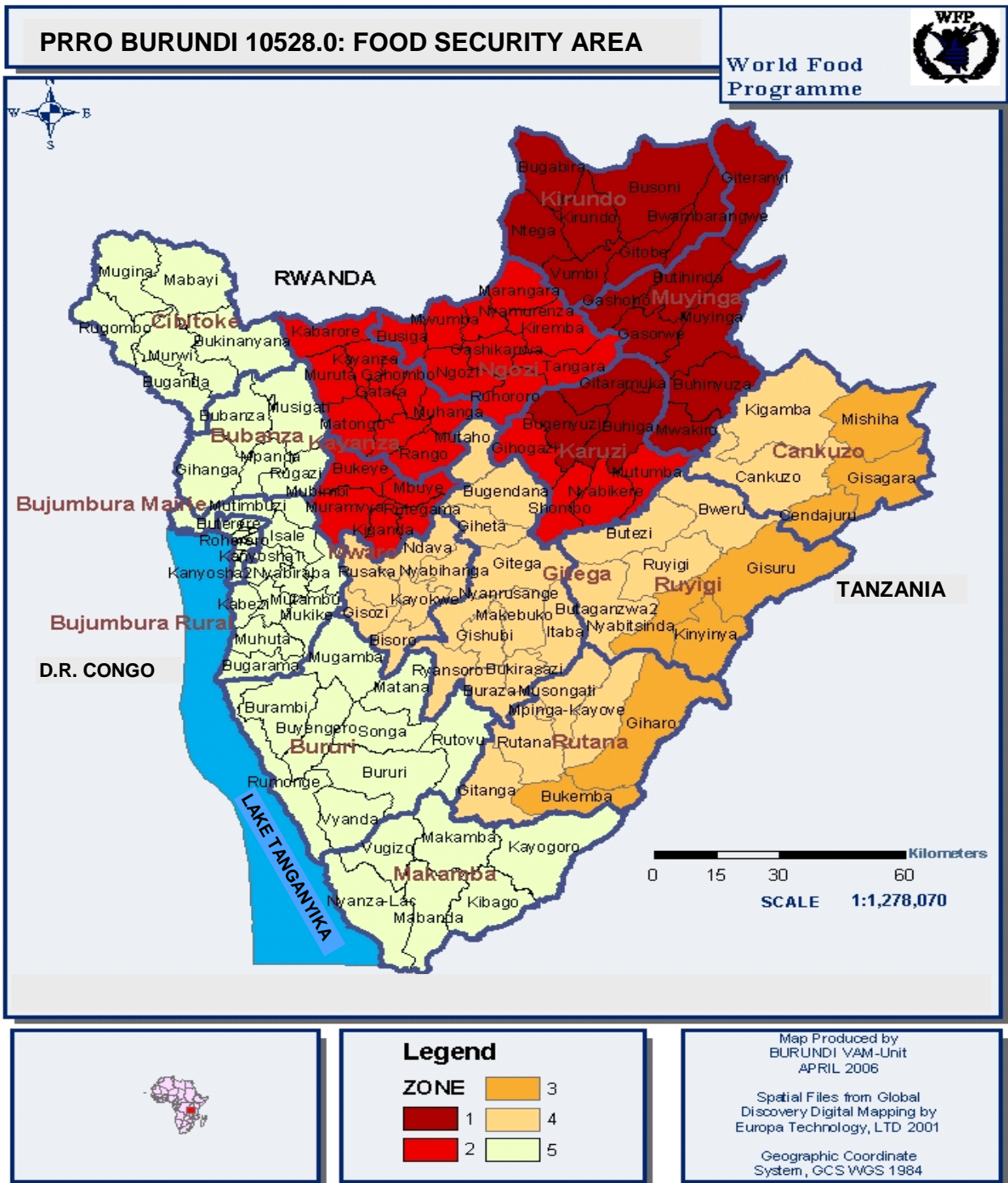
| Results chain | Performance indicators | Risks and assumptions |
|---|---|---|
| Outcome 1: Save the lives of drought- and conflict-affected people | | |
| 1.1 Reduced and/or stabilized acute malnutrition in an identified population in drought- and conflict-affected areas. | 1.1.1 Prevalence of acute malnutrition among under-5s in an identified population, assessed using weight-for-height, disaggregated by gender (target: < 10%). | Other underlying causes of malnutrition are addressed by relevant agencies, i.e., malaria epidemics, intestinal worm infestation, health services, water and sanitation, food production and availability of social services. Stability in Burundi. |
| 1.2 Reduced and/or stabilized mortality in an identified population in drought- and conflict-affected areas. | 1.2.1 Crude mortality rate in an identified population (target: < 1/10,000/day for adults). 1.2.2 Under-5 mortality rate in an identified population (target: < 2/10,000/day for children under 5). | |
| Outcome 2: Protect and strengthen livelihoods and enhance resilience to shocks of vulnerable households | | |
| 2.1 Increased ability to meet food needs and manage shocks within targeted households in crisis situations or vulnerable to shocks. | 2.1.1 Proportion of beneficiary household expenditures devoted to food (target: 50%). 2.1.2 Dietary diversity. | Stable environment for communities to benefit from skills training and assets created or rehabilitated. Government policy and development actor interventions remain favourable to rehabilitation, and recovery is favourable to land rehabilitation and productivity enhancement. |
| Outcome 3: Improve the nutrition and health status of children, mothers, people living with HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable people | | |
| 3.1 Reduced level of malnutrition among targeted children. | 3.1.1 Prevalence of malnutrition among targeted children under 5, assessed using height, weight and age, disaggregated by gender. 3.1.2 Recovery rate in supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes (target > 70% and 75%). 3.1.3 Default rate in supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes (target: < 15%). | Other underlying causes of malnutrition and anaemia are addressed: malaria epidemics, worm infestation, poor crop production. Adequate nutritional programme coverage of the target population for food items, and other interventions are available. |
| 3.2 Reduced level of malnutrition among targeted women and other vulnerable groups. | 3.2.1 Prevalence of malnutrition among targeted women, assessed using body mass index (BMI) (targets: women BMI > 18.5; low birth weight > 2.5). | Other underlying causes of malnutrition and anaemia are addressed: malaria epidemics, worm infestation, poor crop production. Adequate nutritional programme coverage of the target population for food items, and other interventions are available. |





| ANNEX III: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK | | |
|--|--|--|
| Results chain | Performance indicators | Risks and assumptions |
| 3.3 Increased benefits of ARV treatment. | 3.3.1 Percentages of people remaining on treatment at 6, 12 and 24 months. 3.3.2 Percentages of adult patients with BMI > 18.5 at 0, 6 and 12 months of treatment. | Adequate availability of ARVs. |
| Outcome 4: Support access to education, particularly for girls | | |
| 4.1 Increased enrolment of girls and boys in WFP-assisted schools. | 4.1.1 Absolute enrolment rate: numbers of boys and girls enrolled in WFP-assisted schools (target: 315,000). 4.1.2 Net enrolment rate: percentage of primary school-age girls and boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools (targets: boys 49%; girls 51%). | Implementing partners and local governments ensure provision of scholastic items for effective learning. |
| 4.2 improved attendance of boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools. | 4.2.1 Attendance rate: percentages of boys and girls attending classes in WFP-assisted schools (target: 90%). | Food is an effective incentive for school attendance. |
| 4.3 Reduced gender disparity between girls and boys in WFP-assisted primary schools. | 4.3.1 Ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted schools (target: 1:1). | Parents are involved in ensuring that proper school meals are prepared and served to the children. |

ANNEX IV



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



ACRONYMS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

| | |
|--------|--|
| AIDS | acquired immune deficiency syndrome |
| ARV | anti-retroviral |
| BMI | body mass index |
| CAP | Consolidated Appeal Process |
| CFSAM | Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission |
| CFW | cash for work |
| CNCA | National Aid Coordination Committee (<i>Comité national de coordination de l'aide</i>) |
| COMPAS | Commodity Movement, Processing and Analysis System |
| CSB | corn-soya blend |
| DRC | Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| ECW | Enhanced Commitments to Women |
| EDP | extended delivery point |
| EU | European Union |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| FFE | food for education |
| FFT | food for training |
| FFW | food for work |
| FNL | <i>Front National de Libération</i> |
| GDP | gross domestic product |
| HIPC | heavily indebted poor country |
| HIV | human immunodeficiency virus |
| IDP | internally displaced person |
| ITSH | internal transport, storage and handling |
| JAM | joint assessment mission |
| LTSH | landside transport, storage and handling |
| MCH | mother-and-child health |
| MCHN | mother-and-child health and nutrition |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goal |
| MOSS | minimum operating security standards |
| NGO | non-governmental organization |
| OCHA | Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |



| | |
|--------|---|
| ODK | Regional Bureau Kampala (East and Central Africa) |
| PRRO | protracted relief and recovery operation |
| PRSP | Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper |
| UNAIDS | Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS |
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNHCR | Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| VAM | vulnerability analysis and mapping |
| WHO | World Health Organization |