



## Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) Burundi No. 200164

**Title: Assistance to refugees, returnees and vulnerable food-insecure populations**

<b>BURUNDI PRRO 200164</b>	
Number of beneficiaries	547,000
Duration of project	2 years (January 2011 - December 2012)
WFP food tonnage	37,734 mt
<b>Cost (United States dollars)</b>	
WFP food cost	US\$18,735,067
Total cost to WFP	US\$37,090,794



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Several years after the end of a destructive war, Burundi continues to face many challenges. It is a low-income and food-deficit country.<sup>1</sup> According to the 2010 United Nations Development Programme Human Development Report, it ranks 166<sup>th</sup> out of 169 countries.<sup>2</sup> The majority of the population lives on less than one dollar per day. The gross domestic product is estimated at US\$ 341 per capita.<sup>3</sup>

According to the 2010 Global Hunger Index Report, Burundi has the second highest hunger index in the world at 38 percent, following the Democratic Republic of Congo at 41 percent. Burundi is vulnerable to natural disasters and fluctuations in international prices of agricultural commodities which affect the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable people. The country also faces a volatile regional security situation, mainly due to the Democratic Republic of Congo. While Burundi currently hosts 32,000 Congolese and Rwandan refugees, there are over 90,000 Burundian refugees in neighbouring countries. With the improving political environment, around 67,000 returnees are anticipated in 2011-2012.

This project draws on the findings from the 2008 comprehensive food security and vulnerability assessment, the 2010 and 2009 crop and food supply assessment missions,<sup>4</sup> the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification report from August 2010 and a joint assessment mission conducted by the Government, WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in 2010.

This protracted relief and recovery operation addresses Strategic Objective 1 of the WFP Strategic Plan (2008-2013) - Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies - and Strategic Objective 3 - Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post conflict, post disaster or transition. The operation is in line with the Government's food security and nutrition strategies and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and addresses the Millennium Development Goals 1, 3, 4 and 7.<sup>5</sup> Based on a consultative process with the Government, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, WFP designed a country strategy for the period 2011-2014. This operation will directly contribute to the third priority identified by the country strategy: Emergency response action.

The operation will assist highly food-insecure people, including returnees, refugees and vulnerable host communities affected by successive shocks. Overall, WFP is seeking to downsize its operation from 1.1 million people in the previous operation to 547,000 in this one by carefully identifying beneficiaries who have graduated from WFP support and who no longer need assistance. The full participation of communities, local authorities and partners will be promoted at all stages of implementation and the project will help develop national capacity in order to achieve a gradual hand-over of WFP's operation.

<sup>1</sup> Classified by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report (HDR), 2010.

<sup>3</sup> CIA World Fact Book, 2009.

<sup>4</sup> CFSAM report, 2010A, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, FAO, WFP, UNICEF and OCHA, January 2010.

<sup>5</sup> MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women; MDG 4: Reduce child mortality; MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability.



## SITUATION ANALYSIS AND SCENARIO(S)

### The overall context

1. After a 13-year conflict and a successful transition from war to peace with the establishment of a democratically elected government in September 2005, Burundi has made important strides toward stability. The Government's efforts, coupled with international political and financial assistance, have helped restore civil authority and promote socio-economic recovery. However, Burundi continues to face severe challenges. While the security situation is now relatively calm, it is still unpredictable.
2. On 17 December 2010, the Security Council established a new United Nations operation in Burundi (*Bureau Intégré des Nations Unies* - BINUB) with an initial 12-month mandate, starting on 1 January 2011, to support the Government in strengthening the independence, capacities and legal frameworks of key national institutions, in particular the judiciary and parliament; promoting dialogue between national actors; fighting impunity and protecting human rights.
3. Burundi is a low-income, food-deficit country (LIFDC)<sup>6</sup> ranking 166<sup>th</sup> out of 169 countries in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 2010 Human Development Report (HDR). With a population of 8.04 million,<sup>7</sup> it has the third highest population density in Africa with 314 people per square km. Poverty is widespread with over 65 percent of the population living on less than one dollar per day. Poverty is twice as high in rural areas than in urban areas.<sup>8</sup> Regional disparities are pronounced with poverty ranging from 29 percent in Bujumbura Mairie Province to 82 percent in Kirundo Province.
4. Burundi is among the 22 countries currently considered to be in "protracted crisis" by the 2010 "State of Food Insecurity in the World" report issued by WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). According to the 2010 Global Hunger Index (GHI) Report, released by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Burundi has the second highest hunger index in the world at 38 percent following the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) at 41 percent.<sup>9</sup>
5. The country is particularly vulnerable to economic shocks and international price fluctuations of agricultural products. Burundi is landlocked and resource-poor with an underdeveloped manufacturing sector. In 2007, agriculture accounted for 46 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) and it supports 81 percent of the labour force, the majority of whom are subsistence farmers living in rural areas. However, food production is insufficient to meet the needs of the population: the country faces a significant food deficit of over 32 percent.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Classified by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

<sup>7</sup> National Population Census, 2008.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Based on undernutrition, underweight and under-five mortality secondary data from 2003 to 2008.

<sup>10</sup> CFSAM report, 2010B agricultural season: Burundi normally has 3 agricultural seasons: Season A September to January, B February to May and C June to September.



6. Regional security is volatile. Burundi currently hosts 32,000 refugees and asylum seekers including 20,000 Congolese refugees in 3 camps (Kinama, Musasa and Bwagiriza), 250 Rwandan refugees in Giharo camp and 11,750 refugees living in urban areas.<sup>11</sup> The settlement of refugees in camps has caused severe environmental degradation, resentment and conflicts among host communities.
7. The return and reintegration of 506,000 Burundians since 2002 continues to pose a challenge, leading to competition over land and productive resources.<sup>12</sup> About 90,000 Burundian refugees are settled in neighbouring countries, mainly in Tanzania and the DRC. Approximately 67,000 refugees are expected to return home over the next two years. They are likely to face claims on their land and it will take some time before they are able to rebuild their homes and cultivate their land.
8. The long civil conflict caused 300,000 deaths, over a million internal and external displacements and gave rise to thousands of orphans, street children and other vulnerable groups. It led to massive destruction of infrastructure, including community and individual assets and endangered the traditional community solidarity through which families used to care for their vulnerable relatives.

### **The food security and nutrition situation**

9. The 2008 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA) identified 366,600 food-insecure people or 28 percent of the population.<sup>13</sup> Generally, food-insecure households in Burundi are asset-poor with limited access to land and income, no livestock and lack access to water and sanitation facilities. They rarely cultivate cash crops and produce fewer crop varieties.
10. High population density limits land access for the rural poor. Around 42 percent of households have between 0.25 and 0.5 ha of land. Households headed by women are twice as likely as households headed by men to have less than 0.25 ha of land.
11. About 70 percent of households depend on markets for their principal source of food. Since 2008, high food prices have also limited access to food. The majority of vulnerable farmers sell their produce during the harvest when prices are low and buy food at higher prices during the lean seasons when prices are high.<sup>14</sup> The high cost of agricultural inputs and transportation, poor storage conditions for agricultural products, poor road networks and very weak technical support from agricultural extension workers also hinder food production and access.
12. Burundi is prone to natural disasters with a persistent pattern of floods, landslides and droughts affecting the majority of the population. Transitory food insecurity is more prevalent in the northeast and east depressions (Kirundo, Muyinga, Cankuzo, Ruyigi and Rutana) which, in addition to having low yields and limited access to agricultural inputs, are prone to recurring rain shortfalls and drought. According to WFP food security monitoring system (FSMS), poor rains in 2009 caused 75 percent of crop losses in the north. The number of

<sup>11</sup> UNHCR statistics, February 2010.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> WFP, Comprehensive Food Security & Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) Burundi, December 2008.

<sup>14</sup> Système d'Alerte Précoce et de Surveillance de la Sécurité Alimentaire (SAP/SSA – FAO) – FSMS (WFP).





households with poor food consumption increased from 10 percent to 22 percent between the first and last semester of 2009. In the southern and eastern plateau areas, more frequent and severe coping strategies were recorded, including the reduction of the quantity of food consumed and the frequency of meals.<sup>15</sup> The situation was worse in the north and northeast, where 85 percent of the households have been restricting their food consumption and reducing the number of meals, while 35 percent of the households indicated resorting to distress coping mechanisms like harvesting immature crops, mortgaging standing crops and migrating with the entire family to search food.<sup>16</sup>

13. The recent Famine Early-Warning System Network (FEWS-NET) assessment estimated that 178,550 people in three communes of Kirundo Province are highly food-insecure (53,550 in Bugabira, 85,000 in Busoni and 40,000 in Kirundo) and need emergency food assistance.<sup>17</sup> According to the 2010 integrated food security phase classification (IPC) report, this population is in phase 4 (humanitarian emergency).<sup>18</sup> Another 75,000 people in the same region are in IPC phase 3 (acute food and livelihood crisis). The IPC report also showed that households used a significant part of the 2010 harvest to pay debts incurred during the first semester of 2010, as they mortgaged their crops before maturity.
14. The western plains of Cibitoke, Bubanza, Bujumbura southern lowlands and the provinces of Makamba and Bururi are especially vulnerable to recurrent floods between December and March. In early 2009, around 75,000 people were affected by floods in Bujumbura Rural and Bujumbura Mairie Provinces out of which about 5,000 people were already food-insecure.<sup>19</sup> Communities in these areas have suffered food production deficits for the last 10 years due to repeated dry spells, lack of seeds and cuttings, high population density and soil degradation. Another area of concern is the zone of Mosso which is in IPC phase 3.
15. Pockets of vulnerability exist in the east (Ruyigi, Rutana and Makamba provinces) and in integrated rural villages (settlements created by the Government for landless host communities and returnees without reference of origin). Food access in those areas has drastically decreased and the coping strategy index increased.
16. A joint assessment mission (JAM) was conducted by the Government, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and WFP in February 2010 to re-assess the needs of the refugee population living in camps. The mission found that with no access to land and limited income-generating activities, integration opportunities remain limited for refugees who depend mostly on WFP assistance. The possible allocation of land for joint agricultural projects involving both refugees and host communities was being explored.
17. The December 2009 nutrition survey conducted by the Ministry of Health and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in 6 provinces recorded wasting levels higher than the 5.6 percent national average<sup>20</sup> in Bubanza, Cibitoke, Kirundo and Muyinga and stunting

<sup>15</sup> WFP Burundi FSMS report, October 2009.

<sup>16</sup> CFSAM report, January 2010.

<sup>17</sup> FEWSNET: Burundi Food Security Alert, March 2010.

<sup>18</sup> Food Security and Nutrition Working Group Update – March 2010; Humanitarian Emergency is Phase 4 according to the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC).

<sup>19</sup> 2008/9 CFSVA.

<sup>20</sup> National average as per 2007 Government/UNICEF survey.



above the 46 percent national average<sup>21</sup> in all these provinces and even up to 65 percent in Muyinga and Kirundo. It also reported that wasting among children is largely due to high levels of poverty, insufficient access to good quality food, inadequate healthcare, poor access to safe water, hygiene and sanitation, low education of caregivers and limited land access. Underweight levels are also high. According to a 2008 UNICEF survey, wasting and stunting are lower among refugees, probably as a result of humanitarian assistance.

18. Micronutrient deficiencies, particularly iron, vitamin A and iodine are a public health concern in Burundi.<sup>22</sup> Iodine intake among school aged children is inadequate. Vitamin A surveys indicate a prevalence rate of night blindness of 1.3 percent for children under 5 and 3 percent among pregnant women. Furthermore, 28 percent of children of 6-59 months have a vitamin A deficient and clinical deficiency (measure by night blindness) is also an issue.

## Scenarios

19. WFP assumes that there will be slow but continuous improvement in general socio-economic conditions, a consolidation of the peace process and a positive outcome of the 2010 elections. However, the possibility of another insurgency remains.
20. While tripartite meetings between UNHCR, the governments of Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) were organised to discuss the possible repatriation of Congolese refugees, the security situation in South Kivu (DRC) is still volatile and could lead to a potential influx of Congolese refugees to Burundi.
21. Adverse weather conditions are likely over the next two years in which case vulnerable poor households may require emergency food assistance. Based on last year's experience between 150,000 and 250,000 people could be seasonally affected.

---

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

### Policies, capacities and actions of the Government

22. In its "Vision 2025", the Government of Burundi plans to move from a state of post-conflict towards economic growth and development as outlined in the Poverty Reduction Strategic Framework (PRSF)<sup>23</sup> and the Strategic Framework for Peace Consolidation.<sup>24</sup>
23. The National Food Security Policy<sup>25</sup> promotes food security through increased food production, improved productivity, better access to markets and the preservation of natural resources. The National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management<sup>26</sup> addresses climate

---

<sup>21</sup> Idem.

<sup>22</sup> Government and UNICEF Nutrition survey, 2005.

<sup>23</sup> Cadre stratégique de croissance et de lutte contre la pauvreté (CSLP), 2006-2010.

<sup>24</sup> Cadre Stratégique pour la Consolidation de la Paix, 2007.

<sup>25</sup> Programme National de Sécurité Alimentaire, 2009-2015.

<sup>26</sup> National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management, 2007.



change and disaster preparedness and management. The National Health Policy<sup>27</sup> and the Integrated National Nutrition Programme<sup>28</sup> aim to reduce under-nutrition.

24. UNHCR and the governments of Burundi and DRC are in discussion on the repatriation of nationals for both sides.

### **Policies, capacities and actions of other major actors**

25. In support of the National Food Security Policy and the Health and Nutrition Strategies, FAO provides agricultural inputs and training on agro-processing. WHO and UNICEF provide ready-to-use therapeutic foods, medical supplies and technical assistance for health and nutrition interventions. The refugee programme is coordinated by the National Office for the Protection of Refugees and the Stateless (ONPRA)<sup>29</sup> with UNHCR support. UNHCR also provides shelter and non-food items (NFIs). Health services are provided by African Humanitarian Action (AHA), education by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), psychosocial assistance by Trans-cultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO). STOP-SIDA provides support to HIV/AIDS affected people such as voluntary testing, counselling as well as prevention and sensitization campaigns.
26. The World Bank supports the Government's recovery and development strategies. It has committed US\$187 million to support disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, health and education, food security and agriculture, road construction and rehabilitation. Other key actors include the African Development Bank that supports multi-scheme food security projects and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) that supports rural communities through land management, capacity development and microfinance.
27. Small-scale agricultural programmes, income-generating activities and skills-training are also implemented by the Burundi Red Cross (BRC) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as World Vision, the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), *Agro-Action Allemande*, *Réseau Burundi 2000 Plus* (RB+), the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and CARITAS.

### **Coordination**

28. The National Aid Coordination Committee is responsible for monitoring international assistance, coordination with donors and oversight of the PRSF implementation. A Disaster Management Committee (DMC) within the Ministry of Interior (MOI) and its provincial units coordinate contingency planning and disaster preparedness with all humanitarian actors.
29. The United Nations Development Framework (UNDAF 2010-2014) highlights four priorities: i) strategic planning and coordination; ii) community recovery; iii) peace consolidation, promotion and protection of human rights; iv) and good democratic governance. UNDAF priorities 1 and 2 cover food security and nutrition interventions. WFP chairs the Food Security and Emergency Logistics/Telecommunication thematic groups.

<sup>27</sup> The National Health Policy, 2005-2015.

<sup>28</sup> Programme National Intégré d'Alimentation et de Nutrition (PRONIANUT), 2009.

<sup>29</sup> Office National pour la Protection des Réfugiés et des Apatrides (ONPRA).



## OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

30. The overall goal of the PRRO is to improve the food and nutrition security of targeted populations. Consistent with the UNDAF, the PRSF and WFP strategic priorities, the specific objectives are to:
- Save lives and maintain the nutritional status of refugees, returnees and severely food-insecure people (Strategic Objective 1).
  - Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods of returnees and refugees/returnees' vulnerable host communities affected by successive shocks (Strategic Objective 3).

## WFP RESPONSE STRATEGY

### Nature and effectiveness of food security related assistance to date

31. WFP has been present in Burundi since 1968. At the start of Burundi's crisis in 1993, WFP provided humanitarian relief for internally displaced persons (IDPs). As the conflict intensified and with the Rwandan genocide, assistance expanded to refugees and other conflict-affected populations of the Great Lakes Region. From 2007, two PRROs were implemented providing 162,300 mt of food.<sup>30</sup> Since then, WFP has gradually decreased the number of beneficiaries reached through its successive PRROs.
32. WFP assistance has contributed to the recovery process, enhancing the nutritional status of vulnerable groups and rebuilding and protecting human and productive assets through general food distributions (GFD), nutrition interventions, food for work/training (FFW/T) and school feeding.
33. An evaluation of the PRRO 105281, conducted in November 2009, reported that:
- General food distributions addressed the beneficiaries' food gaps during the April/May and November/January lean seasons.
  - FFW/T contributed to improve the food consumption of targeted households and increase their access to livelihood assets and helped promote sustainability and local ownership of humanitarian and development activities.
34. The 2010 JAM highlighted the importance of WFP support to improve the food consumption levels and food security of the refugees; it also informed Joint Action Plans for refugees and returnees. Due to increased soil degradation and deforestation resulting from the refugee presence, the mission had recommended agriculture and environment protection projects for host communities in the vicinity of the refugee camps. The JAM also called for sensitisation campaigns on the importance of the nutritious food provided by WFP and promotion of income-generating activities for refugees.

<sup>30</sup> PRRO 10528.0 and 10528.1: "Support for the stabilization and recovery of Burundi: protecting and creating livelihoods while improving the nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups." The latter PRRO covers period 2009-2010.



## Strategy outline

### Relief component

35. *Refugees*: WFP will provide general food rations to 20,250 refugees living in camps on a monthly basis for the entire duration of the project. Refugees will receive a full food ration of 2,100 kcal. Among this target group, a small number of refugees are living with HIV. WFP will closely monitor their nutrition status as well as those of other vulnerable groups for potential additional support. Health services/treatments are offered at health clinics in camps and other HIV services (testing, counselling) are provided by UNHCR's implementing partners.
36. *Returnees*: Assistance is planned for 67,000 Burundian refugees expected to repatriate from Tanzania and DRC. Returnees will receive a six-month food ration as part of the returnee package. The first month's ration will be provided in transit centres and the next 5 months' ration will be distributed on a monthly basis via the nearest parish to the returnees' settlement area. WFP relief support is limited to 6 months to avoid tensions with the host communities and prevent dependency. Returnees who remain food-insecure beyond this period will benefit from FFW.
37. *Seasonal targeted food distributions*: Targeted food distributions will continue to be required to mitigate transitory food insecurity and prevent a deterioration of the nutrition situation among vulnerable people, especially during the lean seasons. It will also help prevent people from resorting to negative coping strategies and encourage the resumption of livelihoods. WFP plans to assist about 102,000 food-insecure people for 120 days and 82,000 people for 60 days to address seasonal food gaps during the two lean seasons (February/March and October/November). The number of beneficiaries is based on the trends over the past few years and will be adjusted annually based on seasonal assessments.<sup>31</sup> WFP will target the drought-prone areas of Bugesera and Mosso and Imbo ecological areas. Refugees and returnees will not benefit from this activity since they are already targeted through general food distributions.
38. *Institutional feeding*: WFP will support social institutions run by charity and government organizations. These institutions provide boarding facilities, skills training and treatment for orphans, street children, handicapped or elderly people and support their reintegration into the community. Despite limited resources, some institutions have been able to graduate from food assistance by establishing income-generating activities (handicraft and carpentry). The Government has requested WFP to provide continued support to social institutions that are still poorly resourced. The number of beneficiaries reached through institutional feeding will decrease from 7,000 in 2010 (under the previous PRRO) to 4,000 in 2011 and 3,000 in 2012. WFP will support the Government in its transition towards setting up a social safety net programme. A hand-over awareness campaign will involve all stakeholders.

<sup>31</sup> WFP assisted 491,000 people through relief distributions in 2007 and 2008 and 550,000 people in 2009 and 2010.



## Early recovery component

39. *Livelihood asset protection/rehabilitation*: Livelihoods' protection and rehabilitation activities will be implemented through FFW and FFT. These activities will support 35,300 participants in 2011 and 54,400 participants in 2012 for 90 days to rehabilitate agricultural and community assets including irrigation infrastructure and feeder roads. FFT activities will aim to increase income-generating opportunities and will include vocational training in food processing, carpentry and masonry. About 60 percent of returnees will benefit from livelihood assets' creation activities. Vulnerable people among host communities living near the refugees and returnees' settlement areas will also be targeted. Activities will address environmental degradation, promote asset creation and support livelihoods and will facilitate reintegration and support the peace consolidation.
40. The use of cash and voucher transfers will be considered for both the refugee and host populations and, if appropriate, will be included in the PRRO through a budget revision. Lessons learned from the cash and voucher pilot intervention completed under the previous PRRO in 2010 will inform future plans. A feasibility study focusing on refugees will be conducted with partners.

## Handover strategy

41. As part of its second country strategy priority,<sup>32</sup> WFP will undertake capacity development activities at national, provincial and community levels. WFP's country programme (CP 200119) includes a stand-alone capacity development component focusing on food security monitoring and disaster preparedness and response. WFP will also collaborate with United Nations partners and donors to develop government capacity to manage the FSMS. Discussions with various authorities showed that the Government would also benefit from guidance in managing contingency food stocks.
42. Community assets created through FFW/T activities are expected to mitigate the effects of seasonal floods and provide additional water sources for households during droughts. The management of the assets created will be determined by the communities from the onset and will be discussed before activities start.

---

<sup>32</sup> WFP Burundi second key priority area is focused on capacity building of government institutions.



---

## BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

43. Targeting will be improved by strengthening the link between assessments and response mechanisms and use seasonal livelihood analysis and community planning. The PRRO will target areas with high levels of food insecurity and severe coping mechanisms and those affected by successive climatic shocks or with high numbers of returnees. Livelihoods' protection will help returnees reintegrate. Community-based, participatory targeting will be applied.
44. Refugee targeting is based on UNHCR registration lists for the four camps in Burundi. Spontaneous returnees registered by UNHCR will also be assisted.
45. Institutional feeding will target orphans, handicapped people and elderly in social institutions offering education, treatment and/or skills training. The Government will endorse beneficiary lists from charity organizations and WFP will validate beneficiaries and verify their records.
46. Targeted food distributions will be provided to food-insecure households identified through assessments in shock-prone areas with low yields and limited livelihoods opportunities. Assessment results have been used to guide geographic targeting. Vulnerable, landless returnees living in integrated rural villages and households headed by women or the elderly will be assisted.
47. FFW activities will be expanded during the lean seasons. WFP will support community asset creation and rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure to support pastoral and food production activities. Participants will be able-bodied men and women from vulnerable, food-insecure households with negative coping mechanisms and who suffer from crop and/or livestock losses. At least 50 percent of the participants will be women. FFW activities will be implemented in areas where partners can provide sufficient complementary technical and implementation capacity.
48. Data on livelihoods groups, asset ownership and coping strategies will inform community-based targeting involving all stakeholders. Women will be encouraged to join community relief committees and play a central role in beneficiary targeting.





TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY

ACTIVITY	2011			2012			Total
	Men/boys	Women/girls	Total	Men/boys	Women /girls	Total	
<b>RELIEF COMPONENT</b>							
Targeted food distributions	83 500	100 500	184 000	45 900	56 100	102 000	184 000
Refugees	9 922	10 328	20 250	9 922	10 328	20 250	20 250
Returnees	21 600	22 400	44 000	11 300	11 700	23 000	67 000
Institutional feeding	1 700	2 300	4 000	1 100	1 900	3 000	4 000
<b>Total Relief</b>	<b>116 722</b>	<b>135 528</b>	<b>252 250</b>	<b>68 222</b>	<b>80 028</b>	<b>148 250</b>	<b>275 250</b>
<b>EARLY RECOVERY COMPONENT</b>							
Livelihood asset protection/rehabilitation	84 672	91 728	176 400	130 560	141 440	272 000	272 000
<b>TOTAL*</b>	<b>201 394</b>	<b>227 256</b>	<b>428 650</b>	<b>198 782</b>	<b>221 468</b>	<b>420 250</b>	<b>547 250</b>

\* The total number of beneficiaries over the entire project life has been adjusted downwards to avoid double-counting beneficiaries assisted during both years.

## NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIIONS

49. Food rations follow WFP guidelines and consider target groups' nutritional requirements and preferences. The food basket includes cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, corn-soya blend (CSB) and iodized salt. Dietary diversity is limited among the most vulnerable people who rely on a high consumption of tubers and a low consumption of animal protein and vegetables.<sup>33</sup> Refugees require a full ration as they have limited opportunities for self-reliance.<sup>34</sup> WFP will distribute maize meal to refugees to avoid additional milling costs.
50. The proposed rations will supply the minimum protein-energy and micronutrient requirements and provide an income transfer for asset-creation activities. Participants in FFW/T projects will receive a family ration for 5 people with a market value equivalent to the minimum wage paid in Burundi.

<sup>33</sup> CFSVA 2008 and CFSAM 2010A.

<sup>34</sup> JAM 2010.





51. Table 2 shows the daily food rations by type of activity, while table 3 shows the total food requirements for the PRRO.

Commodity Type	TFD	Refugees	Returnees	I. Feeding	Livelihood assets protection and rehabilitation
Cereals	225	360	360	360	250
Pulses	25	120	120	120	50
Vegetable oil	12.5	25	25	25	0
CSB	0	50	50	50	0
Iodized salt	2.5	5	5	5	5
Total	265	560	560	560	305
Total kcal/day	983	2 119	2 119	2 119	1 068
% Kcal from protein	11.2	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.2
% Kcal from fat	20	17.9	17.9	17.9	7.9
Nber of feeding days	60/120	360	180	360	90
Ration type	Family*	Individual	Individual	Individual	Family*

\*A standard family ration is for 5 members

Activity	Cereals	Pulses	Veg.oil	CSB	Iodized Salt	TOTAL
Targeted food distributions	7 722	858	428	0	86	9 094
Refugees	5 249	1 750	365	730	73	8 167
Returnees	4 342	1 447	302	603	60	6 754
Institutional Feeding	907	302	63	126	13	1 411
Livelihood asset protection/ rehabilitation	10 089	2 018	0	0	201	12 308
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28 309</b>	<b>6 375</b>	<b>1 158</b>	<b>1 459</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>37 734</b>



## IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

52. *Partnerships*: WFP's main government counterparts are: the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MOAL), the Ministry of Planning and Communal Development (MOPCD), the Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender (MONSHRG), the Ministry of Interior (MOI) and the Ministry of Health and Fight against AIDS (MOHFA).
53. Activities will be implemented in partnership with the following agencies:
- Refugees: ONPRA, UNHCR, NRC, AHA, TPO, STOP-SIDA and *Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit* (GTZ-BMZ - German Agency for Technical Cooperation).
  - Returnees: MONSHRG, UNHCR, CARITAS and UNICEF.
  - General distributions: MOI through DMC, UNDP, FAO, the BRC, women and community groups.
  - Institutional feeding: MONSHRG, church organizations and selected NGOs.
  - Livelihood asset rehabilitation: MOAL, MOPCD and their provincial departments (DDC and DPAAE), communes/collines agricultural coordinators, IFAD, FAO, BRC and selected NGOs including CARE, CARITAS and RB+.
  - Capacity development: i) for the FSMS: MOAL, MOHFA, the Burundi Institute of Statistics, UNICEF, FAO and WHO; ii) for disaster management: MOI and national and local DMCs and UNDP.
54. WFP will conduct workshops for staff and partners on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and ensure that contracts with partners refer to WFP's policy on sexual exploitation and abuse. WFP will also develop the capacity of staff and partners to adopt a gender perspective. The PRRO will seek to encourage women's participation at all levels through the application of WFP Gender Policy.<sup>35</sup> Households headed by women will receive special attention. WFP will ensure at least 50 percent female representation in the leadership of food committees and ensure that women constitute over 55 percent of the beneficiaries of relief and FFT. Food ration cards for refugees and returnees will be issued in the names of the women.
55. WFP will ensure that all stakeholders are consulted throughout the planning and implementation process. In collaboration with authorities, cooperating partners will help communities identify priority project sites, activities and vulnerable families. Partners will also oversee food distributions and submit activity reports to WFP. Asset protection/rehabilitation is often highly technical and will also require inputs from the MOAL, FAO, IFAD and specialized NGOs. While WFP has made provisions in the budget for some NFIs for FFW projects, partners are expected to cover most of the materials and expertise. WFP has also included a contingency in the budget for partner services.

<sup>35</sup> WFP Gender Policy: Promoting Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women in addressing Food and Nutrition Challenges – WFP/EB.1/2009/5-A/Rev.1.



56. *Logistical arrangements:* Food commodities will be procured internationally and regionally. Commodities will be shipped through the Tanzanian port of Dar-es-Salam and will be stored at the Bujumbura and Ngozi warehouses, pending transportation to final distribution points by commercial transporters or WFP. If market conditions allow, WFP will also procure some food locally. Due to limited capacity of government and cooperating partners, WFP will assume responsibility for reception, storage and transport of commodities. The land transport, storage and handling (LTSH) rate of US\$180.18 per mt will be reviewed regularly to reflect transportation trends.

---

## PERFORMANCE MONITORING

57. In line with the results-based management (RBM) approach and the recommendation of the mid-term review of the PRRO 105281, the current monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system will be enhanced to allow WFP and partners to report on performance results. During the first quarter of the operation, a baseline assessment will be conducted against which achievements will be measured.
58. Standard corporate and project-specific indicators of outcomes, outputs and operation's processes (see annex II) will be collected and analyzed. Disaggregated data by sex will be collected to ensure gender-sensitivity for programme decision-making.
59. The M&E system and database will draw on vulnerability analysis mapping (VAM) surveys and other studies for analysis of performance results, reporting and to provide information for management decision making. WFP monitors will make joint regular field visits to assess implementation progress and conduct a quarterly beneficiary contact monitoring/post-distribution monitoring. WFP will encourage the involvement of stakeholders, particularly government counterparts. WFP will use the Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) for standardized data collection, processing and analysis. A mid-term evaluation is planned for early 2012.

---

## RISK ASSESSMENT AND CONTINGENCY PLANNING

### Hazard and Risk assessment

60. The main risks to the PRRO include the elections in the DRC which may lead to an influx of refugees and fluctuating food and non-food prices.

### Contingency Planning

61. The United Nations Integrated Mission Team (UNIMT) provides regular updates to the United Nations inter-agency contingency plan in anticipation of major shocks. The PRRO contingency plan was updated to reflect the tensions that followed the June 2010 elections in Burundi.



---

### **Constraints and Assumptions**

62. The main constraints include weak institutional capacity, unpredictable resources, delayed commodities, inadequate implementation capacity of government and cooperating partners, and insufficient NFIs and services to complement WFP assistance.

---

### **SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS**

63. The security situation in Burundi is stable but fragile. Current tensions include banditry, conflict resurgence and life-threatening criminality. There is a lack of economic opportunities for youth, ex-combatants and returnees. Ongoing land conflicts and the widespread circulation of small arms contribute to fragilize the security situation.

64. The security of United Nations staff is managed by an integrated security management team chaired by the Secretary-General's Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Office in Burundi (BINUB), who is the Designated Official. A field security officer in charge of WFP security is part of the United Nations security cell. The United Nations is in the process of changing Burundi to a family duty station.

---

### **APPROVAL**

.....

Date:.....

Josette Sheeran  
Executive Director  
United Nations World Food Programme



## ANNEX I-A

<b>BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN</b>			
<b>Food<sup>36</sup></b>	<b>Quantity (mt)</b>	<b>Value (US\$)</b>	<b>Value (US\$)</b>
Cereals	28 309	11 802 535	
Pulses	6 375	4 744 131	
Oil and fats	1 158	1 234 715	
Mixed and blended food	1 459	867 312	
Others	433	86 374	
<b>Total food</b>	<b>37 734</b>	<b>18 735 067</b>	
Cash transfers		0	
Voucher transfers		0	
<b>Subtotal food and transfers</b>			<b>18 735 067</b>
External transport			2 670 428
Landside transport, storage and handling			6 798 912
Other direct operational costs			1 401 014
Direct support costs <sup>37</sup> (see Annex I-B)			5 058 872
<b>Total WFP direct costs</b>			<b>34 664 293</b>
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) <sup>38</sup>			<b>2 426 501</b>
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>37 090 794</b>

<sup>36</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>37</sup> Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

<sup>38</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.



## ANNEX I-B

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)</b>	
<b>Staff and staff-related costs</b>	
International professional staff	1 781 400
Local staff - national officers	440 342
Local staff - general service	722 928
Local staff - temporary assistance	606 698
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	78 200
Staff duty travel	105 000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3 734 568</b>
<b>Recurring expenses</b>	
Rental of facility	146 880
Utilities general	36 720
Office supplies and other consumables	40 392
Communications services	116 640
Equipment repair and maintenance	36 720
Vehicle running cost and maintenance	266 112
Office set-up and repairs	18 360
United Nations organization services	151 200
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>813 024</b>
<b>Equipment and capital costs</b>	
Vehicle leasing	163 200
Communications equipment	105 200
Local security costs	242 880
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>511 280</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>5 058 872</b>





**ANNEX II: BURUNDI PRRO 2011-2012 LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

Results-Chain	Performance Indicators	Risks, Assumptions
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1:</b> Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
<b>OUTCOME 1.1</b> <b>Stabilized acute malnutrition among targeted population affected by conflict and natural disaster</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevalence of acute malnutrition (weight-for-height as %) among children under 5.  <b>Target :</b> &lt;5.6 % in general population (national average) and &lt;3.9% in refugees population.</li> </ul>	Conducive political, security environment
<b>OUTCOME 1.2</b> <b>Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households</b>	1.2.1 Household food consumption score) <b>Target:</b> 80% of target household with FCS >35	Other underlying causes of malnutrition are addressed by relevant stakeholders;



<p><i>Output 1</i> Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of beneficiaries receiving food by category of interventions and gender as percentage of planned figures <b>Target:</b> 20,000 refugees, 67,000 returnees, 184,000 vulnerable among host populations, and 4,000 through institutional feeding.</li> <li>• Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as percentage of planned distribution <b>Target:</b> 100% of tonnage and beneficiary planned.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:</b> Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations</p>		
<p><b>OUTCOME 2.1:</b> <b>Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households in host communities</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Household food consumption score <b>Target :</b> Score exceeds threshold (35) for 80% of targeted households</li> </ul>	<p>Conducive political, security environment</p>
<p><i>Output 2.1.1</i> Food and/or non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of beneficiaries receiving food under the early recovery component by age against planned figures (272,000)</li> <li>• Tonnage of food distributed by type, as percentage of planned distribution: quantity, quality and timeliness <b>Target: 100%.</b></li> </ul>	<p>Participation and ownership of targeted communities and local administration</p> <p>No major natural disasters occur.</p>
<p><b>OUTCOME 2.2:</b> <b>Targeted communities have increased access to assets in fragile, transition situations</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Household and community asset score</li> <li>• Proportion of beneficiaries using learnt skills</li> </ul>	<p>Collaboration of development assistance partners is reinforced/ensured:</p>

---

<p><i>Output 2.2.1</i></p> <p>Developed, built or restored livelihood assets by targeted communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Number of community assets created and restored by targeted communities and individuals</li><li>• Proportion of physical assets created/ rehabilitated as a percentage of planned, by type (target: 100%).</li></ul>	
--	--	--



### ANNEX III- LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
AHA	African Humanitarian Assistance
BRC	Burundi Red Cross
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CFSAM	crop and food supply assessment mission
CFSVA	comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis
CSB	corn-soya blend
CSI	coping strategy index
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DPAE	Direction Provinciale de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FEWSNET	famine early warning system network
FFA	food for assets
FFT	food for training
FFW	food for work
FSMS	Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System
GDP	gross domestic product
GHI	global hunger index
GTZ-BMZ	<i>Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit</i> (German Agency for Technical Cooperation)
HDR	Human Development Report (UNDP report)
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IPC	integrated food security phase classification
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ISC	Indirect support costs
JAM	joint assessment mission
LIFD	low-income food-deficit country
LTSH	landside, transport. storage and handling
MDG	millennium development goals
MOAL	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock



---

MOPCD	Ministry of Planning and Community Development
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MOHFA	Ministry of Health and Fight against AIDS
MOI	Ministry of the Interior
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MONSHRG	Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender
Mt	metric ton
NFI	non-food items
NGO	non-governmental organisation
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Consul
ONPRA	National Office for the Protection of Refugees and the Stateless
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
PLHIV	people living with HIV
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper
PRSF	Poverty Reduction Strategic Framework
RBM	results-based management
RBP+	Burundian network of people with HIV positive
TPO	Transcultural Psychosocial Organization
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIMT	United Nations Integrated Mission Team
VAM	vulnerability analysis and mapping
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization



ANNEX IV- MAP

