

Burundi PRRO 200164
BR No.3

BUDGET REVISION FOR THE APPROVAL OF REGIONAL DIRECTOR

	<u>Initials</u>	<u>In Date</u>	<u>Out Date</u>	<u>Reason For Delay</u>
<u>ORIGINATOR</u>				
Country Office or Regional Bureau on behalf of Country Office	Bienvenu Djossa
<u>CLEARANCE</u>				
Project Budget & Programming Officer, RMBP
Chief, RMBP
Chief, ODLT (change in LTSH and/or External Transport)
<u>APPROVAL</u>				
<input type="checkbox"/> Regional Director

PROJECT

Start date: 01 January 2011

End date: 31 December 2012

Extension/Reduction period: 2 months

New end date: 28 February 2013

	Previous Budget	Revision	New Budget
Food cost	US\$ 19,512,208	US\$ 2,524,349	US\$ 22,036,557
Vouchers	US\$ 2,294,418	US\$ 122,959	US\$ 2,417,377
External transport	US\$ 2,635,310	US\$ 407,708	US\$ 3,043,018
LTSH	US\$ 7,114,681	US\$ 1,480,095	US\$ 8,594,776
ODOC	US\$ 2,894,719	US\$ 155,277	US\$ 3,049,996
DSC	US\$ 7,057,869	US\$ 735,696	US\$ 7,793,565
ISC (7%)	US\$ 2,905,644	US\$ 376,955	US\$ 3,282,600
Total WFP cost (US\$)	US\$ 44,414,850	US\$ 5,803,039	US\$ 50,217,889

TYPE OF REVISION

- ☒ Additional commodity
 ☒ Additional DSC
 ☒ Additional ODOC
 ☒ Additional LTSH
☒ Additional external transport
 ☒ Extension or Reduction in time
 ☐ Other

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision to Burundi Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200164 “Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Vulnerable Food-Insecure Host Populations” responds to:
 - Extending PRRO 200164 for 2 months, until 28 February 2013, to comply with the recommendation of the 11 December Project Review Committee Session to subdivide the proposed one-year budget revision into a 2-month BR for Regional Director approval and a 10-month BR for Executive Director approval to facilitate timely approval;
 - Increasing the number of refugees receiving WFP assistance from 23,000 to 27,000 to reflect natural population growth and new arrivals from DRC;

- Introducing High Energy Biscuits to cater for emergency food needs of returnees, due to the acceleration of the repatriation process;
 - Scaling up cash and voucher activities;
 - Opening a Field Office in Gitega to respond to the Country Office expanded portfolio in Southern and Eastern Burundi
2. The budget revision will allow WFP to reach an additional 43,470 vulnerable people, bringing the overall number of beneficiaries targeted under the PRRO to 530,800. More specifically, the budget revision will:
- Provide additional 5,085 mt of food and voucher transfer both valued at US\$2,647,308;
 - Provide US\$2,779,826 additional associated costs consisting of external transport, landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH), other direct operational costs (ODOC) and direct support costs (DSC);
 - Provide US\$379,899 additional indirect support costs (ISC);

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND/OR BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of existing project activities

3. PRRO 200164 (01 January 2011- 31 December 2012) is intended to meet the needs of highly food-insecure people, including returnees, refugees and vulnerable host communities affected by conflict and recurrent shocks mainly drought, plant diseases, floods, soil erosion due to heavy rains, epidemics, inflation. The operation targets the most food-insecure and shock-prone areas of Burundi, as identified by the 2008 comprehensive food security and vulnerability assessment (CFSVA)¹ and more recent surveys.²
4. The specific objectives of the PRRO are to:
- Save lives and maintain the nutritional status of refugees, returnees and severely food-insecure people (Strategic Objective 1).³
 - Restore and rebuild livelihoods of returnees, refugees and vulnerable host communities affected by successive shocks (Strategic Objective 3).⁴
5. The PRRO consists of a relief and an early recovery component. The relief component caters for food assistance to returnees and refugees, seasonal targeted food distributions, and institutional feeding.⁵ The early recovery component includes activities aimed at livelihood asset protection/rehabilitation that are implemented through Food for Assets (FFA). These activities address environmental degradation, promote asset creation and livelihoods, facilitate reintegration, and support the peace consolidation process. They are mainly implemented for returnees and host populations in vulnerable communes of three selected provinces receiving high numbers of returnees (Makamba, Ruyigi, Rutana) and for host populations in communes surrounding the three refugee camps of Kinama (Muyinga Province), Musasa (Ngozi Province) and Bwagiriza (Ruyigi Province).
6. Through the second budget revision to PRRO 200164 and following a request by the Government, WFP introduced Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) in provinces with high

¹ WFP, Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) Burundi, December 2008.

² Including the seasonal crop and food supply assessment mission (CFSAM) dated July 2012, the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) dated July 2012, various reports from the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) dated April 2010, 2011, 2012 and the Secondary Data Analysis dated October 2012

³ Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies.

⁴ Strategic Objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations.

⁵ WFP supports social institutions which provide boarding facilities, skills training and treatment for orphans, street children, handicapped or elderly people and support their reintegration into the community.

concentrations of returnees as well as in the newly accessible provinces of Bubanza, Cibitoke and Bujumbura Rural. The fundamental reasons driving the nutrition response are i) the concentration of returnees and the resulting cumulative load placed on the host communities and; ii) the initial recovery response in areas which had long been inaccessible because of high insecurity.

7. With the second budget revision, WFP also introduced a voucher pilot project, targeting 23,000 Congolese refugees in the three camps of Kinama, Musasa and Bwagiriza. The markets and feasibility study for the voucher pilot recommended the use of cash based voucher to transfer resources to refugees on the grounds of the refugee and camp context (access, protection and security concerns), food security and nutrition context (the requirement for a nutrition-sensitive approach), government policy (concerns about host-community relationships), the capacity of markets to respond to increased demand, relevant partner experience (NGOs) and the limited availability of potential service providers. The sensitization campaign and information dissemination around the modality for various stakeholders including beneficiaries and government authorities have been conducted at central and field levels. All the implementation arrangements are in place and the first distribution of vouchers is planned for January 2013.

Conclusion and recommendation of the re-assessment

8. The Government of Burundi prepared a new Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper for the period 2012-2016 (Cadre Stratégique de Croissance et lutte contre la Pauvreté- CSLP II) and asked the UN Country Team (UNCT) to align its programming cycle on the implementation of the CSLP II. The UNCT agreed to align the UNDAF cycle and to revise their programmes accordingly. The Country Office is hereby submitting a budget revision with extension-in-time of two months which will be followed by a 10-month budget revision to allow for the preparation of a new 3-year PRRO (2014-2016).

Food security situation

9. The recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC 2012) analysis carried out in July 2012 classifies the “Wet High Plateau and the Eastern Depressions” livelihood zones in IPC Phase 3 (*Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis Phase*)⁶ for two consecutive agricultural seasons (2012A and 2012B) making the area food insecure. The secondary Data Analysis (SDA) conducted in November 2012⁷, with strong technical support from the Regional Bureau and Headquarters, shows that over the period 2008-2012, the Eastern Depressions have been classified more than six times in IPC Phase 3. The Wet High Plateau covers the provinces of Ngozi, Kayanza, Muramvya and Gitega and the Eastern Depressions the provinces of Cankuzo, Ruyigi, Rutana and Makamba. These regions are vulnerable to climatic shocks especially poor rainfalls and to plant diseases. A series of weather-related events including periods of prolonged drought and flooding (La Nina/El Nino) have been regularly affecting crops. The October 2012 food security monitoring system (FSMS)⁸ reported that insufficient rainfalls in the fall of September 2012 delayed the start of the agricultural season, mainly in the Eastern Depressions. Torrential rains between October and December 2012, accompanied by high winds, will lead to considerable crop losses for season 2013A.
10. Food access is compounded by high prices of staple foods. Rice registers the highest increase as it is three times more expensive in 2012 than in 2005. Similarly, the price of sweet potato, a staple food in Burundi, has doubled during this period. In November 2012, despite the temporary suspension of import duties on basic food products since mid-May 2012, on Bujumbura central market, maize, rice and beans were respectively 106%, 55% and 50% higher than the past five

⁶ IPC Phase 1 : Generally Food Secure; Phase2: Moderately/Borderline Food Insecure; Phase 3: Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis; Phase 4: Humanitarian Emergency; Phase 5: Famine/Humanitarian Catastrophe

⁷ Analyse des données secondaires de la sécurité alimentaire, vulnérabilité et nutrition au Burundi, WFP Burundi, novembre 2012

⁸ Ministère de l’Agriculture/WFP, Burundi Système de Suivi de la Sécurité Alimentaire (SSSA-FSMS) Bulletin, October 2012

year average⁹, According to the Statistics Institute of Burundi (ISTEEBU) price monitoring, the Food Price Index is at 1,172.6 in August 2012 (against 100 in 1991). The most recent National Agricultural Survey (ENAB 2011-2012) shows that the harvests of the two main agricultural seasons A and B (85 – 90% of yearly production) are estimated at 1,122,128 grain equivalents, which only covers 222 days of national food consumption per year. Limited import availabilities from the sub-region and poor harvests contribute to maintaining high domestic prices.

11. The October 2012 FSMS indicated that 43% of surveyed households had poor to borderline food consumption, which represents a significant deterioration since the October 2011 FSMS which showed a 35% poor to borderline food consumption. Most food-insecure households are located in the Eastern Depressions and Wet High Plateaux. The deteriorating food security is mainly due to poor harvests, high food prices and a reduction in staple food imports.

Nutrition situation

12. Malnutrition continues to constitute a major challenge to public health in Burundi. The Child Malnutrition Situation Analysis (SITAN) conducted by UNICEF in October 2012 shows that malnutrition is the fourth leading cause of death amongst children under five.¹⁰ The main causes of malnutrition were identified as follows: poor protein and micro-nutrient content of the diet and the repeated diseases affecting children. The SITAN confirmed the findings of the 2010 demographic health survey (DHS) report that the western and southern provinces have the highest prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) ranging from 6.2 to 6.4 percent¹¹ and that the prevalence of stunting at national level is at an alarming level of 58 percent.
13. The recent adhesion of Burundi to the SUN (Scaling-Up-Nutrition) initiative¹² shows that national authorities are committed to tackle the issue of malnutrition through a functional food and nutrition multi-sectoral platform. The National Integrated Food and Nutrition Programme (*Programme National Intégré d’Alimentation et Nutrition* - PRONIANUT) has reported a steady increase in the number of admissions to therapeutic feeding centres from 10,500 in August 2010 to 20,420 in November 2012. From August 2012, WFP re-established TSFP in provinces not covered by existing nutrition programmes, namely Bujumbura Rural, Cibitoke, Gitega, Ruyigi, Cankuzo, Makamba, Muramvya and Mwaro and provinces formerly covered by the Multi Year Assistance Program (MYAP) USAID funded Project (Kirundo, Musinga and Kayanza). WFP has agreed to support TSFP until the Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (FARN) supported by UNICEF and based on home-made food supplementation are fully functional. WFP also supports the prevention of chronic malnutrition through a blanket feeding for children 6-23 months implemented under its Country Programme.

Returnees

- 14 Following the 16th tripartite meeting (Governments of Tanzania, Burundi and UNHCR) held in Bujumbura in February 2012, a special meeting was held in Geneva on 8th October 2012 to discuss the repatriation process of the 35,000 Burundian refugees hosted in Mtabila Camp in Tanzania. The Government of Tanzania restated its position that the closure of the camp by 31 December was not negotiable. However, despite the coercive measures taken by the Tanzanian Authorities, including the cessation of the refugee status clause, restriction of movement, denial of

⁹ FAO/Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS), Burundi country brief, November 2012.

¹⁰ Child Malnutrition Analysis (SITAN), UNICEF, October 2012

¹¹ Makamba, Bujumbura Rural, Cibitoke, Muramvya and Mwaro.

¹² The adhesion of Burundi to the SUN Movement followed the December 2011 National Forum on Food Security and Nutrition for which WFP was the Lead UN Agency in supporting the Government to organize their 1st ever such forum that acted as an eye opener for the country’s highest authorities and donors, partners, on the huge challenges facing the country in the areas of food insecurity and malnutrition.

education to children, etc., the refugees did not show willingness for voluntary repatriation. Since the end of October 2012, an orderly repatriation process started. The movement accelerated and at the end of November 2012 the number of returnees reached 22,000. Looking at the repatriation momentum, the set deadline of 31 December 2012 will be met.

15. Upon their arrival in Burundi, returnees are registered by UNHCR and benefit from wet rations in three transit centres and seven temporary reception centres until they are transferred into their communes of origin. Given the high number of returnees arriving every day, providing hot meals before the transfer to the villages of origin is challenging for Cooperating Partners working in transit centres. Whenever the cooking capacity of the transit centres is exceeded, they receive High Energy Biscuits (HEB) until they can benefit from a hot meal. They also receive HEB upon leaving the transit centres as their journey back home may take two days during which they have no access to a hot meal.
16. Returnees, all benefit from a six-month repatriation package, including food and non-food items – provided by WFP and UNHCR, and will be assisted through a 18-month reintegration programme prepared jointly by the Ministry of National Solidarity and the UN system in Burundi to cover the following areas: education, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, job creation and income generating activities, food security, housing and access to land, protection and social cohesion. WFP Burundi is fully involved in the education, nutrition, income generating activities and food security areas and has been entrusted the lead of the reintegration plan by the UN Country Team.
17. The massive influx of returnees puts high pressure on the Government and the humanitarian community as it requires emergency response in all sectoral areas in provinces already vulnerable and overstretched. The majority of returnees (19,000 people out of the total caseload of 35,000 leaving Mtabila camp) are settling in the Eastern Depressions, one of the most vulnerable regions of the country where over 20% of households do not have sufficient food access even during the harvest season (WFP, June 2012) and where chronic malnutrition affects 56 to 61.5% of under five children (EDS 2012). Over 4,220 returnees are resettling in the province of Bururi, South West of the country, and the remaining are scattered over the other provinces.

Congolese refugees

21. In the past months, tensions in South Kivu between Kirundi¹³ speakers and local communities were exacerbated, mostly over land control. Due to the militarization of the area, members of armed groups intimidate or kill those involved in such disputes, leading to displacements of populations into Burundi. Since September 2012, approximately 800 such Congolese refugees were received in Cibitoke province and transferred to Bwagiriza refugee camp. The increase of Congolese refugees for 2013 is based on UNHCR planning figures and caters for these new arrivals and for the natural increase of the camp population.
22. In Burundi, most Congolese refugees are hosted in three camps, i.e. Kinama in Muyinga province, Musasa in Ngozi province and Bwagiriza in Ruyigi province. The food security situation of the refugees in the three camps has been assessed in September 2012. Apart from the new caseload mentioned above for which nutritional data are being gathered from UNHCR, 86% of refugees have a food consumption score above 35, 12% between 21 and 35 and only 2% below 21. They receive from WFP a monthly ration of 2,100 Kcal/day/person.
23. The markets and feasibility study conducted in June 2012 recommended the use of vouchers - based transfer to refugees hosted in camps. The markets in the areas hosting refugees are integrated and well-functioning with local and external supplies. Considering the security conditions in the region (especially in Eastern DRC, access to market and protection issues of refugees the study

¹³ Kirundi is the Burundian local language.

recommended to implement the voucher modality through organized food fairs in the vicinity of the camps where cash based vouchers will be redeemed. WFP contracted traders will supply selected commodities (rice, maize flour, cassava flour, beans, palm oil, vegetable oil and salt) on a monthly basis. Refugees will receive a monthly cash based voucher of US\$ 13 per person which will give them the possibility to purchase 120g of rice, 120g of maize flour, 120g of cassava flour, 50g of palm oil, 150g of beans, 5g of iodized salt per person per day. As no equivalent fortified product exists on the local market, 50g CSB per person per day will be provided in kind. This theoretical food basket should give them a balanced diet of 2,100 kcal per person per day for a Nutrients Value Score of 10.50. Refugees will get their food ration through redemption of the vouchers in the food fairs held on a monthly basis in the three refugee camps. Participating traders will then cash the vouchers at WFP's financial partner, i.e. FENACOB¹⁴ (Microfinance Institution). Given its experience in refugee operations (food and non-food distribution) and in the organization of seeds fairs, Caritas Burundi was selected to implement the modality. The CP will be involved in all other steps of the pilot, starting from sensitization and information dissemination, distribution of vouchers, organization and supervision of food fairs

24. Returnees transferred from Mtabila camp in Tanzania where they were receiving monthly rations from WFP, have good consumption scores. They will benefit from a full ration for six months as part of the repatriation package agreed with UNHCR and the Government. The reintegration programme put in place by the government and partners should enable them to rebuild their livelihoods in their communes of origin. However, their food security situation will be closely monitored to avoid the deterioration of the health status of this group which has been fully dependent on food assistance for 19 years.

Food for Assets for vulnerable populations, including returnees and host populations

25. In 2012, Food for Asset activities reached their targets in terms of outputs and outcomes. Out of the 31,713 beneficiary households¹⁵, 31,013 households received food in Makamba, Rutana, Ruyigi, Cancuzo, and Kirundo provinces and 700 received vouchers as part as a pilot voucher project conducted in Busoni Commune, Kirundo province. Main activities were as follows: 3,127 km watershed management; preparation of 376 ha of crop fields in four Integrated Rural Villages¹⁶ in Makamba and Rutana provinces to enable returnees to get a first harvest in 2012 Agricultural Season C; creation of nurseries and reforestation (861,100 seedlings planted); rehabilitation of 1,127 km of dirt roads in areas with high concentration of returnees. At the end of December 2012, two voucher distributions, out of six distributions planned, had taken place in the framework of the voucher pilot project for FFA livelihood rehabilitation in Kirundo province. After two months of activity, the level of outputs achieved is according to plan.

26. The main lesson learned is that in a post-conflict context FFA activities conducted jointly by returnees and host community greatly facilitate social cohesion and peace consolidation around the creation/rehabilitation of assets benefitting the whole community. **Purpose of extension and budget increase**

27. This budget revision serves the following objectives:

- Extend PRRO 200164 for 2 months, until 28 February 2013, to comply with the recommendation of the 11 December 2012 Project Review Committee Session to subdivide the proposed one-year budget revision into a 2-month BR for Regional Director approval and a 10-month BR for Executive Director approval to facilitate timely approval;
- Adjust the number of refugees receiving WFP assistance from 23,000 to 27,000 to reflect natural population growth and new arrivals from DRC;

¹⁴ Fédération Nationale des Coopecs du Burundi

¹⁵ One household comprises 5 family members

¹⁶ Villages specifically created to host returnees.

- Introduce High Energy Biscuits to cater for emergency food needs of returnees, due to the acceleration of the repatriation process;
- Scale up cash and voucher activities, by moving ahead to implement the voucher activities as recommended by the joint WFP/UNHCR feasibility study;
- Open a Field Office in Gitega to respond to the Country Office expanded portfolio in Southern and Eastern Burundi.

28. The following activities, already implemented in the PRRO, will be maintained:

Relief component:

- Refugees: WFP will provide a general full food ration of 2,100 kcal to 30,000 refugees living in camps either through in-kind or voucher transfer on a monthly basis. With the protracted crisis in DRC, numbers of Congolese refugees are expected to increase from 23,000 early 2012 to 27,000 in January and February 2013;
- Returnees: the 35,000 former Burundian refugees repatriated from Mtabila camp/Tanzania in the last quarter of 2012 will receive the remaining food ration of the six-month food return package at their nearest parish.
- Seasonal targeted food distributions: during the lean season, targeted food distributions will be undertaken to mitigate transitory food insecurity and prevent the deterioration of the nutritional situation of vulnerable population and support the resumption of livelihood. WFP will assist approximately 102,000 food-insecure people to bridge food gaps in the lean seasons (February). The assistance will mainly target the Eastern Depressions and the High Wet Plateaux livelihood zones.
- Supplementary Feeding for acute malnourished children and Pregnant and Lactating Women: following a Government's request, under PRRO 200164 BR.2 WFP introduced a targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme in 11 provinces. Malnourished women and children attending health facilities receive a supplementary feeding ration made of fortified blended food (corn soya blend), oil, and sugar (for a maximum of 90 days for children under 5, and for 9 months for pregnant and lactating women). In 2013, the assistance is planned for 25,000 women and 43,000 under five-year children. The women caseload is much higher than planned under the previous budget revision as the awareness raising sessions on malnutrition held by the Ministry of Health in the second half of 2012 have successfully encouraged malnourished pregnant and lactating women to enroll in the supplementary feeding programme.
- Institutional Feeding: this activity supports Government's efforts in setting up a social safety net for vulnerable groups hosted in social institutions. WFP provides food assistance to social institutions run by charity and government organizations that provide boarding facilities, skills training and treatment for orphans, street children, handicapped or elderly people and support their reintegration into the community.

Recovery component:

- Livelihood asset protection/rehabilitation activities implemented through food and vouchers: activities address environmental degradation, promote asset creation and livelihoods, facilitate reintegration, and support the peace consolidation process. The component target 295,000 beneficiaries, of whom approximately 10 percent will receive voucher transfer. These activities will mainly be implemented for returnees who were recently repatriated from Tanzania and host populations in vulnerable communes of provinces receiving high numbers of returnees (Makamba, Ruyigi, Rutana) and for host populations in communes surrounding the refugee camps in Muyinga, Ngozi and Ruyigi Provinces. Returnees are receiving a six-month return package, which will cater for their immediate food needs, but need to be fully reintegrated into their communities through FFA activities and other activities planned in the

recently approved Reintegration Programme. The Country Office and partners have the expertise to support the design and implementation of FFA activities, in particular watershed management activities.

WFP and FAO are exploring the possibility to use the FFA, FFW and FFT component to build capacity of the communities on how to cope with hazards and introduce disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities. A FAO/WFP workshop is planned early January 2013 with joint activities to be identified and integrated into the new PRRO to be prepared mid-2013.

Adjustment of the number targeted refugees

29. While 23,000 refugees were planned for assistance in 2012, WFP was assisting 26,500 refugees through targeted food distributions in December 2012. UNHCR and the National Bureau for Refugee and Stateless People (ONPRA), confirm that more than 3,000 Congolese refugees were indeed transferred to camps in 2012 and that the planning figures for January and February 2013 should be increased to 27,000 to cater for new arrivals and natural population growth. UNHCR and the Government have planned to open a new refugee camp in Canzuzo, a province North East of Burundi. Given the context of great land scarcity in Burundi, refugees in camps have very limited access to land for agricultural livelihood activities for self-reliance and have no other sources of income to cater for their food needs. Refugees depend totally on WFP food assistance. They receive on a monthly basis a full food basket of assorted commodities to meet their basic food requirements of 2,100 Kcal per day. The number of refugees benefiting from WFP assistance will be adjusted accordingly.

Introduction of High Energy Biscuits

30. The current repatriation momentum shows large convoys (more than 1,500 people) arriving every day from the Mtabila camp into the Transit Centres of Gitara, Musenyi and Mabanda, which poses challenges for the humanitarian community and for the food security of returnees. In order to cater for emergency food needs of returnees, WFP provides high energy biscuits (HEB) to returnees i) who are accommodated in transit centres (TC) and temporary accommodation sites (TAS) whenever the centres' capacity for providing hot meals is exceeded and; ii) upon their transfer to their villages of origin as the transfer may take up to two days when they have no access to hot meals.

Scaling up cash and voucher activities

31. In 2013, WFP Burundi will continue its momentum to implement two pilot voucher activities: a conditional voucher pilot for vulnerable populations in Kirundo province and another voucher pilot in the three camps hosting Congolese refugees. The Kirundo pilot has successfully started. Households participating in the community works receive food from local traders. Following a request from the Government and in line with the corporate targets¹⁷; the cash and voucher programming under the livelihood Protection/Rehabilitation intervention will increase. About 10 percent of resources under the component will be through voucher transfers, leading to an increase of US\$ 122, 959. In view of supporting the reintegration and social cohesion in the provinces receiving high number of returnees, conditional transfers (food and cash for work) through high intensity labor community and public works will be undertaken. Preparations for the voucher pilot in refugee camps are finalized and implementation will start in January 2013.

¹⁷ Message sent to Regional and Country Directors by Director ODX and Director RMB, May 10,2012

Opening of a field office in Gitega

32. The Burundi Country Office has a main office in the capital city Bujumbura and a sub-office in the northern province of Ngozi where most of the refugee activities are located. With the increased coverage of the south-eastern provinces of Makamba, Rutana and Ruyigi which are vulnerable provinces of the Eastern Depressions and suffer from a high concentration of returnees, it is necessary for WFP Burundi to have an operational presence closer to these provinces. After a thorough internal Programme and Logistics WFP assessment, Gitega is deemed to be the most appropriate location for WFP to open a new field office to serve these provinces for a number of reasons: i) Gitega is at the crossroad of the provinces of Makamba, Rutana and Ruyigi; ii) WFP already has an EDP in Gitega; iii) the other UN agencies have a presence in Gitega and in other provinces as well while WFP has so far depended on the Ngozi sub-office, which makes field outreach uneasy and impedes adequate partnership with other agencies.

TABLE 1. BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE			
ACTIVITY	Present 2012	Increase	2013 (BR.3)
Targeted food distributions	102,000	0	102,000
Refugees (targeted food/voucher distributions*) ¹⁸	23,000	4,000	27,000
Returnees ¹⁹	35,000	0	35,000
Institutional feeding	4,000	-200	3,800
TSFP - pregnant and lactating women	13,140	11,860	25,000
TSFP – children 6-59 months	38,190	4,810	43,000
Cash & Voucher (Livelihood rehabilitation)	5,000	22,000	27,000
Livelihood asset protection/rehabilitation ²⁰	267,000	1,000	268,000
TOTAL	487,330	43,470	530,800

* Refugees will receive vouchers for 3 months

¹⁸ Refugees : The figures are based on UNHCR planning figure for 2013 with one a fourth refugee camp being opened in Cancuzo Province;

¹⁹ Returnees : During 2013, the same returnees will receive rations for the remaining five months;

²⁰ Livelihood asset protection/rehabilitation: The figures are recommended by the IPC conducted in august 2012

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

TABLE 2: FOOD/VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY TYPE				
Activity	Commodity/ vouchers	Food requirements (mt) Vouchers (US\$)		
		Current	Increase	Revised total
Targeted food distributions	Commodity	9,094	1,622	10,716
Refugees	Commodity	6,873	0	6,873
	Vouchers	US \$ 2,213,265	0	US \$ 2,213,265
Returnees	Commodity	6,754	1,206	7,960
Institutional feeding	Commodity	1,411	127	1,538
Supplementary feeding PLW	Commodity	1,064	450	1,514
Supplementary feeding children	Commodity	980	184	1,164
Livelihood asset protection/ rehabilitation (*)	Commodity	12,116	1,496	13,612
	Vouchers	US\$81,153	US\$122,959	US\$ 204,112
Total	Commodity	38,291	5,085	43,376
	Vouchers	US\$2 ,294,418	US\$122,959	US\$ 2,417,377

(*) In 2013, the CO intends to expand the voucher transfer modality for livelihood activities in order to respond to the government's need to stimulate the local economy and to be in compliance with WFP global commitment to increase its Cash/voucher portfolio

Recommendation

33. This proposed budget revision for a 2-month extension in time and for an additional commitment of food and associated costs resulting in the revised budget of the Burundi PRRO 2000164 is recommended for approval by the Regional Director, ODN.

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