

<b>Project:</b>	<b>PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION Rwanda 10531.0 - Assistance to refugees and recovery operations for the most vulnerable households</b>
<b>Duration:</b>	<b>24 months, January 1, 2007 – December 31, 2008</b>
<b>Number of Beneficiaries:</b>	<b>Year 2007: 294,000 and Year 2008: 248,500</b>
<b>WFP Food Tonnage:</b>	<b>48,667 MT</b>
<b>WFP Food Cost:</b>	<b>US\$ 13,642,846</b>
<b>Total Cost to WFP:</b>	<b>US\$ 36,309,854</b>

**EXEC**

## **UTIVE SUMMARY**

Despite a decade of rapid and sustained economic growth after the devastating 1994 genocide, Rwanda remains highly vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition. Recurrent droughts, plant and animal diseases, inappropriate farming practices, and inadequate inputs significantly affect agriculture production. Eighty-eight percent of the population is engaged in agriculture, which contributes 47 percent to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Poverty is still widespread with 52 percent living under \$1/day, and 84 percent living under \$2/day, and gross domestic product per capita is very low at US\$195. Rwanda is ranked 159<sup>th</sup> among 177 nations in the UNDP Human Development Index Report of 2005.

Chronic food insecurity is considerable, with 28 percent or 2.1 million Rwandans being food insecure. The most food insecure livelihood groups are agriculturalists, agro-labourers, and those in marginal livelihoods. These three groups total 1.7 million food insecure people, or 83 percent of food insecure Rwandans. The under-five (<5) mortality rate is one of the highest in the world at 152/1000. Stunting among children is very high at 45 percent.

Major regional uncertainties remain. Civil unrest and instability persists in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, and the political situation continues to be fragile in Burundi. About 45,000 refugees, mostly from Democratic Republic of Congo, continue to reside in camps in Rwanda. The Congolese refugees are unlikely to repatriate quickly, due to the ongoing instability and lack of access to land.

Consequently, the PRRO has been designed i) to support recovery of the most vulnerable groups through nutritional and livelihood support programmes, ii) to meet the daily food needs of refugees and returnees, and iii) to provide additional relief assistance as required.

The PRRO implements the recommendations of the WFP/FAO/UNHCR Joint Needs Assessment mission in April 2006. It also incorporates the findings of the WFP 2006 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment. It supports the 2002-2006 Poverty Reduction Strategy and is consistent with ongoing discussion of the forthcoming Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy 2007-2011. The operation complies with policy and programme directions agreed by the UN Country Team in Rwanda, and is consistent with WFP strategic objectives.

## I. SITUATION ANALYSIS AND SCENARIO<sup>1</sup>

### (a) The overall context

1. Macro-economic indicators over the last decade have been positive. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth has ranged between 6 and 9 percent annually, inflation has been contained, and the exchange rate has been relatively stable. Recovery since the 1994 genocide has been impressive with the effective establishment of government structures including the rearrangement of territorial administration and decentralisation.
2. However, poverty is still widespread, with 52 percent living under \$1/day, and 84 percent living under \$2/day. Life expectancy at birth is 44 years. Overseas Development Assistance is significant, at \$332 million in 2003, or \$40 per capita, compared to an average of \$33 per capita in Sub Saharan Africa. Population density at 340 persons per square kilometre<sup>2</sup> is the highest in Africa.
3. Rwanda<sup>3</sup> hosts 45,000 refugees, with 43,000 from Democratic Republic of Congo and 2,000 from Burundi. Since Rwanda does not provide refugees with land, their integration is unlikely, and repatriation is the only durable solution. Security is not expected to improve after the 2006 elections in the Kivu provinces of eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. UNHCR estimates that there will be no further returns in 2006, but 10,000 returnees are expected during 2007, and a further 10,000 returnees assumed for 2008. All Burundian refugees are expected to return by the end of 2006.
4. About 40,500 Rwandans live as refugees and asylum seekers of whom 15,800 in Uganda; 10,000 in Democratic Republic of Congo; 4,700 in the Republic of Congo and 10,000 in Burundi. On average 10,000 are expected to return in 2007 and 2008. Access to land and successful integration into communities are major problems for returnees who did not leave family members behind. The land law<sup>4</sup> does address issues of property, and the allocation of reclaimed and donated land, but its practical implementation is yet to be tested regarding the resettlement and reintegration of returnees.

### (b) The food security and nutrition situation

5. Rwanda is a food deficit country, importing at least 130,000 tons of food annually, including food aid. Prices of domestic crops and livestock products are higher than in neighbouring countries, as (a) Rwanda is a high cost producer with land scarcity; (b) it is landlocked, with high transport costs for food imports; (c) high import parity prices because of market protection; and (d) domestic supply is inadequate for domestic demand.<sup>5</sup> Markets function well, with relatively efficient domestic marketing chains and good spatial market integration. Producer prices have been favourable, enabling more farmers to survive in spite of their small plots. The spread of cassava mosaic disease has reduced the availability of cassava, which is a traditional food security crop.<sup>6</sup>
6. National health and nutrition indicators are as follows:

Indices	Rate
Infant Mortality	86/1000
<5 Mortality Rate	152/1000
Stunting	43.5 percent
Anaemia prevalence for Women	33 percent

<sup>1</sup> Statistics in this section from the UNDP Human Development Report 2005, unless otherwise indicated

<sup>2</sup> IFAD, Rural Poverty Portal, reporting on 2003, at internet site:

<http://www.ruralpovertyportal.org/english/regions/africa/rwa/statistics.htm>

<sup>3</sup> All refugee and returnee estimates from UNHCR Rwanda communication to WFP Rwanda.

<sup>4</sup> Organic Land Law specifies use and management of land in Rwanda, no. 08/2005 of 14/07/2005.

<sup>5</sup> World Bank/FAO, Rwanda agricultural policy Note, background study 2; Rwanda agricultural markets overview, Draft Report, March 2006; and Rwamasirabo Serge, Rwanda, and the "Bellmon Analysis FY 2006", done by USAID.

<sup>6</sup> For related analysis, see WFP/FAO/UNHCR Joint Needs Assessment – Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania, March-April 2006.

Underweight	22.5 percent
Wasting	3.9 percent
Low birth weight	9 percent
HIV Prevalence	3 percent

7. The bimodal rainfall pattern is generally more dependable in western Rwanda, while precipitation in the eastern and south-central areas is more erratic. 88 percent of the population depend primarily on rain fed agriculture. Erratic weather conditions contribute to poor pasture conditions and crop failure, especially in eastern and south-central Rwanda.
8. Food insecurity and vulnerability to shocks is high. The 2006 CFSVA<sup>7</sup> indicates that 28 percent or 2.1 million Rwandans were chronically food insecure. A further 50 percent were moderately or highly vulnerable to shocks, while 21 percent are food secure. Seventy percent or 1.45 million of the food insecure population live in the Food Economy Zones of Eastern Curve, Bugesera, Crete of Nile, Lake Shore, Southern Plateau, and Central Plateau.
9. The most food insecure livelihoods are small farmers, agricultural labourers, and those exercising marginal livelihoods, with average annual incomes of US\$95<sup>8</sup>, US\$121, and US\$134 respectively. The factors most associated with food insecurity are female and elderly-headed households, households with less than 0.1 ha of land, large dependency ratios, and low incomes.

### (c) Scenarios

10. The past decade has demonstrated that unstable conditions can trigger a rapid return or a sudden influx of large number of refugees. The renewal of conflict, especially in Democratic Republic of Congo, could quickly cause large movements. Similarly, improved integration and social peace in Rwanda could promote refugee returns. WFP will work with UNHCR, concerned governmental authorities, and UN teams in Burundi and Democratic Republic of Congo, especially those of Goma and Bukavu, to monitor the situation for appropriate contingency planning and response.
11. Post July 2006 election uncertainties in Democratic Republic of Congo are holding back Congolese refugees who would otherwise voluntarily repatriate. If security deteriorates further, the UN Contingency Plan estimates that up to 25,000 additional refugees could enter Rwanda<sup>9</sup>. Successful implementation of the September 2006 cease-fire agreement with the FNL (Forces for National Liberation) would facilitate the repatriation of Burundian refugees. For both Burundian and Congolese refugees, voluntary return depends on political stability, improved food security, and favourable conditions including access to land, education, and other social services.
12. Rwandan agriculture is highly dependent on rains. Serious drought would increase WFP relief requirements under this PRRO. In addition, plant diseases such as cassava mosaic virus are reducing availability of a major staple crop. More disease resistance varieties are now being provided. Affected households will need assistance while the mitigation measures take hold.
13. The volcanic eruption of Mount Nyiragongo in Goma in 2002 destroyed part of Goma and displaced people. The UN contingency plans include responses if another major eruption would occur.

## II. POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

### (a) Policies, capacities and actions of the government

<sup>7</sup> Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA), 2006. WFP in cooperation with the Rwandan National Institute of Statistics.

<sup>8</sup> The exchange rate for local currency is about 560 RWF per 1 USD.

<sup>9</sup> Most likely scenario in case of an influx of refugees in Rwanda from the Democratic Republic of Congo, UNCT July 2006.

14. Under the 2002-2006 PRSP, the government supports development to address poverty. Government has been decentralized, and in 2006 administrative districts were reorganized. The 2007-2011 Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy is now being developed.
15. The National Agriculture Policy (March 2004) focuses on increasing arable land, soil conservation, and water management. Local purchases of food aid are preferred, while recognizing that food aid imports are appropriate when there is a food deficit. The National Nutrition Policy (October 2005) includes the reduction of stunting from 45 percent to 30 percent. Nutritional strategies include the promotion of proper child feeding practices, increased community-based nutrition programmes, food fortification, and nutritional support to people living with HIV (PLWHIV) and their families. The National Strategic Objectives for HIV/AIDS 2005-2009 include nutrition as part of a minimum package of services for PLWHIV. Nutritional guidelines for PLWHIV were developed in 2005.
16. The National Social Protection Policy (November 2005) further supports the strengthening of nutritional programmes to protect households, especially children. It advocates design and expansion of the Labour Intensive Initiative (HIMO: Haute Intensité de la Main d'Oeuvre) to support vulnerable households. The Government has initiated safety net provisions for some vulnerable groups, and there is need for further design, consolidation, and expansion.

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

17. USAID supports the FFW programmes of CRS and World Vision. Donors including the European Union support the “Community Development Fund”, which implements public works under the Labour Intensive Initiative (HIMO).
18. Major donors for HIV/AIDS include the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief and the Global Fund. Both affirm the need for nutritional assistance to PLWHIV. The World Bank is reviewing its engagement in the Multi-Country HIV/AIDs Programme for Rwanda.
19. UNHCR has been prevented from delivering provisions to refugees at the accepted standards due to funding constraints. Refugees are encouraged to contribute in sectors such as shelter, so that UNHCR can focus on health, water and education.

**(c) Coordination**

20. A Disaster Management Task Force under the Prime Minister’s Office, coordinates contingency planning together with UN humanitarian organizations, NGOs and the ICRC. Refugee assistance, as well as relief response, is coordinated by the Social Affairs Unit of MINALOC. The Repatriation Commission manages returnee movements to Rwanda. The Ministry of Health (MINISANTE) oversees and coordinates nutritional interventions. The National Aids Council (CNLS: Comité National de Lutte contre le SIDA) under MINISANTE provides overall coordination for HIV/AIDS activities.

### **III. OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE**

21. The main objectives are to:
  - (i) Support recovery of the most vulnerable groups;
  - (ii) Meet the daily food needs of refugees and provide an initial stock of food for returnees;

- (iii) Provide additional relief assistance to identified beneficiaries as required;
- (iv) Build national capacities for monitoring and implementing food security and nutrition systems and interventions as well as supporting the government to develop a global partnership for development.

These objectives are consistent with strategic objectives 1, 2, 3, and 5, and they support Millennium Development Goals 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8.

#### **IV. WFP RESPONSE STRATEGY**

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

22. Rwanda has participated in four regional PRROs since 1999, assisting drought victims, refugees, returnees, and nutritionally vulnerable households. The WFP Country Programme (2004-2007) supports 270,000 primary school students in 300 schools. Refugee and returnee food needs have been largely met, except for a 30 percent reduction in March-May 2005, and a 66 percent reduction in May-September 2005. A Joint Assessment Mission with UNHCR will take place in November 2006. WFP assistance has reclaimed swamps, rehabilitated feeder roads, built terraces, and supported seed production.

##### **(b) Strategy outline**

23. This PRRO will have three main areas of focus:
  - Recovery/Safety Net Programmes: The PRRO will assist food insecure Rwandans through nutritional support to most vulnerable groups, and support livelihoods of most food insecure rural inhabitants by protecting and building productive assets.
  - Refugees and Returnees: The PRRO will continue to provide for direct food requirements of refugees in Rwanda, as well as for repatriation packages to returnees.
  - Relief during shocks: The focus will be protecting the most food insecure as required during periods when normal coping mechanisms are depleted.
24. Nutritious and sufficient food will be provided to government health centres supporting programmes in Maternal Child Health (MCH), therapeutic and supplementary feeding, PMTCT, and ARV therapy. This will support pregnant and lactating women, mothers with children under five, and HIV+ persons receiving ARV therapy. It will provide critical nutritional inputs for development, will reduce transmission to newborn and breast-feeding children, and will lengthen the productive lives of PLWHIV. WFP with UNICEF, and the Ministry of Health, will establish a national nutritional surveillance system. With other UN agencies, WFP will encourage a national iron supplementation campaign to address the high rates of anaemia among women and children.
25. WFP assistance to People Living with HIV (PLWHIV) follows the Declaration of Commitment by the United Nations General Assembly Special Session dedicated to HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) in June 2006, particularly the need to integrate food support into a comprehensive response to HIVAIDs. The HIV component will support prevention, care, and treatment programmes. The Joint UN HIV Programme 2006-2007 for PMTCT and ART will demonstrate the advantages of food assistance.
26. Recovery activities supporting livelihoods will be provided to the most vulnerable households in the most food insecure rural areas. This includes community based productive asset construction/rehabilitation using food as an incentive. Labour-intensive interventions include terracing and erosion control measures to augment water retention and decrease soil erosion, swamp and marshland reclamation to increase cultivable land, and road repair to improve rural access. Gender targets will be included in agreements with implementing partners. These include that women must act as either presidents or vice-presidents in local committees of which at least 50 percent of beneficiaries are women. Work assignments and workloads must be gender appropriate. Programme design will include appropriate community participation to ensure that assets constructed are preferred, valued and owned by the community, and that ongoing benefits

from the resulting assets are appropriately and equitably shared. Activities will need to be supervised by technically competent staff. The timing of activities will recognize the seasonal nature of vulnerability, and will avoid competition with other productive work.

27. Refugees require a full ration, as there are no prospects for refugee self-reliance in Rwanda. Repatriations to Democratic Republic of Congo are unlikely to exceed 20,000 over the next two years. If the situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo results in additional refugees, WFP will use the relief provisions of the PRRO, including budget revisions as necessary.
28. Relief support will be provided as required. The most likely shock is an inadequate harvest from variable rainfall. With large or multiple shocks, traditional coping mechanisms including reduced food consumption, loans, labour migration, and sale of animals, are often depleted. Without assistance, people then resort to destructive coping mechanisms, such as the sale of household items including roofing and doors, and productive assets including milk cows, tools, and equipment. In close cooperation with the government, WFP will provide assistance in appropriate seasons to households to prevent destructive coping mechanisms, thus enabling food insecure households to resume their normal life as soon as possible. To the extent that technical and managerial capacities allow, such additional assistance will be delivered through an expansion of appropriately simple community asset creating activities using food for work, or through nutrition centers. If this is not feasible, targeted free distributions will be used.
29. In the event of a large shock that produces more refugees or increased food insecurity in Rwanda, WFP will request additional resources for emergency assistance.
30. Regarding markets, WFP with other stakeholders will annually survey marketable surpluses of food, and will encourage local purchases as appropriate. WFP will target food aid geographically to most vulnerable households, using food aid primarily in areas that have food shortages and inadequate access to markets. WFP will monitor any sale of food aid in local markets and will review, and if necessary, suspend assistance to any programme where excessive proportions of aid are sold. WFP will identify, monitor, and analyse situations where cash assistance would be both preferred and available. This analysis would take into account targeting issues, differences in preference and utilization at household level, the capacities of the government, community and implementation partner to manage cash, and the impact on markets and access.

### **(c) Exit strategy**

31. If the 2006 election in Democratic Republic of Congo results in stability in North and South Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo refugees will repatriate, although this is likely to take longer than the term of this operation.
32. HIV interventions will be carried out as a part of the pilot Joint UN Programme for HIV in Rwanda 2006-2007. The agencies will consolidate activities wherever possible to maintain interventions at a high standard and a limited number. Such examples of best practice can then be adopted and expanded by other government partners.
33. The Government of Rwanda is formulating the 2007-2011 Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy and a social protection policy. If economic development continues at the recent pace, the need for food aid is expected to decline as incomes and agricultural production rise, provided that benefits accrue to lower income groups. WFP will actively assess and support opportunities to phase down food-based interventions, as beneficiaries become less vulnerable, and as beneficiaries gain access to appropriate cash based interventions.

## **V. BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING<sup>10</sup>**

34. While food insecurity is present in all food economy zones, the highest proportions are in Bugesera (40 percent food insecure), Crete du Nil (37 percent), Lake Shore (37 percent), Eastern Curve (33 percent), the Southern Plateau (34 percent), and Central Plateau (28 percent). These six

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<sup>10</sup> All statistics in this section are from the WFP 2006 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment, unless otherwise indicated.

zones total 70 percent of Rwanda's 2.1 million food insecure. Recovery food aid assistance will be targeted geographically to these six food economy zones (see map in annex 1C).

35. Similarly, food insecurity is present among all livelihood groups but some groups are more prone to food insecurity. Priority groups include agriculturalists (33 percent food insecure) with no alternative source of income, and agro-labourers (43 percent), whose work opportunities are related to on-farm employment. Marginal livelihoods<sup>11</sup> also have a high proportion of food insecure (34 percent). Nationally, these three livelihood groups total 1.7 million, representing 83 percent of the 2.1 million food insecure in Rwanda. Recovery food assistance will be targeted to these groups.
36. Every household identified in each of the three most food insecure livelihood groups has at least one of the following characteristics: female headed, elderly headed, access to less than 0.10 ha land for cultivation, or low income. These criteria will be applied in local partner identification of appropriate beneficiaries for recovery interventions.
37. **Geographic, Livelihoods, and Risk Factor Targeting Summary Table:** This table summarizes the number of people in each livelihood, in each priority food economy zone, that have at least two risk factors for food insecurity.

	East Curve	Buge-sera	Crete du Nil	Lake Shore	Central Plateau	South Plateau	Total FEZ	Total Rwanda
Agriculturalists Food Insecure	12,500	19,000	403,000	86,500	106,500	58,500	686,000	975,000
Agro-labourers Food Insecure	12,500	46,000	163,000	44,500	115,000	55,500	436,500	651,000
Marginal Food Insecure	0	5,500	38,500	0	13,500	5,500	63,000	85,000
Total Priority Livelihoods	25,000	70,500	604,500	131,000	235,000	119,500	1,185,500	1,711,000
Total Priority Livelihoods with at least 2 risk factors	7,000	22,500	328,000	49,500	118,000	64,000	589,000	830,500

38. Community leaders in public meetings will apply these priority livelihoods and risk factor criteria to select beneficiaries of food for work. These public meetings will include local authorities, the cooperating partner, and WFP field staff. This process will ensure that appropriate people are given opportunity to participate.
39. Nutrition activities will be provided through nutrition centers selected jointly with MINISANTE. The criteria used are the priority food economy zones, adequate infrastructure, prevalence of malnutrition in the area based on the figures provided by the staff of health centers, availability of qualified staff, and distance from one center to another.
40. Cooperating Partners will select beneficiaries for PMTCT and ART programmes who are seropositive, and who meet the food insecurity criteria developed in the National Nutrition Guidelines for PLWHIV. The sites of intervention will be identified jointly by UN agencies on the basis of geographical targeting using food security and HIV prevalence rates. In addition, sites providing off-site services to refugee camps will also be prioritised.
41. Congolese refugees are hosted in three main camps in Gihembe (Northern Province, Gicumbi District), Nyabiheke (Eastern Province, Gatsibo District) and Kiziba (Western Province, Karongi District). Land and financial constraints have hampered the extension of Nyabiheke camp and

<sup>11</sup> This group is made up of three sub-groups: (1) those mainly dependent on aid, (2) those dependent on hunting and gathering, and (3) those reliant on money transfers and "unspecified activities."

some 1,300 Congolese refugees are still hosted in Nkamira transit center near Rubavu in Western Province. Burundian refugees are hosted in Kigeme camp in Southern Province, Nyamagabe District.

**Beneficiaries per year:**

	<b>Beneficiaries - 2007</b>			<b>Beneficiaries - 2008</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
Recovery:						
- Nutrition	28,520	12,480	41,000	24,980	11,520	36,500
- HIV / AIDS	9,000	6,000	15,000	9,000	6,000	15,000
- Food for work	70,000	65,000	135,000	57,000	53,000	110,000
- Food for training	1,560	1,440	3,000	1,040	960	2,000
Refugees	23,400	21,600	45,000	18,200	16,800	35,000
Returnees	5,200	4,800	10,000	5,200	4,800	10,000
Relief	23,400	21,600	45,000	20,800	19,200	40,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>161,080</b>	<b>132,920</b>	<b>294,000</b>	<b>136,220</b>	<b>112,280</b>	<b>248,500</b>

## VI. NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS

42. Diversification of the diet is limited, with high consumption of tubers, and low consumption in animal protein or vegetables. Breast feeding practices are generally good, although practices deteriorate when complementary foods are introduced.
43. The proposed rations will fulfil three main objectives:
  - To provide minimum protein-energy and micronutrient requirements;
  - To reward appropriate changes in behaviour;
  - To provide an income transfer to labour intensive interventions that create assets.
44. Therapeutic feeding occurs during the second stage of recovery when F-100 is replaced by porridge prepared twice a day<sup>12</sup>. Supplementary rations are supplied to malnourished children under five years. MCH ration is provided to pregnant and lactating mothers attending health care services for the last three months of pregnancy and the first six months of breast feeding.
45. Beneficiaries in ARV therapy will receive a high-energy ration for the first six months of treatment to improve adherence. PMTCT beneficiaries will receive food from the last trimester of pregnancy and for twelve months after delivery to encourage mothers to stop breastfeeding after the first six months and to have the child tested for HIV.
46. Beneficiaries for FFT in boarding facilities will receive prepared meals providing the recommended daily requirements. Beneficiaries in vocational, life skills and other types of training will be given a family dry ration corresponding to the opportunity cost for days of participation. Participants in FFW projects will receive a family ration whose market value will be comparable to wages paid to participants in government led HIMO type projects amounting to 27 US\$ per month.
47. Refugees and returnees will receive a ration that will provide minimum protein-energy and micronutrient requirements. Refugees in camps will receive a monthly distribution. Returnees will receive a three months ration just before being transported to their home communities.

**Total Requirements by Activity (in Metric Ton):**

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<sup>12</sup> MSF guidelines, 2000.



Activity	CSB	Maize	MML	Oil	Pulses	Salt	Sugar	Total
<b>Recovery:</b>								
- Nutrition	1,784	0	48	197	28	2	148	2,207
- HIV / AIDS	216	634	1,440	74	632	22	22	3,040
- Food for work	0	14,685	0	1,058	7,365	0	0	23,108
- Food for training	18	180	0	5	45	2	0	250
Refugees	1,168	11,680	0	292	2,921	146	0	16,207
Returnees	72	720		18	180	10	0	1,000
Relief	204	2,040	0	75	510	26	0	2,855
<b>Total:</b>	<b>3,462</b>	<b>29,939</b>	<b>1,488</b>	<b>1,719</b>	<b>11,681</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>48,667</b>

#### Ration scales

Activity	Cereal Grams	Pulses Grams	Oil	CSB Grams	Sugar Grams	Salt Grams	Energy KCal
Refugee / Returnees / FFT / HIV/AIDS ARV/ Relief	400	100	10	40		5	2,139
FFW	333	167	24				1,984
Therapeutic – twice daily			120	480	90		3,250
Caregivers Therapeutic	200	120	10			5	1,220
Supp Feeding / MCH			20	200	15		989
HIV AIDS PMTCT	150	100	15	20	12		1,139

## VII. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

48. At the national level, WFP's government counterparts include MINALOC, MINAGRI and MINISANTE.
49. Nutrition activities will be implemented through MINISANTE to support Government district level health clinics with nutrition centers, Maternal Child Health (MCH) programmes, and PMTCT and ARV support. Therapeutic feeding is provided in district hospitals.
50. HIV/AIDS activities will be implemented by Cooperating Partners (CP) authorised by MINISANTE to provide support in each district. CPs will provide appropriate medical treatment, counselling, and training on nutrition and HIV. WFP will deliver food to the sites. The CP will store and distribute the food to beneficiaries. WFP will advocate that nutrition and nutrition training be included in the "minimum package" of services provided to PLWHIV, and that health service professionals receive adequate training on nutrition as per the National Nutrition Guidelines for PLWHIV.
51. In food for work and livelihood support, project proposals are assessed by WFP through field visits and discussions with potential implementation partners, including local or international NGOs, local associations, and decentralised administrative units. Responsibilities will be agreed with each partner in the Letter of Understanding (LOU). Partner responsibilities include documentation of proposal, beneficiary selection with at least 50 percent being women, management of the implementation, provision of competent technical support, food distribution and reporting. Local planning includes community meetings with local partners and implementation includes two committees where women must be either the President or Deputy. The Food Distribution Committee manages distribution ensuring that at least 50 percent are women and that distributions

follow agreed beneficiary selection criteria. The Asset Management Committee oversees construction and maintenance of assets and is responsible to ensure that there is equitable access to the longer-term benefits of those productive assets. WFP support to local communities and partners will include training in planning and technical standards and the provision of appropriate inputs including tools, equipment and technical support. Local logistics arrangements include WFP delivery of food from Kigali or Butare warehouses to partners' local warehouses several days before each month's scheduled distribution. WFP delivers food commodities on the basis of progress reports.

52. For refugee operations, WFP provides food on the basis of needs as determined between WFP and UNHCR. UNHCR advises the monthly requirements based on the PROGRES refugee database. WFP delivers food monthly to refugee camps; food is then directly distributed to refugees under the tripartite agreement with UNHCR, MINALOC and WFP. WFP has overall responsibility for distribution to beneficiaries. MINALOC is represented within each camp, and together with WFP, arranges and manages monthly food distributions. At each distribution, beneficiary lists provided by UNHCR are used by MINALOC and WFP. Food ration cards are issued in the names of female representatives of households. Food deliveries for therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes are made every two months to UNHCR-contracted implementing partners within each camp. WFP conducts visits to a sample of beneficiary homes in camps, and reviews sale of food on markets in areas surrounding the camps.
53. Relief operations will be implemented in close cooperation with MINALOC. Emergency assessment surveys in affected districts will be undertaken jointly with the government bodies including the National Institute of Statistics. Surveys will be implemented in consultation with partners, community representatives and households at the local level. Beneficiary selection criteria identifying those who have exhausted their normal coping strategies will be communicated by MINALOC to local level authorities, who will provide this information to district, sector, and cell.<sup>13</sup> WFP with MINALOC then advises what resources are available to address needs. Authorities in each cell select beneficiaries, including in most cases verification through a public meeting. WFP delivers food to each distribution site of the cell, where local authorities complete the distribution. WFP monitors these distributions.
54. Provided markets and resources permit, food aid will be procured locally or regionally. Experience indicates that limited cereal and bean purchases are possible in Rwanda; WFP will continue to review marketable surpluses. Milling of cereals will be part of the food procurement contract. The WFP Kampala Regional Office will manage regional purchases. When local food purchases are not possible, WFP will import in-kind contributions or purchase food from international markets. The main ports will be Dar-es-Salaam and Mombasa, utilizing railroad and truck transport to achieve cost-effective and timely deliveries. Commodity movements will continue to be tracked with WFP's COMPAS system.

## **VIII. PERFORMANCE MONITORING**

55. The logical framework matrix (attached, as Annex 2) shows the results chain as well as indicators for measuring results. A monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan based on this framework will be prepared and used for result-oriented reporting by cooperating partners and field staff. WFP staff and implementing partners will receive related required training throughout the project cycle.
56. The M&E system will include a data processing and reporting software application, which produces standard reports for measuring progress against targets. These reports will be used in programme operations management and in reporting on results in the annual Standard Project Report.

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<sup>13</sup> The decentralization process is complete. However, the government is working on building required capacities, including transferring staff, and recruiting staff for the remaining vacant positions. There are six levels: national, provincial, district, sector, cell and village.

57. Vulnerability monitoring and rapid assessments will provide information on changes in the vulnerability and coping mechanisms of beneficiaries. In refugee operations, the Joint Assessment Mission will provide a baseline for monitoring changes in beneficiary livelihoods and the impact of food aid. Beneficiary Contact Monitoring (BCM) will be undertaken periodically. Gender analysis will be part of all periodic reports. UN agencies are committed to undertaking studies on the quality of care at PMCT and ART sites receiving joint UN support.
58. Nutritional data on malnourished children will be collected at nutrition centres, and analysed to provide guidance for adjusting assistance provided. Regular consistent nutritional information will be provided when the joint nutritional surveillance system as established by MINISANTE, WFP and UNICEF becomes fully operational.

## **IX. RISK ASSESSMENT AND CONTINGENCY PLANNING**

### **Risk assessment**

59. The success of the operation will depend on adequate resources being available throughout the implementation period. Pipeline breaks especially for refugee assistance would endanger the nutritional status of refugee population totally dependent on external food assistance.
60. Unless supplementary resources are provided, refugee flows into Rwanda from Democratic Republic of Congo or Burundi would decrease resources for Rwanda's most food insecure population.
61. A volcanic eruption in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo is another risk. If Mount Nyiragongo erupts, up to 300,000 Goma town residents could flee into Gisenyi town.

### **Contingency Planning**

62. Contingency plans for Rwanda will be updated through interagency planning and preparedness activities, maintaining a sufficient level of preparedness and capacity to respond.

## **X. SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS**

63. Security in Rwanda is stable, with most areas in security phase 0. The border areas with Democratic Republic of Congo (Western Province) and Uganda are in the security Phase 1.
64. The WFP country office and its three Sub-Offices are fully compliant with Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS). All WFP staff and vehicles are equipped with radios and other communication devices. The UN Security Plan including evacuation procedures has been updated.

## **XI. RECOMMENDATIONS**

65. The Executive Director is requested to approve this PRRO, which is designed to benefit an estimated 294,000 beneficiaries in 2007, and 248,500 beneficiaries in 2008. The total cost to WFP will be US\$ 36,309,854 with a food value of US\$ 13,642,846.

**APPROVAL (signature and date)**

.....

Date: .....

James Morris

Executive Director

## ANNEX IA

### WFP PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN

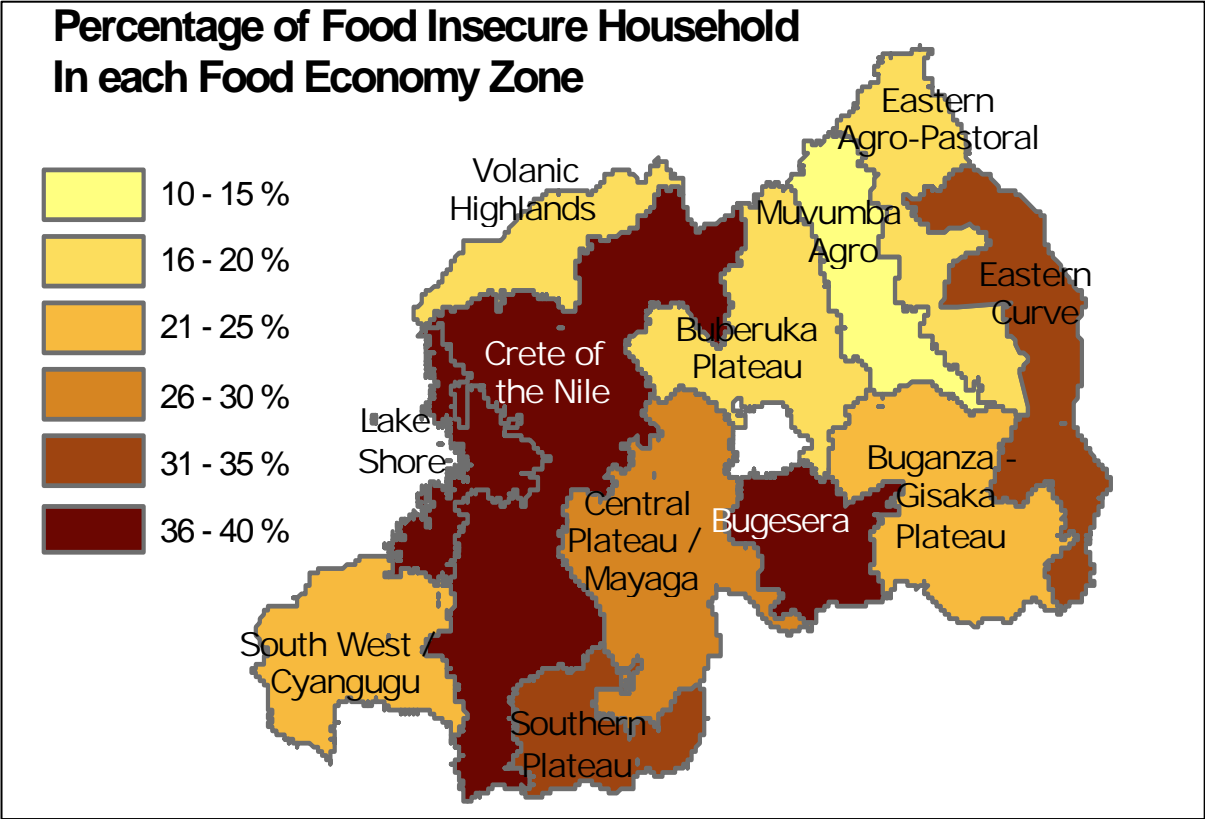
	Quantity (mt)	Average cost (US\$) per mt	Value (US \$)
<b>COSTS</b>			
<b>A. Direct operational costs</b>			
Cereals <sup>14</sup>	31,427	206	6,473,962
Pulses	11,681	392	4,578,952
Vegetable Oil	1,719	800	1,375,200
Corn Soya Blend (CSB)	3,462	316	1,093,992
Sugar	170	490	83,300
Salt	208	180	37,440

<sup>14</sup> This is a notional food basket used for budgeting and approval purposes. The precise mix and actual quantities of commodities to be supplied to the project, as in all WFP-assisted projects, may vary over time depending on the availability of commodities to WFP and domestically within the recipient country.

**ANNEX 1C: MAP SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF FOOD INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS IN EACH FOOD ECONOMY ZONE**

(Source: CFSVA draft report).

**Annex IC**



## ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ART	Antiretroviral Treatment
ARV	Antiretroviral
BCM	Beneficiary Contact Monitoring
CDF	Community Development Fund
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis
CNLS	Comité National de Lutte contre le SIDA
CP	Cooperating Partners
COMPAS	Commodity Movement, Processing and Analysis System
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DMTF	Disaster Management Task Force
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ECW	Enhanced Commitments to Women
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEZ	Food Economy Zone
FFW	Food For Work
FNL	Forces Nationales de Liberation/ National Liberation Forces
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IRA	Immediate Response Account
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
MCH	Maternal Child Health
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government, Good Governance, Community Development and Social Affairs
MINEDUC	Ministry of Education
MINISANTE	Ministry of Health
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontière
NGO	Non Government Organization
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PLHIV	People living with HIV
PMTCT	Preventing Mother-to-Child Transmission
PROGRES	UNHCR's Refugee Database
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
ROC	Republic of Congo
RWF	Rwanda Franc
SENAC	Strengthening Emergency Need Assessment Capacity
UNCT	UN Country Team
UNDAF	UN Development Assistance Framework
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
WFP	World Food Programme

<b>Project Type:</b>	<b>PRRO</b>
<b>Recipient Country:</b>	<b>RWANDA</b>
<b>Project Number:</b>	<b>10531.0</b>
<b>Duration (months):</b>	<b>24.0</b>
<b>Start Date:</b>	01-Jan-2007
<b>End Date:</b>	31-Dec-2008

*Total US\$*

<b>DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS (DOC)</b>	<b>\$ 28,713,645</b>
<b>DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS (DSC)</b>	<b>\$ 5,220,798</b>
<b>TOTAL WFP DIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>\$ 33,934,443</b>
<b>INDIRECT SUPPORT COSTS (ISC) 7%</b>	<b>\$ 2,375,411</b>
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>	<b>\$ 36,309,854</b>

<b>Cost Category</b>	<b>Tonnage</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Commodity</b>		
Cereals (Maize grain)	29,939	\$ 5,987,800
Cereals (maize Meal)	1,488	\$ 486,162
Pulses	11,681	\$ 4,578,952
Vegetable Oil	1,719	\$ 1,375,200
CSB	3,462	\$ 1,093,992
Sugar	170	\$ 83,300
Salt	208	\$ 37,440
<b>Total Commodities</b>	<b>48,667</b>	<b>\$ 13,642,846</b>
<b>External Transport</b>		<b>\$ 6,250,789</b>
ITSH		\$ 2,134,097
Overland		\$ 6,250,412
<b>LTSH</b>		<b>\$ 8,384,509</b>
<b>ODOC</b>		<b>\$ 435,500</b>

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.

	Cost per mt (US\$)	Component A : Relief (Livelihood protection activities during shocks)			Component B : Refugees & Returnees		Component C: Recovery (Safety net programmes)		TOTAL
		Total Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)
Commodities									
Cereals (Maize grain)	200.00	29,939	\$ 408,000	2,040	\$ 2,480,000	12,400	\$ 3,099,800	15,499	\$ 5,987,800
Cereals (maize Meal)	326.72	1,488	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 486,162	1,488	\$ 486,162
Pulses	392.00	11,681	\$ 199,920	510	\$ 1,215,592	3,101	\$ 3,163,440	8,070	\$ 4,578,952
Vegetable Oil	800.00	1,719	\$ 60,000	75	\$ 248,000	310	\$ 1,067,200	1,334	\$ 1,375,200
CSB	316.00	3,462	\$ 64,464	204	\$ 391,840	1,240	\$ 637,688	2,018	\$ 1,093,992
Sugar	490.00	170	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 83,300	170	\$ 83,300
Salt	180.00	208	\$ 4,680	26	\$ 28,080	156	\$ 4,680	26	\$ 37,440
0	#DIV/0!	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
0	#DIV/0!	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Total Commodities		48,667	\$ 737,064	2,855	\$ 4,363,512	17,207	\$ 8,542,270	28,605	\$ 13,642,846

Total External Transport	Overall Rate	
	128.44	\$ 6,250,789

LTSH		
542110 - Port Operations Costs		\$ 711,822
542120 - Landside Transport		\$ 5,747,753
542130 - Air Transport		\$ -
542140 - Transshipment Point Costs		\$ 571,036
542150 - EDP Operations	Overall Rate	\$ 57,501
542160 - Distribution Costs	ITSH 43.85	\$ 1,296,397
542170 - Other LTSH Costs	OVERLAND 128.43	\$ -
Total LTSH	172.28	\$ 8,384,509

DSC	Overall Rate	
Total DSC	107.28	\$ 5,220,798

ODOC	Overall Rate	
Total ODOC	8.95	\$ 435,500

**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.



	Cost per mt (US\$)	Year 1(2007)	Component A : Relief (Livelihood protection activities during shocks)		Component B : Refugees & Returnees		Component C: Recovery (Safety net programmes)		TOTAL
		Total Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)
Commodities									
Cereals (Maize grain)	200.00	16,527	\$ 216,000.00	1,080.00	\$ 1,386,000.00	6,930.00	\$ 1,703,400.00	8,517.00	\$ 3,305,400
Cereals (maize Meal)	326.72	744	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 243,081.17	744.00	\$ 243,081
Pulses	392.00	6,418	\$ 105,840.00	270.00	\$ 679,336.00	1,733.00	\$ 1,730,680.00	4,415.00	\$ 2,515,856
Vegetable Oil	800.00	927	\$ 21,600.00	27.00	\$ 138,400.00	173.00	\$ 581,600.00	727.00	\$ 741,600
CSB	316.00	1,866	\$ 34,128.00	108.00	\$ 218,988.00	693.00	\$ 336,540.00	1,065.00	\$ 589,656
Sugar	490.00	89	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 43,610.00	89.00	\$ 43,610
Salt	180.00	114	\$ 2,520.00	14.00	\$ 15,660.00	87.00	\$ 2,340.00	13.00	\$ 20,520
-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Total Commodities		26,685.00	\$ 380,088	1,499.00	\$ 2,438,384	9,616.00	\$ 4,641,251	15,570.00	\$ 7,459,723

Total External Transport	Annual Rate	Year 1
	128.44	\$ 3,427,421.40

LTSH	Year 1
542110 - Port Operations Costs	\$ 390,304.93
542120 - Landside Transport	\$ 3,151,597.36
542130 - Air Transport	\$ -
542140 - Transshipment Point Costs	\$ 313,109.41
542150 - EDP Operations	\$ 31,528.84
542160 - Distribution Costs	\$ 710,838.02
542170 - Other LTSH Costs	\$ -
Total LTSH	\$ 4,597,379

DSC	Annual Rate	Year 1
Total DSC	101.60	\$ 2,711,129

ODOC	Annual Rate	Year 1
Total ODOC	9.26	\$ 247,000

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.

	Cost per mt (US\$)	Year 2 (2008)	Component A : Relief (Livelihood protection activities during shocks)		Component B : Refugees & Returnees		Component C: Recovery (Safety net programmes)		TOTAL
		Total Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)
<i>Commodities</i>									
<i>Cereals (Maize grain)</i>	200.00	13,412	\$ 192,000.00	960.00	\$ 1,094,000.00	5,470.00	\$ 1,396,400.00	6,982.00	\$ 2,682,400
<i>Cereals (maize Meal)</i>	326.72	744	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 243,081.17	744.00	\$ 243,081
<i>Pulses</i>	392.00	5,263	\$ 94,080.00	240.00	\$ 536,256.00	1,368.00	\$ 1,432,760.00	3,655.00	\$ 2,063,096
<i>Vegetable Oil</i>	800.00	792	\$ 38,400.00	48.00	\$ 109,600.00	137.00	\$ 485,600.00	607.00	\$ 633,600
<i>CSB</i>	316.00	1,596	\$ 30,336.00	96.00	\$ 172,852.00	547.00	\$ 301,148.00	953.00	\$ 504,336
<i>Sugar</i>	490.00	81	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 39,690.00	81.00	\$ 39,690
<i>Salt</i>	180.00	94	\$ 2,160.00	12.00	\$ 12,420.00	69.00	\$ 2,340.00	13.00	\$ 16,920
	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
<b>Total Commodities</b>		<b>21,982</b>	<b>\$ 356,976</b>	<b>1,356.00</b>	<b>\$ 1,925,128</b>	<b>7,591.00</b>	<b>\$ 3,901,019</b>	<b>13,035.00</b>	<b>\$ 6,183,123</b>

Total External Transport	Annual Rate	Year 2
	128.44	\$ 2,823,368.08

LTSH	Year 2
542110 - Port Operations Costs	\$ 321,517.07
542120 - Landside Transport	\$ 2,596,155.64
542130 - Air Transport	\$ -
542140 - Transshipment Point Costs	\$ 257,926.59
542150 - EDP Operations	\$ 25,972.16
542160 - Distribution Costs	\$ 585,558.98
542170 - Other LTSH Costs	\$ -
<b>Total LTSH</b>	<b>\$ 3,787,130</b>

DSC	Annual Rate	Year 2
<b>Total DSC</b>	<b>114.17</b>	<b>\$ 2,509,669</b>

ODOC	Annual Rate	Year 2
<b>Total ODOC</b>	<b>8.58</b>	<b>\$ 188,500</b>

**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	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		(mt)	(US\$)	(mt)	(US\$)	(mt)	(US\$)	(mt)	(US\$)
Cereals		-	\$ -		\$ -		\$ -		\$ -
Pulses		-	\$ -		\$ -		\$ -		\$ -
Vegetable Oil		-	\$ -		\$ -		\$ -		\$ -
Salt		-	\$ -		\$ -		\$ -		\$ -
CSB		-	\$ -		\$ -		\$ -		\$ -
Sugar		-	\$ -		\$ -		\$ -		\$ -
		-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
		-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
		-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Total Commodities		-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -

Total External Transport	Annual Rate	Year 3
	#DIV/0!	

LTSH	Year 3
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 3
Total DSC		\$ -

ODOC	Annual Rate	Year 3
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.

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\$)
Cereals		-	\$ -		\$ -		\$ -		\$ -
Pulses		-	\$ -		\$ -		\$ -		\$ -
Vegetable Oil		-	\$ -		\$ -		\$ -		\$ -
Salt		-	\$ -		\$ -		\$ -		\$ -
CSB		-	\$ -		\$ -		\$ -		\$ -
Sugar		-	\$ -		\$ -		\$ -		\$ -
	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
<b>Total Commodities</b>		-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -

Total External Transport	Annual Rate	Year 4
	#DIV/0!	\$ -

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	
<b>Total LTSH</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

DSC	Annual Rate	Year 4
<b>Total DSC</b>		<b>\$ -</b>

ODOC	Annual Rate	Year 4
<b>Total ODOC</b>		<b>\$ -</b>

**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.

## I. Plan Overview

Explain the project budget plan within the context of the country and regional situations in general and in relation to the budgets of other WFP projects in the country and region.

The current budget will address food needs for 294,000 vulnerable people for the year 2007 and 248,500 people for the year 2008.

This represents 32% of the most vulnerable people as revealed in the CFSVA conducted in the whole country in April 2006. This PRRO will complement

other WFP interventions in the country namely the Country Programme which is catering for 299,350 beneficiaries in primary schools and HIV/AIDS affected households

## II. Direct Operational Costs

1. Explain commodity requirements in terms of rations multiplied by the number of beneficiaries multiplied by project duration.

2. Make a table (example below) to present gross and net commodity requirements if relevant to demonstrate where you have any resource balance of commodities.

Activity	csb	maize	MML	oil	pulses	Salt	Sugar
Family members of HIV/ AIDS-ART	40		400	10	100	5	
food for training	40	400		10	100	5	
Food for work		333		24	167		
GFD - Rwandans - Relief	40	400		15	100	5	
HIVAIDS ART	40	400		10	100	5	
HIVAIDS PMTCT	20	150		15	100		12
MCH	200			20			15
Refugees feeding	40	400		10	100	5	
Returnee Package	40	400		10	100	5	
Supplementary Feeding <60 mths	200			20			15
Therapeutic Feeding	480			120			90
Therapeutic Feeding - caregivers			200	10	120	5	

### Beneficiaries per year:

Activity	Beneficiaries - 2007			Beneficiaries - 2008		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Recovery:						
- Nutrition	28,520	12,480	41,000	24,980	11,520	36,500
- HIV / AIDS	9,000	6,000	15,000	9,000	6,000	15,000
- Food for work	70,000	65,000	135,000	57,000	53,000	110,000
- Food for training	1,560	1,440	3,000	1,040	960	2,000
Refugees	23,400	21,600	45,000	18,200	16,800	35,000
Returnees	5,200	4,800	10,000	5,200	4,800	10,000
Relief	23,400	21,600	45,000	20,800	19,200	40,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>161,080</b>	<b>132,920</b>	<b>294,000</b>	<b>136,220</b>	<b>112,280</b>	<b>248,500</b>

## FOOD REQUIREMENT PER YEAR

### YEAR 2007

Component	Activity	csb	maize	MML	oil	pulses	Salt	Sugar	Grand Total
Component A: Relief	GFD - Rwandans - Relief	108	1,080		27	270	14		1,499
<b>Component A: Relief Total</b>		<b>108</b>	<b>1,080</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>14</b>		<b>1,499</b>
Component B :	Refugees feeding	657	6,570		164	1,643	82		9,116
Refugees/Returnees	Returnee Package	36	360		9	90	5		500
<b>Component B : Refugees/Returnees Total</b>		<b>693</b>	<b>6,930</b>		<b>173</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>87</b>		<b>9,616</b>
Component C: Recovery	Family members of HIV/ AIDS-ART	72		720	18	180	9		999
	food for training	11	108		3	27	1		150
	Food for work		8,092		583	4,058			12,733
	HIV/AIDS - IGA (ex-CP)	-	-		-	-			-
	HIVAIDS ART	18	180		5	45	2		250
	HIVAIDS PMTCT	18	137		14	91		11	271
	MCH	360			36			27	423
	Supplementary Feeding <60 mths	528			53			40	621
	Therapeutic Feeding	58	-		14	-		11	83
	Therapeutic Feeding - caregivers			24	1	14	1		40
<b>Component C: Recovery Total</b>		<b>1,065</b>	<b>8,517</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>4,415</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>15,570</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,866</b>	<b>16,527</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>6,418</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>26,685</b>

### YEAR 2008

Component	Activity	csb	maize	MML	oil	pulses	Salt	Sugar	Grand Total
Component A: Relief	GFD - Rwandans - Relief	96	960		48	240	12		1,356
<b>Component A: Relief Total</b>		<b>96</b>	<b>960</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>1,356</b>
Component B : Refugees/Returnees	Refugees feeding	511	5,110		128	1,278	64		7,091
	Returnee Package	36	360		9	90	5		500
<b>Component B : Refugees/Returnees Total</b>		<b>547</b>	<b>5,470</b>		<b>137</b>	<b>1,368</b>	<b>69</b>		<b>7,591</b>
Component C: Recovery	Family members of HIV/ AIDS-ART	72		720	18	180	9	-	999
	food for training	7	72		2	18	1	-	100
	Food for work		6,593		475	3,307			10,375
	HIV/AIDS - IGA (ex-CP)	-	-		-	-			-
	HIVAIDS ART	18	180		5	45	2		250
	HIVAIDS PMTCT	18	137		14	91		11	271
	MCH	300			30			23	353
	Supplementary Feeding <60 mths	480			48			36	564
	Therapeutic Feeding	58	-		14	-		11	83
	Therapeutic Feeding - caregivers			24	1	14	1		40
<b>Component C: Recovery Total</b>		<b>953</b>	<b>6,982</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>3,655</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>13,035</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,596</b>	<b>13,412</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>5,263</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>21,982</b>
<b>Total for 2007 and 2008</b>		<b>3,462</b>	<b>29,939</b>	<b>1,488</b>	<b>1,719</b>	<b>11,681</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>48,667</b>

3. List gross and net funding requirements if relevant for any cost categories within DOC where you have any resource balance of funds.

4. State where you planned your budget using standard costs. If you used other costs, state where and explain the reasons and the origin of the planned costs.

5. Explain any government contribution and/or IP cost sharing and how and where the budget totals were thus decreased

within DOC.

6. Justify specific quantities and costs as required, particularly the number and cost of staff, vehicles and computer resourced as ODOC.

The provision for ODOC in this project will be used for vehicle maintenance for the coordination from government side, . incentives for members of the coordination unit, local consultant who will be part of any evaluation

Non-food items to support FFW projects is one of items planned. ICT equipment will be provided to line ministries at the local level.

7. Travel expenditures should be clearly explained and justified: the number, purpose and destinations of all missions should be detailed.

A provision of 28,500 US\$ was made for the entire project life for travels for both joint and independent missions from the government and other cooperating partners.

Field visits to different project activity sites will be required and most of the time overnight stays in the field will be the approach to make indepth monitoring and evaluation.

Three line ministries are involved in this plan and some other key cooperating partners.

9. If your ODOC are not equally distributed over the life of the project (for example, if your worksheets show that you require your NFIs or funds all at once at the beginning of the project), explain why.

The budget of ODOC for the year 2007 is higher than the one of the year 2008 by 48,500 US\$. The reason for this is due to the fact that more NFIs will be required during the year 2007 than 2008. The NFI will be supporting FFW projects. The other difference is in the budget line of other tools, material and equipment which is there to cater for tools and materials for Government partners and more procurement and delivery of items is planned in 2007 than 2008

10. Explain if you are expecting any income from cost recovery (such air passenger services within a SO).

### III. Direct Support Costs

1. List gross and net funding requirements if relevant in DSC where you have any resource balance of funds.

2. Explain any cost sharing or Trust Funds Projects (like JPO posts) that lowered budget totals for DSC.

3. Justify specific quantities and costs as required, particularly the number and cost of staff, vehicles and computer equipment.

Where appropriate, justify costs by explaining expected output. State total number of vehicles currently at CO resourced as DSC.

**Staffing :** 6 international staff will be working in Rwanda and 7 others in Dar-Es-Salaam and Mombassa on cost sharing between other countries using the two ports

2 NOs: 2 HoSO in Ngoma and Huye Sub offices with a total cost for two years of 128,000 US\$

General Services: 56 staff members : Total cost for two years is 1,224,000 US\$

1 head of drivers, 1 admin clerk, 1 commun. Technician, 5 data clerks (prog+log), 1 data clerk/ procurement, 19 drivers,

7 Field Monitors, 1 Finance Clerk, 1 HR clerk, 1 ICT assistant, 1 Log Assistant/QC, 1 log transport&assistant/Dispatch

3 logistics assistant, 1 proc. Ass, 5 Prog Ass. 1 registry clerk, 5 Staff Assistant, 1 Whouse Manager

Both international staff and national staff costs were calculated on a standard cost except 7 logistics Officers in Mombassa, Daresalaam ports as well

as in Kigoma, Isaka and Kampala whose costs is shared between other countries using the ports and Rwanda share for two years will be a total of 133,258 US\$

**Vehicles:** 7 vehicles (Landcruisers) are planned for purchase for this PRRO. Currently, the Country office got 36 vehicles out of which 27 vehicles are more than 6 years old and/or more than 100,000 km. The 7 new vehicles will replace very old ones which will be disposed of soon.

**Computers, ICT related items and Electricity ( total amount is 150,000 US \$ : 100,000 US\$ for 2007 and 50,000 US\$ for 2008) detailed plan below**

Item no	Description	Cost	Comments
1	ISP as a backup connectivity solution in Kigali office	30,000	Yearly charges= 15,000 - FoodSat only available, no backup in

2	Training on basics of Fiber optic and maintenance	3,000	rather than SLA with contractor
3	Upgrade of FoodSat connectivity	30,000	Yearly charges = 21,700 - The Kigali office load has exceeded the existing class
4	Workstations upgrade	12,000	plete and broken down computers
5	WFP standard telephone software (Stella Nova)	5,000	Teleware, the software we currently use in the office is not supported any more as the owner company went into bankrupt many years
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>80,000</b>	

4. Explain the need for any security related costs.

UN Security Costs: As advised by Hq, 500,000 US\$ is put in the budget.

5. Travel expenditures should be clearly explained and justified: the number, purpose, destinations and costs of all missions should be detailed (how much money has been planned for how many rep-led missions, for what purpose, etc.)

The table below shows calculations of the cost required to enable the country office based staff members to visit projects in the field and the staff in sub offices to attend meeting in the country office. It is planned that staff members in the country office will visit projects out in the field, on average 1.5 times per month to Huye sub office 1 time per month to projects under Kigali and Ngoma sub offices. Staff in sub offices are expected to attend meeting at country office and other reasons twice a month. The small amount of 160 US \$ over 100,000 US\$ required per year was not considered in the budget. Rates used are 62 US\$ in Huye and 52 US\$ in Kigali city and elsewhere.

#### Estimation of Travels cost per each year for staff to Field, and sub offices to Country office

Staf members	number of staff	Cost of travels to Huye sub office	Travels to Ngoma sub office	Travels to area under Kigali sub office	Travels to Kigali county office from S/offices	Travels to outside Rwanda	TOTAL
Kigali based	28	31,248	17,472	14,976	-	14,000	77,696
Huye Based	9	-	-	-	11,232		11,232
Ngoma Based	9	-	-	-	11,232		11,232
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>31,248</b>	<b>17,472</b>	<b>14,976</b>	<b>22,464</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>100,160</b>



- 6. Highlight areas of DSC where you have kept costs low by planning to use resources already on hand in the country or region.
- 7. Explain project activities related to advocacy and their estimated costs.

**IV. Overall Budget Justification**

Justify the overall budget totals and the relative cost category totals; explain why your budget is appropriate.

## LOGFRAME FOR RWANDA PRRO 10531.0 (2007-2009)

### Annex -II

Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives in crisis situations.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Peace and stability prevail in GLR</li><li>Other underlying causes of malnutrition are addressed by relevant agencies, i.e., malaria epidemic, intestinal worm infestation, health services, water and sanitation;</li><li>Government continues to support WFP programmes.</li><li>Rainfall patterns do not deteriorate significantly.</li></ul>
Outcome 1.1 Reduced and or stabilized acute malnutrition among the refugee population.	1.1.1 Prevalence of acute malnutrition among under five years by gender in the target communities. (Target <5%)	
Outcome 1.2 Reduced and or stabilized mortality among the refugee population. (SO1)	1.2.1 Crude mortality rates among targeted beneficiaries (Target <1/10,000/day for adults; and < 2/10,000/day for children under 5 years).	
Strategic Objective 2: Protect Livelihoods in crisis situations and enhance resilience to shocks		
Outcome 2.1 Increased ability to meet food needs within targeted households located in food insecure areas. (SO2)	2.1.1 Reduction in proportion of beneficiaries eligible for emergency food assistance.	
	2.1.2 Proportion of beneficiaries with access to communal assets.	
Outcome 2.2 Increased ability to manage shocks within targeted households in crises situation or vulnerable to shock. (SO2)	2.2.1 Proportion of beneficiaries who got new productive assets to back them up during periods of shocks.	
	2.2.2 Actual % of physical assets rehabilitated /created as a percentage of planned assets, by type within target communities.	
	2.2.3 % of created assets properly maintained by beneficiaries	
Strategic Objective 3: support improved nutrition and health status of children, mothers and other vulnerable groups/persons		

<b>Outcome 3.1</b> Reduced level of malnutrition among targeted beneficiaries. (SO3)	3.1.1    Prevalence of acute malnutrition among under-5 years by gender (target 5% weight/height).  3.1.2    Prevalence of acute malnutrition among adult women (target: for women BMI >22.0)	
<b>Outcome 3.2</b> Reduced level of anaemia among targeted women. (SO3)	3.2.1    Prevalence of anaemia among targeted women (Target: pregnant mothers 110gm/l and for lactating mothers 120g/l)	
<b>Outcome 3.3</b> Improved quality of life of beneficiaries targeted in HIV/AIDS supported programmes. (SO3)  <b>Outcome 3.4</b> Reduced transmission of HIV from mother to child. (SO3)	3.3.1    Weight gain among beneficiaries 3.3.2    Treatment adherence rate by specific treatment and care programmes. 3.3.3    Weight for age and length for age of infants in PMTCT programme. 3.3.4    Prevalence of HIV among new borns whose mothers are taking part in PMTCT.	
<b>Strategic Objective 5: Help Governments to establish and manage national food assistance programmes</b>		
<b>Outcome 4.1</b> Enhanced government capacity to plan and manage national food based programmes. (SO5)	4.1.1    Actual number of food needs assessments and interventions conducted by government as a percentage of planned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Political environment for increasing capacity for humanitarian assistance exists in the country.</li></ul>
<b>OUTPUTS</b>		

<p><b>Output 1.1</b> (for outcomes 1.1-.3.4) Timely and sufficient quantity of food provided to targeted beneficiaries affected by the conflict or natural calamity.</p>	<p>1.1.1 45,000 Refugees and 20,000 returnees receiving food. 1.1.2 245,000 beneficiaries receiving food under FFW and 5,000 for FFT. 1.1.3 8,000 beneficiaries receiving food under therapeutic feeding. 1.1.4 42,000 beneficiaries receiving supplementary feeding. 1.1.5 27,500 beneficiaries of MCH receiving food. 1.1.6 5,000 beneficiaries of ART receiving food. 1.1.7 25,000 beneficiaries of PMTCT receiving food. 1.1.8 48,667 mt of food commodities distributed (as percentage of planned) by project category and commodity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Food pipeline remains healthy during project</li> <li>▪ Suitably qualified government staff available and willing to be trained and to remain in government disaster management and or response departments and or ministries.</li> <li>▪ Counterparts with capacity to implement WFP activities are available.</li> <li>▪ Adequate rainfalls are received across the country and timely</li> <li>▪ Health care centres are available and appropriately equipped and manned with qualified medical staff.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 2.1</b> Target beneficiaries supported in asset-creation and income generating activities.</p>	<p>2.1.1 Number of physical assets created/rehabilitated as a percentage of planned. 2.1.2 % of created assets properly maintained by beneficiaries.</p>	
<p><b>Output 2.2</b> Targeted beneficiaries provided with life saving skills training.</p>	<p>2.2.1 5,000 beneficiaries receiving food under FFT. 2.2.2 Number and type of skills training provided.</p>	
<p><b>Output 4.1</b> Government staff involved in food assistance and hunger reduction efforts provided with capacity building assistance.</p>	<p>4.1.1 Actual counterpart staff trained under as a percentage of the planned number. 4.1.2 Number of areas of technical services and cooperation where capacity-building activities were provided.</p>	

## Project Statistics Planning Formats

### Annex- 3

Country:	RWANDA
Regional operation: (Yes/No)	NO
State whether DEV, CP Activity, EMOP, PRRO or SO:	PRRO
Name of operation:	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations
Number in WINGS:	10531.0
If CP, Name of Activity:	
If CP, Number of Activity:	Annex - III
Duration: 24 months	from: 2007 to 2008

NB: For Regional Operations, each country should complete this form for its share of the total.

For Country Programme Activities, separate forms should be filled out for basic level activities and supplementary activities.

TABLE 1 - PROJECT BENEFICIARIES &amp; OUTPUTS

NB: For Regional Operations, each country should complete this form for its share of the total.  
For Country Programme Activities, separate forms should be filled out for basic level activities and supplementary activities.

TABLE 1A - TOTAL BENEFICIARIES beneficiary is defined as a targeted person who is provided with WFP food)	(A)	Total number over project life (planned)	Total number for year 2007 (anticipated)	Total number for year 2008 (anticipated)	Comments on data or notes on method used (as required)
Boys below 5 years of age		22,080	11,520	10,560	
Boys 5 to 18 years of age		-	-	-	
Men		205,920	121,200	101,520	
Total Male		228,000	132,720	112,080	
Girls below 5 years of age		23,920	12,480	11,440	
Girls 5 to 18 years of age		-	-	-	
Women		255,580	148,800	124,980	
Total Female		279,500	161,280	136,420	
Total number of beneficiaries		507,500	294,000	248,500	
TABLE 1B - BENEFICIARIES - special sub-groups		Total number over project life (planned)	Total number for year 2007 (anticipated)	Total number for year 2008 (anticipated)	Comments on data or notes on method used (as required)
Male refugees		21,600	21,600	16,800	
Female refugees		23,400	23,400	18,200	
		45,000	45,000	35,000	
Male IDPs		-	-	-	
Female IDPs		-	-	-	
Total number of Internally Displaced Persons		-	-	-	
Male drought affected and vulnerable persons		40,800	21,600	19,200	
Female drought affected and vulnerable persons		44,200	23,400	20,800	
Total number of Drought Affected and vulnerable Persons		85,000	45,000	40,000	
Male returnees		9,600	4,800	4,800	
Female returnees		10,400	5,200	5,200	
Total number of returnees		20,000	10,000	10,000	
TABLE 1C - PROCESS INDICATORS		Total number over project life (planned)	Total number for year 2007 (anticipated)	Total number for year 2008 (anticipated)	Comments on data or notes on method used (as required)
Number of household ration cards issued in the name of men in relief distributions					
Number of household ration cards issued in the name of women in relief distributions					
Number of men receiving the household food ration at distribution point in relief distributions					
Number of women receiving the household food ration at distribution point in relief distributions					
Number of men in leadership positions in committees responsible for food management					
Number of women in leadership positions in committees responsible for food management					

NB: For Regional Operations, each country should complete this form for its share of the total.

For Country Programme Activities, separate forms should be filled out for basic level activities and supplementary activities.

TABLE 1D - OUTPUT INDICATORS	Total number over project life (planned)	Total number for year 2007(anticipated)	Total number for year 2008 (anticipated)	Comments on data or notes on method used (as required)
Number of beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)				
Male beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)	40,800	21,600	19,200	
Female beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)	44,200	23,400	20,800	
Total number of beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)	85,000	45,000	40,000	
Number of participants in MCH / Supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes				
Boys given food under therapeutic feeding	1,920	960	960	
Girls given food under therapeutic feeding	2,080	1,040	1,040	
Male Therapeutic feeding caregivers	1,920	960	960	
Female Therapeutic feeding caregivers	2,080	1,040	1,040	
Total number of children given food under therapeutic feeding	8,000	4,000	4,000	
Boys given food under supplementary feeding	20,160	10,560	9,600	
Girls given food under supplementary feeding	21,840	11,440	10,400	
Total number of children given food under supplementary feeding	42,000	22,000	20,000	
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH / supplementary feeding	27,500	15,000	12,500	
Total number of participants in MCH / Suppl. and therap. feeding programmes	77,500	41,000	36,500	
Number of children in school feeding (including pre-schools)				
Boys receiving school meals	0	0	0	
Girls receiving school meals	0	0	0	
Total number of children receiving school meals	0	0	0	
Boys receiving take-home rations	0	0	0	
of whom: Boys receiving both take-home rations and school meals	0	0	0	
Girls receiving take-home rations	0	0		
of whom: Girls receiving both take-home rations and school meals	0	0		
of whom: Girls in secondary schools receiving take-home rations	0	0	0	
Total number of children receiving take-home rations	0	0	0	
Number of participants in FFW				
Male participants in FFW	23,520	12,960	10,560	
Female participants in FFW	25,480	14,040	11,440	
Total number of participants in FFW	49,000	27,000	22,000	
Number of FFT participants (excluding school feeding)				
Male FFT participants	2,400	1,440	960	
Female FFT participants	2,600	1,560	1,040	
of whom: Adolescent girls FFT participants	0	0	0	
Total number of FFT participants	5,000	3,000	2,000	
Estimated number of beneficiaries impacted by HIV/AIDS				
Male beneficiaries impacted by HIV/AIDS	12,000	6,000	6,000	
Female beneficiaries impacted by HIV/AIDS	18,000	9,000	9,000	
Total estimated number of beneficiaries impacted by HIV/AIDS	30,000	15,000	15,000	

TABLE 2 - GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION

NB: For Regional Operations, each country should complete this form for its share of the total. For Country Programme Activities, separate forms should be filled out for basic level activities and supplementary activities.

CONTRIBUTION TYPE	Planned in project document (US \$)	Total number for 2006 calendar year (planned)	Total number for 2007 calendar year (planned)
Commodity contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0
External transport type contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0
LTSH type contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0
ODOC type contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0
DSC type contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

NB: This form should indicate the Government contribution to the WFP project. This includes costs for Commodities, External Transport, LTSH, DSC and ODOC type expenses that the Government contributes towards the planned outputs of a WFP project. The basis for calculation should follow the same as that used by WFP to calculate its costs. These costs are in addition to the Government Counterpart Contribution (GCC) which is mandatory for non-LDC recipient countries.



**TABLE 3 - CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE FOR UN REPORTING**

NB: For Regional Operations, each country should complete this form for its share of the total.  
For Country Programme Activities, separate forms should be filled out for basic level activities and supplementary activities.

**TABLE 3A - Percentage Share of Expenditure BY CAUSE - for EMOPs, PRROs & SOs only**

CLASSIFICATION TYPE (% Share)	Planned in project doc.	Comments on data or notes on method used (as required)
Conflict situation/War	37%	
Economic Failure	57%	
Drought/crop failures	6%	
Flood	0%	
Hurricane/Cyclone	0%	
Earthquake	0%	
Other sudden natural disasters	0%	
<b>Total EMOP/PRRO Classification by Cause</b>	<b>100%</b>	

**TABLE 3B - Percentage share of Expenditure BY FAAD PRIORITY - for DEV only**

CLASSIFICATION TYPE (% Share)	Planned in project doc.	Comments on data or notes on method used (as required)
FAAD 1: Health, nutrition and MCH	0%	
FAAD 2: Education and training	0%	
FAAD 3: Asset creation	0%	
FAAD 4: Disaster mitigation	0%	
FAAD 5: Sustainable livelihoods/ Natural resource management	0%	
Other	0%	
<b>Total DEV Classification by FAAD Priority</b>	<b>0%</b>	

**TABLE 3C - Percentage share of expenditure by SECTOR OF INTERVENTION for EMOPs, PRROs & DEV**

CLASSIFICATION TYPE (% Share)	Planned in project doc.	Comments on data or notes on method used (as required)
<b>Free relief food assistance:</b>		
Total Free Relief Food Assistance	0%	
<b>Human Resources:</b>		
MCH	0%	
Public health/ Eradication of diseases (excl. HIV/AIDS)	0%	
HIV/AIDS	0%	
Nurseries and kindergartens	0%	
Primary schools	0%	
Secondary schools	0%	
Literacy and numeracy	0%	
Other FFT	0%	
<b>Total Human Resources</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>FFW:</b>		
Public Amenities/ Schools/ Housing	0%	
Transportation (e.g. access roads, rural roads, etc.)	0%	
Settlement/ Resettlement	0%	
Land or water development and improvement	0%	
Agricultural/ Crop production promotion	0%	
Animal husbandry and pisciculture projects	0%	
Agroforestry projects	0%	
Food reserves	0%	
Other FFW	0%	
<b>Total FFW</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Total Project Classification by Activity</b>	<b>0%</b>	

**TABLE 4 - PROJECT PARTNERS**

Pls put an "x" in all boxes that apply to the project partner/s as planned in the Partners can be implementing partners, co-ordinating partners or those that  
**NB: For Regional Operations, each country should complete this form for its**

**For Country Programme Activities, separate forms should be filled out for basic level activities and supplementary activities.**

Impleme	Coordina	Comple	
<b>U.N. agencies and International Finance Institutions</b>			
		X	FAO
			IFAD
			ILO
	X		OCHA
			UNDP
			UNESCO
			UNFPA
	X	X	UNHCR
		X	UNICEF
		X	WHO
			WORLD BANK
		X	Other U.N. Agency OR I.F.I. (UNAIDS)
<b>N.G.O.s with Global MOUs or Major Operational Partners</b>			
			Action Contre La Faim (France, Spain, UK, US)
			Adventist Development & Relief
			CARE (Australia)
			CARE (Canada)
		X	CARE (US)
			CARITAS INTERNATIONALIS
X		X	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
			CONCERN
X		X	National Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies
			Food For The Hungry Int'l (FHI)
X		X	German Agro Action
			Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
X		X	Médecins Sans Frontières (all countries)
			MOVIMONDO - MOLISV
			OXFAM
			Save the Children - UK
			Save the Children - US
			World Vision International (WVI)
X			Local NGOs (National or community-based)
X		X	Other International NGOs
<b>Other International Organisations and National Entities</b>			
			Danish Refugee Council
			DCDEP
X		X	GTZ
			International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
			International Federation of Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies
			Norwegian Refugee Council
			Swedish Relief Services Agency
			Swiss Disaster Relief