

Project Country, Number/Title:	Malawi PRRO 10309.1 Food Assistance for Refugees in Malawi
Duration:	01 January 2007- 31 December 2009
Number of beneficiaries:	8, 600 refugee per month and an average of 8,800 per year host community food for asset beneficiaries
WFP food tonnage:	6,997 MT
WFP food cost:	\$ 1, 759,029
Total cost to WFP:	\$ 3, 582,126

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Malawi's geographical location and open door policy has provided refuge for those seeking asylum despite national economic implications. Since June 2002 to present, the World Food Programme (WFP) has been providing food assistance to refugees residing in two designated camp: Dzaleka in the Central region, Luwani in the Southern region, as well as those arriving in the country at Karonga transit shelter in the Northern region. The relief food assistance was first provided under the Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10152. The Emergency Operation was succeeded in 2004 by the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 10309 which should have finished by the end of December 2005 but was extended by one year to December 2006. Under the PRRO, the host communities surrounding the two camps have also benefited from food assistance through Food for Asset (FFA) activities.

This PRRO expansion (10309.1) will run for three years and will provide relief and recovery assistance to the refugees through general food distributions in the camps and at the transit shelter. The PRRO will also implement Food for Asset activities for individuals that are food insecure, coming from host community surrounding the camps. Activities will focus on the rehabilitation of natural resources and physical infrastructures.

According to the results from the 2006 UNHCR/WFP/Government of Malawi Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) and the food security survey, more than half of the food consumed by the refugees is from food aid, thus indicating that the refugees are heavily reliant on food aid. Some refugees supplement the assistance with crop production and/or wage labour. However, due to government restrictions on refugee access to employment outside the camps and land allocation controls, these strategies are insufficient to cover total food needs.

Malawi has acceded to international instruments governing the protection of refugees, namely; the 1951 Geneva Convention and 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, and has also enacted a Refugee Law which guides the implementation of activities related to asylum seekers/refugees in the country. However, Malawi still has nine reservations on the instruments, including restriction to freedom of movement, Naturalization and wage earning employment.

This PRRO will strive to maintain access to food aid among targeted refugees, improve and maintain the natural environment as well as physical and social infrastructure in refugee hosting communities. These correspond to the Global WFP Strategic Objective Plan 2, to "Protect livelihoods in crisis situations".

The project will require 6,997 MT of food aid of which 5,237 MT will be for refugees' rations and 1,760 MT for FFA activities. The commodities are split as follows: a total of 4,247 MT of rice, 1,600 MT of cereal grain, 726 MT of pulses, 47 MT of salt, 142 MT of sugar and 236 MT vegetable oil to be distributed to an average refugee population of 8,600 and 8,800 food insecure people from the surrounding local villages.

The project will be implemented at a total estimated cost of US\$ 3, 582,126.

1. SITUATION ANALYSIS AND SCENARIO(S)

(a) The overall context

1. In Malawi, poverty is widespread particularly among rural populations who are dependent on subsistence farming and heavily reliant on rain-fed agriculture. More than half (52%) of the country's twelve million population live below the food poverty line (i.e. live on less than US\$1/day) and about 22 percent live in ultra-poverty. The 2005 Human Development Index has ranked Malawi at 165 out of 177 countries. Family land holdings vary in size across the country but are declining in many areas as the population continues to grow by 3.5 percent per year. The country has over the last decade run food deficits, relying on food imports and food aid, with an estimated 33 percent of the country's population unable to satisfy their calorific needs of 2,100 kilocalories per day. Over 50 percent of rural households run out of food between 4 and 6 months after harvest and have to seek opportunities to earn supplementary income to purchase food on the market. However opportunities for earning wage income are very limited and only account for about 13 percent of the total income generated. Furthermore, nearly half of all children under the age of 5 are chronically malnourished with stunting levels close to 43 percent (<-2 haz)¹. This is aggravated by high HIV prevalence, currently estimated at 14 percent among adults and this has already impacted the country's demographic structure. There are now many single parents (39%) and child headed households (1.9%)² trying to cope with bringing up their children on their own. The epidemic has also led to higher child and adult dependency and an increase in the number of single parents
2. Malawi shares borders with three countries: Mozambique to the east; Zambia to the west and Tanzania located north and north east. Malawi's geographical location and peaceful democratic environment has served as a key attraction for refugees and migrants from the surrounding countries. The majority of the current refugee caseload in Malawi comes from the Great Lakes Region with many arriving from early 2001 with the highest peak being reached late 2002 and early 2003. Although many refugees have since returned home, continued instability in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Burundi produces a steady flow of new refugees.
3. The recent political events in Somalia and Ethiopia have also produced new refugee flows into Malawi. UNHCR/Government statistics reveal that from January 2006 to August 2006 there has been a constant influx of asylum seekers, about 300 per month, mostly from the Horn of Africa with a few from the Great Lakes who seek family re-unification. After the July 2006 refugee verification and registration exercise, the total camp population has been calculated at 7,600.
4. The refugee population distribution is skewed with adult males comprising about 33 percent of the total refugee population³. However, most of these male refugees transit to other locations such as South Africa and Mozambique in search of employment. January 2006 Joint Assessment Mission found 19 percent of the sample households in Dzaleka were headed by women as compared to 15 percent of the households in Luwani, with no difference by country of origin.⁴
5. The refugees are hosted at two inland camps, Dzaleka in the central region and Luwani in the southern region plus a temporary transit shelter in Karonga district in the north of the country. Karonga is the only official entry point for refugees and asylum seekers. Dzaleka camp is at full capacity and only admits a few new arrivals for family re-unifications or other humanitarian reasons. Luwani camp was opened in 2003 to ease pressure on Dzaleka and currently hosts all the new arrivals from the Karonga transit shelter.

¹ NNS Survey 2005 as reported in the JAM, 2006, pg 15

² Malawi CHS 2006 report

³ WFP and UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission (JAM); Review of Assistance to Refugees in Malawi, 18 January-2 February 2006

⁴ JAM 2006, pg 20

6. High levels and widespread poverty among rural communities and the chronic drought puts the host communities in a vulnerable position, particularly during the lean season. Competition for natural resources and envy regarding assistance provided to the refugees has led to tensions between the host communities and refugees and evidence of hostilities between the two communities is apparent.

(b) The food security and nutrition situation

7. According to the results from the 2006 WFP/UNHCR/ Government Joint Assessment Mission (JAM), more than half the food consumed by the refugees is from food aid, thus indicating that the refugees are heavily reliant on food aid.⁵ Some refugees supplement the food assistance with own crop production and/or temporary wage labour within the camp. However, due to government restrictions on refugee access to employment outside the camp and small land holding size, these strategies are insufficient to cover the entire individual food needs. Crop production is also constrained by inadequate agriculture inputs such as fertilizer and seeds, and erratic rains. The Luwani camp tends to be more vulnerable to food insecurity than Dzaleka in part due to the fact that it is located in a rain shadow area.
8. While data on nutrition levels in the camps is scarce, the nutrition survey conducted at Dzaleka camp by Action Against Hunger in July 2004 indicated low levels of acute malnutrition with a wasting at 2.3 percent (% weight for height < 80% median) oedema not reported, while severe wasting is at 0.6 percent. Low levels of stunting were also reported, 9.1 percent (height for age < -2z score) and crude mortality was at 0.6/10,000 per day. However, given the camp population's current reliance on food aid, wasting and stunting would be expected to deteriorate without food aid or alternative food sources.
9. The nutrition situation in the surrounding villages around the camps is also of concern mirroring national trends. Almost half of the children (49 %) under five years of age in Malawi are stunted, six percent are wasted; 60 percent of preschool children have sub-clinical vitamin A deficiency while 80 percent are anemic (MoH 2005). About 25 percent are severely underweight, which reflects both chronic and acute malnutrition. Children living in rural areas experience twice the risk of severe stunting as children living in urban areas.

Scenarios

10. It is most likely that the refugee caseload will remain fairly stable. However, UNHCR advises that the number is expected to fluctuate between 7,000 and 10,000 with the number of new arrivals offset by those who find an informal local integration arrangement or those who voluntarily leave. If the situation in DRC continues to improve, then a good number of Congolese may return. In that case, the total refugee caseload may decrease.

However, there are two possible situations that may trigger the refugee population to increase:

- DRC - If the situation deteriorates, there could be an increase in numbers fleeing internal conflict.
- Deterioration of political and economic circumstances in Ethiopia and Somalia, leading to an influx, not just of young men, but also families.

⁵ The JAM survey results indicate that 50% of the Dzaleka refugees and 65% of the Luwani refugees rely on food aid.

11. In either of the two scenarios, the influx would probably be limited to a maximum of 10,000 who could be accommodated within existing camps.⁶

2. POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

(a) Policies, capacities and actions of the government

12. Malawi has acceded to international instruments governing the protection of refugees, namely; the 1951 Geneva Convention and 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees and has enacted a Refugee Law which guides the implementation of activities related to asylum seekers/refugees in the country.
13. The Government of Malawi, represented by the Department of Poverty and Disaster Management Affairs (DoPDMA), is the main body concerned with refugee issues. The Department is responsible for all the refugee camps as well as the transit shelter. The DoPDMA also determines the status of refugees/asylum seekers coming into Malawi and provides for their security.
14. Although Malawi has acceded to the 1951 Geneva Conventions, they do so with nine reservations which hinder efforts toward implementation of local integration and self-sufficiency of the refugees. These include limitations on access to wage labour and other employment opportunities and limitations on freedom of movement.
15. In 2002, DoPDMA submitted recommendations to the Cabinet to lift the Reservations to facilitate a speedy local integration initiative. Early this year (2006), Government has also initiated the drafting of a policy paper on refugees that will go a long way to change the refugee law in the country. UNHCR is working with the Department to mobilize funds to support the finalization of the policy paper.

(b) Policies, capacities and actions of other major actors

16. World Relief Malawi (WRM), Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS), World University Society of Canada (WUSC) and Malawi Red Cross Society (MRCS) are some of the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that are assisting the Government in the implementation of the refugee programme in agriculture, education and social welfare of the refugees with support from UNHCR and other donors.

(c) Coordination

17. Implementation of all the camp operations and coordination are jointly done by Department of Poverty and Disaster Management Affairs (DoPDMA), which represents the Government of Malawi, and UNHCR. In conjunction with the NGO Cooperating Partner (MRCS), DoPDMA receives, stores and distributes the food to the refugees and other targeted beneficiaries.

3. OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

⁶ JAM, 2006, pg. 20

18. The overall goal of this PRRO is *a)* to contribute towards maintenance of food security and nutritional wellbeing among refugees settled in the designated government camps in Malawi; and *b)* to protection of livelihoods of food insecure households from the surrounding villages around the refugee camps.
19. Specifically, the objectives of the operation are: *a)* to maintain food aid access among targeted refugees; and *b)* to improve and maintain the natural environment as well as physical and social infrastructure in refugee hosting communities. These objectives are in line with the Global WFP Strategic Objectives: 2 – “Protect livelihoods in crisis situations”.
20. WFP’s Enhanced Commitments to Women (2003-2007) will be incorporated in the implementation of the PRRO. The project will strive to achieve ECW 3,5,6 and 8 by:
- ☐ Contributing to refugee women’s control of food aid at household level by making sure that household ration cards are issued in the name of the woman.
 - ☐ Ensuring that women are equally involved in asset creation committees
 - ☐ Ensuring that women are equally involved in food distribution committees.
 - ☐ Ensuring that gender is mainstreamed in all PRRO activities
 - ☐ Making progress towards gender equality in staffing, opportunities and duties
 - ☐ Ensuring that women in host communities benefit at least equally from the assets created by FFA activities
21. As one way of empowering women and ensuring food availability at household level, this PRRO will promote the participation of women in the management and distribution of food aid as well as training in various recovery activities. As much as possible, household food entitlements will be given to women. Based on the current statistics and projections, about 52 percent of the refugee population will be women. Under FFA, women participants will be involved in the identification; implementation and final use of the assets created and will constitute at least 60% of the total FFA participants.

4. WFP RESPONSE STRATEGY

(a) Nature and effectiveness of food-security related assistance to date

22. Until July 2002 refugees received assistance from UNHCR under its Care and Maintenance Assistance Programme. WFP took over food assistance since July 2002 following a joint registration exercise that confirmed that the refugee population had exceeded 5,000. The number of refugees assisted has since averaged around 8,500 under the current PRRO 10309. Parallel to the Refugee Operation, WFP Malawi is also part of the Southern Africa Regional PRRO 10310 and implements a County Programme 10106 as well. All these programmes will finish at the end of December 2007 and will be succeeded by new operations.
23. During the implementation of the PRRO 10309 refugee population figures have been fluctuating because of unreliable information on new arrivals and undocumented departures. This resulted in incorrect refugee numbers and difficulties in planning. After the July 2006 refugee verification and registration exercise, the total camp population was established to be at 7,600. Currently,

UNHCR and WFP conduct quarterly joint verification exercises in both camps to validate the exact number of the refugee population in need of food assistance. WFP also participates in the distribution of temporary and permanent ration cards.

(b) Strategy outline

24. The Government is unable to provide for the food needs of the increasing refugee camp populations and thus appeals to the international community for assistance. Within the refugee population, food aid has been playing a crucial role in meeting the basic food needs of the refugees and preventing food insecurity and malnutrition. The general food aid ration remains the important source of food for the refugees.
25. Food aid plays an important role in assisting refugees make the gradual transition to food self-sufficiency where accessibility to small scale income generating activities and arable farmland is granted. The number of farm families at Dzaleka camp that have access to agricultural land increased from 150 farm families, representing 11 percent of the refugee population, in 2004, to 500⁷ farm families, representing 36 percent of the total registered population, in 2005, with an average holding of 0.2 ha. Most of the land is used for maize production and some is used to produce vegetables and other crops such as beans. At Luwani camp there is available land for a possible expansion of land holding size for the refugee farm families. However the land is at the discretion of the community surrounding the camps. Currently, about 62 hectares are allocated to about 300 refugees for cultivation. Despite this the area is in a rain shadow and rains are usually erratic. To date only 26 hectares have been cleared for cultivation.
26. To improve the agriculture prospects in Luwani camp UNHCR is planning to implement an irrigation project that will improve land productivity by optimizing the use of available agriculture land, which otherwise lies idle during the dry season. Should the irrigation project be successful, along with other agricultural inputs, this will allow WFP to eventually reduce the general ration at least to those who are reliant on agriculture to supplement their diet and income.
27. However, as noted in the Joint Assessment Mission, no single self reliance strategy can be applied to all refugees in the camps. The strategies should vary according to culture and traditions, education levels and skills. Therefore improved agriculture cannot be the only means to improve self reliance. A small percentage of refugees own small businesses within the camps or informally trade among surrounding villages. UNHCR plans to introduce Income Generating Activities (IGA) within the camp to enhance their self reliance. Before the end of the current PRRO, a food security and nutrition survey will be conducted to determine among other factors, the coping strategies and accessibility to alternative incomes within the camp.
28. During post distribution monitoring at both camps from January to June 2006, host populations were observed collecting spillage and carrying bags for refugees in exchange for part of the ration or cash. This reflects increasing vulnerability amongst the host populations. There have also been hostilities exposed between the refugees and the host communities such as seizing land that was allocated to the refugees and eventual destruction of crops in refugee field by the host communities. These events were noted this year, 2006, where FFA activities were not implemented for the host community surrounding the camps. These two groups of people also compete for scarce natural resources, leading in some cases to environmental and infrastructural deterioration. This has led to increased vulnerability to food insecurity particularly during the lean season for the host community. Therefore, in the PRRO 10309.1, WFP will involve the host

⁷ JAM- 2006 pg 10

communities in Food For Asset during the lean season in order to prevent them from depending on refugees for food resources and avoid potential conflicts over diminishing natural resources.

29. For refugees who are allocated farmland, food aid will assist households to supplement what they may harvest from their own production. Those refugees who do not have access to farmland will continue to receive food assistance to meet their basic needs.

(c) Exit strategy

30. In November 2005, a Tripartite Agreement was signed between the Malawi Government, the Rwandan Government, and UNHCR to facilitate the repatriation of Rwandan refugees, following peace and stability in Rwanda. If this Agreement is fully implemented, it would account for at least half the camp population gradually being repatriated over the period from 2007 to the end of 2009. In this scenario, WFP will consider providing a three months repatriation package to the returnees.
31. WFP will continue to support UNHCR's efforts to intensify the role of advocacy in changing existing legislation on restrictions placed on the Refugee Convention in Malawi to allow for refugees to have access to employment opportunities and become self-sufficient. This would allow for a gradual reduction in the proportion of refugees which are dependent on external relief aid.
32. While the first democratic elections in forty years took place in 2006 in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), as well as the signing of peace accords and frequent summits on peaceful resolutions, there is still a high level of uncertainty in the region. If the election results in the facilitation of voluntary repatriation and resettlement and the numbers of refugee go below 5,000, the WFP and UNHCR country office will most likely sign an agreement for WFP to take over the food distribution.

5. BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

33. The beneficiaries will include both refugees and members of the host communities who are food insecure. According to UNHCR projections, refugee beneficiaries by the end of 2007 are expected to reach 8,300. This steady increase is due to difficulties in voluntary repatriation of Rwandan refugees, and there is no local integration and an increased inflow of refugees from the Horn of Africa. The majority of refugees (about 4,505) will be hosted in Dzaleka camp with the remaining 3,795 residing at Luwani camp.
34. Dzaleka camp is at full capacity, and therefore no new arrivals are allowed. The present plan is for the majority of the refugee population to eventually reside in Luwani camp. Table 1 outlines the overall projections and a breakdown on population calculations according to gender, population influxes, and possible departures, and the scale down of refugees due to voluntary repatriation and resettlement.⁸

⁸ Note that the figures presented are conservative projections and that it is possible the numbers could fall below 5,000 over the course of 2007/09, with the voluntary repatriation of Rwandese refugees, resettlement process and possible change of policy by the Government of Malawi allowing local integration, freedom of movement and employment.

35. The number of participants in FFA activities is expected to be 1,600 individuals per month of which 60 percent will be women. Needs assessment will be conducted by the cooperating partner in the initial stage of the project and assets directly affecting women and adolescent girls will be prioritized. The food rations provided will benefit their families, reaching approximately 8,800⁹ people a month.

Table 1a): 2007 – 2009 Planning Figures by Refugee Camp

Year	Refugees by location				
	<i>Dzaleka</i>		<i>Luwani</i>		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
2007	2,343	2,162	1,973	1,822	8,300
2008	2,296	2,119	2,384	2,201	9,000
2009	2,236	2,064	2,808	2,592	9,700

Table 1b): 2007 - 2009 Planning Figures for Food for Asset

FFA Participants				
Period	Female	Male	Total	
Jan07-May07	960	640	1,600	
Nov.07-Mar.08	960	640	1,600	
Sept.08-Jan.09	960	640	1,600	
Aug.09-Dec.09	960	640	1,600	

36. Given that most of the refugees have no or limited alternative food sources or income to purchase food, a full food basket ration will be provided to all refugees in the initial year of the PRRO. However, this will be reviewed depending on the results of the food security and nutrition survey which will be conducted within the first year of implementation: half ration will be distributed to those that may found to be moving towards self-reliance during the time of plenty and full rations during lean season.
37. A Food Committee chaired by WFP and consisting of representatives from the camp administration, UNHCR and an NGO cooperating partner will determine targeting and distribution modalities. The cooperating partner for the FFA programme will be selected based on WFP standards. This partner will conduct assessments in the communities surrounding the camps and together with the community leaders and members identify participants for FFA activities. Only food insecure families will be targeted for FFA activities.

6. NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS

38. The food basket ration to be provided in this PRRO 10309.1 will be comprised of rice, pulses, vegetable oil, salt and sugar. These items have been selected and recommended by UNHCR and

⁹ The average household size calculated at 5.5 persons per household.

the government based on a previous UNHCR ration system and represents a culturally acceptable food basket. Following the recommendation from the 2006 JAM, pigeon peas are not being included as this was not accepted to most refugees. Only salt fortified with iodine and rice will be distributed to the refugees. The ration will provide an energy value of approximately 2,102 Kcal per person per day (100% of average total caloric energy requirements). The food basket rations for the refugee population and FFA target population are presented in the tables 3 & 4 below.

Table 3: Refugee Ration

Commodity	Daily ration/person (grams)	Kcal	Protein (grams)	Fat (grams)
Rice	450	1,620	31.5	2.25
Pulses	60	201	12	0.72
Vegetable oil	25	222	0	25
Sugar	15	60	0	0
Salt	5	0	0	0
TOTAL		2,102.2	43.5	41.47
			8.2%	12%

Table 4: FFA Ration

Commodity	Daily ration/person (grams)	Kcal	Protein (grams)	Fat (grams)
Cereal grain	455	1,593	45.5	18.2
Pulses	45.5	150.8	9	0.5
TOTAL		1,744	54.5	18.7
			12.5%	9.7%

39. Beneficiaries of FFA activities will receive a ration of 2.5 kg of cereals and 0.25 kg of pulses per person day, equivalent to 50 kg of cereals and 5 kg of pulses on a monthly basis of 20 x 4 hour working days. The rations are intended to fulfill two main objectives: (i) to meet the immediate food needs of the food insecure households while engaging in activities that contribute to their longer term food security and (ii) an incentive to realize the purpose of the activity. FFA is also encourages income transfer to the extent that it effectively targets people who are unable to access food by purchasing.
40. The three-year PRRO will require 6,997 MT out of which 5,237 MT will be for the refugee rations, and 1,760 MT for FFA activities with the host communities. Annex 6 indicates the total metric tonnage by commodity broken down in quarters through out the project period. (2007-2009).
41. The first year of implementation will require a total of 2,046 MT of food (30%) the second year will have a total of 2,186 MT of food (31% of total) and the third year of implementation will require 2,766 MT of food (39% of total).

7. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

42. Arrangements for the final distribution of food commodities to the beneficiaries will be agreed upon jointly by the Government, UNHCR and WFP in consultation with beneficiaries and the food distribution committees. Operational capacities and performances will be reviewed in light of the WFP/UNHCR global exploration of the possibility of WFP's direct management of the Food Distribution Points (FDP) and actual food distributions to beneficiaries.
43. Food will be distributed to beneficiaries on the basis of presentation of proper identification documents and a food ration card. Both government and the cooperating partner will be encouraged to select more women for food management and distribution. At least 75 percent of the members of the food committees will be women. This will be done in the context of Malawi refugee community settings, and sensitizations will be on going to minimize cases of gender based violence.
44. The selection of the cooperating partner will be based on its capacity to implement the programme. Both WFP and UNHCR will be involved in reviewing the NGO's capacity. The cooperating partner will work with government on all aspects of food management with their primary responsibility being food distribution and monitoring. The partner will also work with refugee food committees on the distribution of food commodities.
45. A Quadrilateral Agreement will be signed between DoPDMA, the cooperating partner, UNHCR and WFP outlining the responsibilities of each agency. A Joint Plan of Action (JPA) will be agreed upon by all agencies providing a timeline for all activities associated with food distribution in the two camps.
46. WFP will enhance the existing cooperation with UNHCR to assist in the provision of HIV and AIDS education and Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) awareness in the camp, including during food distributions. In an enclosed environment such as the refugee camp it is possible that Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) rates could increase, but fail to be reported to health officials. HIV and AIDS interventions targeting the youth will be undertaken in cooperation with UNHCR, partners and other UN agencies like UNICEF and UNFPA. Youth make up 35 percent of the refugee population in both camps. Educational activities will encourage refugees to reflect on their sexual practices/behaviors and participate in an on-going dialogue with local health officials. The cooperating partner will be encouraged to engage in sensitization activities regarding the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse of women and children in emergency situations. This will occur during food distributions and other audiences with refugees and also to commercial transporters who deliver food to the camp. Furthermore the cooperating partner will be encouraged to enhance the existing reporting mechanism to prevent stigmatization of the victim.
47. The irrigation system proposed for the Luwani camp will also improve the delivery of domestic water services to the camp. This will reduce the time spent in collecting water, thereby allowing individuals to engage in other economic and beneficial activities.
48. WFP is responsible for the timely transport, storage and management of food commodities to the Extended Delivery Points (EDPs) in Lilongwe and Blantyre. Commodities are tracked by the Commodity Movement, Processing and Analysis Systems (COMPAS). The landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) rate for this operation is US\$ 50.43 per MT. At this time, no milling facilities are required by WFP.

49. WFP carefully monitors local and regional markets. WFP will appeal for cash donations to procure food for the refugee operation. WFP will source the food commodities through local and/or regional purchases where and when possible. In some cases, where commodities are not purchased locally, WFP would seek contributions in kind to fill that gap i.e., vegetable oil.

8. PERFORMANCE MONITORING

50. WFP will monitor all aspects of the refugee food distribution process and FFA project in Dzaleka and Luwani. A WFP programme officer and two sub office based field monitors will oversee the overall food distribution, post-distribution monitoring and FFA project implementation with assistance from the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit in the WFP Country Office. This will be done in close collaboration with UNHCR.
51. A Food Monitoring Committee chaired by WFP with membership from all stakeholders will meet once a month and oversee all issues pertaining to food distribution in the camp. This committee will be responsible for exchanging information on issues concerning food aid and related non-food assistance, food security and nutrition relevant to the operation. This committee will also provide the forum for discussing individual cases and determining their beneficiary status. The committee will review beneficiary registration processes and related formulation of food ration cards. Health surveillance information will be reviewed and acted upon accordingly.
52. Food Basket Monitoring (FBM) will be conducted by WFP/UNHCR and the cooperating partner. The analysis will be done by the Refugee Programme Assistant and Monitoring and Evaluation Unit at the WFP Country Office. The FBM will be conducted on a bi-monthly basis. Indicators to be collected and/or reviewed include those presented in the logical framework of this operation.
53. A food security and nutrition survey will be undertaken twice a year by WFP with participation of UNHCR and the implementing partner to review the food and other relief needs of the camp. The beneficiaries socio-economic and health situation will be assessed in relation to their household food economy, potential self-reliance, health behaviors, and underlying causes of malnutrition and gender aspects of distribution modalities. The exercise will be conducted twice a year to check the seasonality of some factors affecting the food security and nutrition of the refugee community.
54. A joint plan of action will be agreed by all involved parties upon the signing of the Quadrilateral Agreement. This plan will include details regarding monitoring and reporting requirements. The cooperating partner will submit monthly reports to WFP, UNHCR and the government based on identified performance indicators. The report information will be in line with the Project Planning Information Form and the Annual Standard Project Report (SPR). The information will be provided in WFP's SPR format. The information collected will also form the basis for the preparation of the Monthly Food Situation Reports (MFSR) and COMPAS.
55. Joint UNHCR/WFP missions will be conducted to review progress in project implementation as well as verifying the number of refugees under the food assistance programme. The UNHCR/WFP Joint Assessment Mission will be conducted annually and a programme evaluation will take place at the end of the PRRO.

9. RISK ASSESSMENT AND CONTINGENCY PLANNING

(a) Risk assessment

56. The pipeline for the PRRO 10309 was strained by the increase in refugee arrivals from the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region due to conflict in both Somalia and Ethiopia and the continued conflict in the DRC and Burundi. Delays in resource pledges have put pressure on WFP and if it were not for internal food borrowing arrangements, this programme would have suffered lack of food assistance. Similarly, any pipeline shortfalls in the successor PRRO will severely challenge the project implementation and negatively impact on food and nutrition security among the refugees.
57. When an operation experiences pipeline breaks, WFP will normally reduce rations so that the beneficiaries still have access to some food. However, this is not good for nutrition and would decrease attempts to move refugees towards self reliance. Currently, most refugees are struggling to access agricultural land for subsistence food production.
58. At all costs, efforts should be made that the programme is well funded to avoid food pipeline breaks.

(b) Contingency Planning

59. UNHCR and WFP will establish early-warning systems, undertake contingency planning for possible influx of refugees from the Horn of Africa, Rwanda, Burundi, and DRC or for a possible massive repatriation of refugees taking into account political and economic changes happening in the region.
60. In case of political instability in the Great Lakes Region or the Horn of Africa that might lead to a high influx of Asylum seekers, a budget revision will be undertaken to adjust the food requirements figures upward.
61. Malawi is regarded as a peaceful democratic country. However, the government needs to continue putting in place security measures such as a small police force based at each of the refugee camps.

10. RECOMMENDATION

Under the Delegated Authority of the Senior Deputy Executive Director (Operations), ED Circular ED97/018, the Regional director is requested to approve the proposed Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Malawi 10309.1

APPROVAL

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Regional Director – (ODJ)

Date:

ANNEX IA

WFP PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN

	Quantity (MT)	Average cost (US\$) per MT	Value (US \$)
COSTS			
A. Direct operational costs			
Rice	4,247		\$ 976,522
Maize grain	1,600		\$ 367,920
Pulses	726		\$ 181,550
Vegetable oil	236		\$ 153,270
Sugar	142		\$ 70,800
Salt	47		\$ 8,968
...			
...			
...			
Total commodities	6,997		\$ 1,759,029.52
External transport			\$ 271,289.20
ITSH			-
Total LTSH			\$ 713,944.72
Other direct operational costs			\$ 145,804
Total direct operational costs			\$ 2,890,067
B. Direct support costs (see table below for details)			\$ 457,714
C. Indirect support costs (7 percent of total direct costs)			\$ 234,345
TOTAL WFP COSTS			\$ 3,582,126

ANNEX II - LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX: MLW REFUGEE PRRO 10309.1 JANUARY 2007- DECEMBER 2009

	<i>Intervention Logic</i>	<i>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</i>	<i>Sources of Verification</i>	<i>Risks and Assumptions</i>
Principal Objective	Maintenance of food security and nutritional wellbeing among refugees settled in designated government/UNHCR camps in Malawi and protection of livelihoods of food insecure households from the surrounding villages around the refugee camps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence of acute malnutrition among targeted refugees by gender (weight for height <2z, oedema reported) and (weight for height, 80%med), oedema reported. of targeted refugees consuming a nutritionally adequate diet (food consumption score >=35)	Food security and nutrition survey Food security and nutrition survey	
Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain access to food aid among targeted refugees. Improve and maintain the natural environment as well as physical and social infrastructure in refugee hosting communities. 	% of targeted beneficiaries attaining the minimum food consumption threshold (Food consumption score >= 21.5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of refugees having minimum of two meals per day. Host community satisfaction with the assets rehabilitated and/or created	Food security and nutrition survey Food security and nutrition survey Activity monitoring	Food will be eaten not sold or exchanged for other commodities in a significant amount. Complementary food items are available to households through limited self-reliance and/or complementary distributions. UNHCR resources remain adequate for non-food support.
Outputs	Food provided to refugees and targeted beneficiaries in surrounding communities. Asset creation and rehabilitation activities implemented in refugee hosting communities.	Actual amount of food distributed through each activity as a percentage of planned distributions by project category, sex of household head. Actual beneficiaries receiving WFP food assistance through each activity as a percentage of planned beneficiaries by project category: age group and sex. Number of sustainable and productive natural and physical assets by type (as the activities will be driven by community demand, the exact detail of number and type cannot be determined ahead of time) Number of households participating in FFA activities. Proportion of women among food recipients (≥80%) Proportion of women in food management and distribution committees (≥90%)	Monthly output report Monthly output report Activity monitoring	Government, UNHCR, IPs follow agreed target criteria. Official refugee figures will reflect actual number of refugees residing in camp. Infrastructure and facilities are in place to allow timely access and delivery of food at Final Distribution Points. No pipeline breaks
Activities	-Monthly general food distribution to the refugee and targeted beneficiaries in host communities - Food for Assets activities for the host communities surrounding the camps.	- Food distributed to refugees in the Government designated camps and targeted beneficiaries in the host communities - Number of food for Assets participants from host community		The refugees are staying in the camps and do not have other means of self reliance. The host communities are Willingness of the host communities to participate in Food for Assets activities

Project Type:	PRRO
Recipient Country:	Malawi
Project Number:	10309.1
Duration (months):	36.0
Start Date:	01-Jan-2007
End Date:	31-Dec-2009

Total US\$

DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS (DOC)	\$ 2,890,067
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DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS (DSC)	\$ 457,714
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TOTAL WFP DIRECT COSTS	\$ 3,347,781
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INDIRECT SUPPORT COSTS (ISC) 7%	\$ 234,345
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TOTAL WFP COSTS	\$ 3,582,126
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<i>Cost Category</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Value</i>
Commodity		
Rice	4,247	\$ 976,522
Maize grain	1,600	\$ 367,920
Pulses	726	\$ 181,550
Veg.Oil	236	\$ 153,270
Sugar	142	\$ 70,800
Salt	47	\$ 8,968
0	-	\$ -
0	-	\$ -
0	-	\$ -
Total Commodities	6,997	1,759,029.52
External Transport		271,289.20
ITSH		\$ -
Overland		\$ -
LTSH		713,944.72
ODOC		145,804

1/ This format should also be used for Project Budget Plan Revisions.

2/ Please adapt your planning according to the Project Document (duration of the project).

3/ This worksheet includes total amount for all years.

4/ In the case of a Regional PRRO, this includes total amounts per country for all years.

Different sets of this format have to be filled in per country.

5/ The ISC is indicated here to provide a picture of the overall WFP costs even though they are not Project Costs per se.

The ISC rate may be amended by the Executive Board during the Project's life.

Commodities	Cost per mt (US\$)	Component A		Component B		Component C		TOTAL
		Total Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Rice	229.95	4,247	\$ 976,506	4,247	\$ -	-	\$ -	976,521.52
Maize grain	229.95	1,600	\$ -	-	\$ 367,920	1,600	\$ -	367,920.00
Pulses	250.00	726	\$ 141,550	566	\$ 40,000	160	\$ -	181,550.00
Veg.Oil	650.00	236	\$ 153,270	236	\$ -	-	\$ -	153,270.00
Sugar	500.00	142	\$ 70,800	142	\$ -	-	\$ -	70,800.00
Salt	190.00	47	\$ 8,968	47	\$ -	-	\$ -	8,968.00
	#DIV/0!	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	0.00
	#DIV/0!	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	0.00
	#DIV/0!	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	0.00
	#DIV/0!	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	0.00
Total Commodities		6,997	\$ 1,351,094	5,237	\$ 407,920	1,760	\$ -	1,759,029.52

Total External Transport	Overall Rate	
	38.77	\$ 271,289

LTSH		
542110 - Port Operations Costs		\$ 57,001
542120 - Landside Transport		\$ 425,022
542130 - Air Transport		\$ -
542140 - Transshipment Point Costs		\$ 106,890
542150 - EDP Operations	Overall Rate	\$ 35,756
542160 - Distribution Costs	ITSH	\$ 77,729
542170 - Other LTSH Costs	OVERLAND	\$ 11,546
Total LTSH		\$ 713,945

DSC	Overall Rate	
Total DSC	65.41	\$ 457,714

ODOC	Overall Rate	
Total ODOC	20.84	\$ 145,804

Remarks:

- 1/ In the case of a Regional project, subsequent annual sheets should be completed for each country.
2/ This sheet contains formulae not to be changed, from subsequent annual sheets.
3/ Please enter ITSH and OVERLAND breakdown of rates to reflect the total LTSH rate.

Commodities	Cost per mt (US\$)		Year 1	Component A		Component B		Component C		TOTAL
			Total Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			(mt)	(US\$)	(mt)	(US\$)	(mt)	(US\$)	(mt)	(US\$)
Rice	229.95		1,302	\$ 299,440.89	1,302.20	\$ -	-	\$ -		\$ 299,441
maize whole	229.95		400	\$ -		\$ 91,980.00	400.00	\$ -		\$ 91,980
Pulses	250.00		214	\$ 43,400.00	173.60	\$ 10,000.00	40.00	\$ -		\$ 53,400
vegetable oil	650.00		72	\$ 46,995.00	72.30	\$ -	-	\$ -		\$ 46,995
sugar	500.00		43	\$ 21,700.00	43.40	\$ -	-	\$ -		\$ 21,700
salt	190.00		15	\$ 2,755.00	14.50	\$ -		\$ -		\$ 2,755
			-	\$ -		\$ -	-	\$ -		\$ -
			-	\$ -		\$ -	-	\$ -		\$ -
			-	\$ -		\$ -	-	\$ -		\$ -
			-	\$ -		\$ -	-	\$ -		\$ -
Total Commodities			2,046	\$ 414,291	1,606.00	\$ 101,980	440.00	\$ -	-	\$ 516,271

Total External Transport	Annual Rate	Year 1
	38.77	\$ 79,323.42

LTSH	Year 1
542110 - Port Operations Costs	\$ 16,666.88
542120 - Landside Transport	\$ 124,274.15
542130 - Air Transport	
542140 - Transshipment Point Costs	\$ 31,254.01
542150 - EDP Operations	\$ 10,454.85
542160 - Distribution Costs	\$ 22,727.42
542170 - Other LTSH Costs	\$ 3,376.07
Total LTSH	\$ 208,753

DSC	Annual Rate	Year 1
Total DSC		\$ 229,454

ODOC	Annual Rate	Year 1
Total ODOC		\$ 50,850

Remarks:

- 1/ In the case of a Regional project, this format should also be completed for each country.
- 2/ Planned costs should be included for each year of the project.
- 3/ Enter a relevant transport rate.

Commodities	Cost per mt (US\$)		Year 2	Component A		Component B		Component C		TOTAL
			Total Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			(mt)	(US\$)	(mt)	(US\$)	(mt)	(US\$)	(mt)	(US\$)
Rice	229.95		1,416	\$ 325,494.23	1,415.50	\$ -	-	\$ -		\$ 325,494
maize whole	229.95		400	\$ -		\$ 91,980.00	400.00	\$ -		\$ 91,980
Pulses	250.00		229	\$ 47,175.00	188.70	\$ 10,000.00	40.00	\$ -		\$ 57,175
vegetable oil	650.00		79	\$ 51,090.00	78.60	\$ -	-	\$ -		\$ 51,090
sugar	500.00		47	\$ 23,600.00	47.20	\$ -	-	\$ -		\$ 23,600
salt	190.00		16	\$ 2,983.00	15.70	\$ -	-	\$ -		\$ 2,983
			-	\$ -		\$ -	-	\$ -		\$ -
			-	\$ -		\$ -	-	\$ -		\$ -
			-	\$ -		\$ -	-	\$ -		\$ -
			-	\$ -		\$ -	-	\$ -		\$ -
Total Commodities			2,186	\$ 450,342	1,745.70	\$ 101,980	440.00	\$ -	-	\$ 552,322

Total External Transport	Annual Rate	Year 2
	38.77	\$ 84,739.59

LTSH	Year 2
542110 - Port Operations Costs	\$ 17,804.88
542120 - Landside Transport	\$ 132,759.54
542130 - Air Transport	
542140 - Transshipment Point Costs	\$ 33,388.02
542150 - EDP Operations	\$ 11,168.70
542160 - Distribution Costs	\$ 24,279.24
542170 - Other LTSH Costs	\$ 3,606.59
Total LTSH	\$ 223,007

DSC	Annual Rate	Year 2
Total DSC		\$ 106,442

ODOC	Annual Rate	Year 2
Total ODOC		\$ 45,456

Remarks:

- 1/ In the case of a Regional project, this format should also be completed for each country.
- 2/ Planned costs should be included for each year of the project.
- 3/ Enter a relevant transport rate.

Commodities	Cost per mt (US\$)	Year 3	Component A		Component B		Component C		TOTAL
		Total Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)
Rice	229.95	1,529	\$ 351,570.56	1,528.90	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 351,571
maize whole	229.95	800	\$ -		\$ 183,960.00	800.00	\$ -	-	\$ 183,960
Pulses	250.00	284	\$ 50,975.00	203.90	\$ 20,000.00	80.00	\$ -	-	\$ 70,975
vegetable oil	650.00	85	\$ 55,185.00	84.90	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 55,185
sugar	500.00	51	\$ 25,500.00	51.00	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 25,500
salt	190.00	17	\$ 3,230.00	17.00	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 3,230
-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Total Commodities		2,766	\$ 486,461	1,885.70	\$ 203,960	880.00	\$ -	-	\$ 690,421

Total External Transport	Annual Rate	Year 3
	38.77	\$ 107,226.19

LTSH	Year 3
542110 - Port Operations Costs	\$ 22,529.61
542120 - Landside Transport	\$ 167,988.77
542130 - Air Transport	
542140 - Transshipment Point Costs	\$ 42,247.91
542150 - EDP Operations	\$ 14,132.44
542160 - Distribution Costs	\$ 30,722.01
542170 - Other LTSH Costs	\$ 4,563.63
Total LTSH	\$ 282,184

DSC	Annual Rate	Year 3
Total DSC		\$ 121,818

ODOC	Annual Rate	Year 3
Total ODOC		\$ 49,498

Remarks:

- 1/ In the case of a Regional project, this format should also be completed for each country.
- 2/ Planned costs should be included for each year of the project.
- 3/ Enter a relevant transport rate.

Commodities	Cost per mt (US\$)	Year 4	Component A		Component B		Component C		TOTAL
		Total Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		(mt)	(US\$)	(mt)	(US\$)	(mt)	(US\$)	(mt)	(US\$)
	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
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	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Total Commodities		-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -

Total External Transport	Annual Rate	Year 4
	-	\$ -

LTSH	Year 4
542110 - Port Operations Costs	\$ -
542120 - Landside Transport	\$ -
542130 - Air Transport	\$ -
542140 - Transshipment Point Costs	\$ -
542150 - EDP Operations	\$ -
542160 - Distribution Costs	\$ -
542170 - Other LTSH Costs	\$ -
Total LTSH	\$ -

DSC	Annual Rate	Year 4
Total DSC		\$ -

ODOC	Annual Rate	Year 4
Total ODOC		\$ -

Remarks:

- 1/ In the case of a Regional project, this format should also be completed for each country.
- 2/ Planned costs should be included for each year of the project.
- 3/ Enter a relevant transport rate.

See attached Word document for input

I. Plan Overview

Malawi has been hosting a lot of refugees from the Great Lakes, Horn of Africa regions and Mozambique for the past two decades. The majority of the current refugee case load in Malawi are from the Great Lakes and the Horn of Africa regions with many arriving in 2001 and the highest peak in 2003. Although many refugees have returned home, continued instability mainly in the DRC and Burundi produces a steady flow of refugees into the country. Recent political events in Somalia and Ethiopia have also produced new refugee influx in the country. The current refugee population is above 5,000 and therefore according to the UNHCR/WFP MOU, WFP should take over the provision of food assistance to the refugees/returnees/internally displaced persons. The recent UNHCR statistics indicate that there are about 7,600 refugees residing in the refugees camps in the country.

The high prevalence of poverty and unpredictable weather patterns render the agrarian based rural masses vulnerable in cases of adverse weather conditions mainly during lean seasons. The host communities surrounding the refugee camps are faced with similar situations and adding to the fact that part of the inherited land was given to refugee, conflict may arise between the two communities. This PRRO will strive to implement FFA activities during the lean season to offset such scenarios

This PRRO is planned to target an average of 8,600 refugees per month for 3 years and implement food for asset micro-projects for the host communities targeting an average of 1,600 participant per month for 5 months every year.

II. Direct Operational Costs

There are two components to be implemented under this PRRO. The general food distributions to the refugees and the food for asset micro-projects for the host communities. Under the Refugee food distributions a total of 4,247mt of food will be distributed to an average of 8,600 per month for three years, based on 450g/person/day-cereals, 60g/person/day- Pulses, 20g/person/day-sugar, 25g/person/day -vegetable oil and 5g/person/day-salt for the period of 3 years.

Under the food for asset component, the PRRO will distribute a total of 440mt to an average 1,600 participants per month for 5 month every year.

Commodity	Gross requirement in MT	Resource balance in MT	Net requirement in MT
Rice	4,247	0	4,247
Maize grain	1,600	0	1,600
Pulses	726	0	726
Vegetable oil	236	0	236
Sugar	142	0	142
Salt	47	0	47
	6,998		6,998

There will be no resource balances from the current PRRO as all resource have been utilized within the project life through the project extensions from January 2006-June 2006 and July 2006 to December 2006.

III. Direct Support Costs

611111 to 225	An international professional staff will be recruited under the sub office and will supervise FAM that will be working in the central and northern region.
612100	
612200	The refugee program will require 2 general service staff members for implementation. One currently employed under the existing program as a Programme Assistant and one new recruit as a FAM. The post of this one FAM will consist of 2 to 3 individuals who will be deployed at various locations. The funding of their posts will be split amongst the various programs in Malawi.
613100	Under the Refugee Programme, WFP MLWCO will conduct surveys twice a year to assess the effectiveness of the programme. The surveys will consist of sending a team of 10 individuals consisting of 2 WFP SM and 8 temporary assistance. The survey should last 10 days. Each TA will be paid \$36 per day. WFP will hire 5 additional TA that will be under their joint supervision with UNCHR to carryout joint refugee population verification exercis. This verification exercise will be conducted twice a year. Their daily pay rate will be \$22.
631000	The Progarm Assistant will be expected to travel to the various distribution points frequently to ensure that the distribution and Programme's appropriate implementation. As such, it is envisioned that 50% of their time will be spent monitoring the Programme's implemenation. Therefore, estimated days DSA paid travel is approximately 140 at a rate of \$70 per day. Said rate is the rate in effect at the creation of this budget. This projection is based on planned food basket monitoring on bi-monthly basis in the three FDP. In the second year of implementation, our projections have built in a contingency of 5% increase due to inflation and increase in refugee population as projected by UNHCR 2007 -2008 refugee population projections.
641000	These are the projected cost of training FAMs and the various Enumerators that will be hired as TA for the survey exercises and under the joint monitoring exercise with UNHCR
751000	Under the previous Refugee Programme the Malawi Government was responsible for the maintenance of the camp warehouse. A standing proposal exist whereby WFP would take over this function. This projection is contingent upon the outcome of said proposal.

752000	Under the previous Refugee Programme the Malawi Government was responsible for the maintenance of the camp warehouse. A standing proposal exist whereby WFP would take over this function. This projection is contingent upon the outcome of said proposal.
753000	These projected costs consist of various stationary and supplies needed for the field surveys, trainings, and workshops.
754000	These projected costs are shared communication and IT costs incurred by the Programme's staff while in MLCO. They consist of computers, telephone, internet, database creation and maintenance costs.
756000	These costs consist of shared expenditures at the MLCO for photo copier, fax, printer, computer repairs.
757000	On all field missions, the Programme staff members book transport with the MLWCO fleet unit. Therefore the they are allocated associated cost incurred by the fleet unit for vehicle repairs and maintainence.
758000	These cost consist of shared office expenditures at the MLWCO for air conditioners, cleaning, utilities, etc.
782000	These costs consist of the Programme's contribution to UNDSS and UN clinic.
762000	A laptop will be purchased for the refugee Programme staff for use during field visits and other assignments outside the office.

IV. Overall Budget Justification

This budget like many other WFP budgets is on full cost recovery, as it is meant to provide for all the commodities to contribute towards maintenance of food security and the nutritional well being among refugees in Malawi and the host community surrounding the refugee camps. For better implementation of the project the budget will cover the cost of monitoring and training to both WFP and non-WFP staff.

The procurement of food commodities will be done at the local, regional and international levels. The determining criteria will be quality, cost, availability, and donor restriction. Most of the commodities, Maize meal, maize grain, sugar, and salt will be procured locally. Pulses, depending on availability, will be procured locally or regionally. Vegetable oil will be procured internationally.

Non-food items will also be procured to implement the food for asset component of the projects. Under this component, food insecure households in the host communities around the camps will be targeted. The goal is to improve and maintain the natural physical, social, and economic infrastructure of the communities.