

BUDGET INCREASE TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION 200744:

Title of the project: Food and Nutrition Assistance to Refugees and Returnees

Start date: 1 January 2015 **End date:** 31 December 2016 **Extension/Reduction period:** 1 January 2017 – 31 December 2017 **New end date:** 31 December 2017

Total revised number of beneficiaries	198,829		
Duration of entire project	36 months		
Extension/Reduction period	1 January 2017 – 31 December 2017		
Gender marker code	2A		
WFP food tonnage	64,998		
Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	33,978,320	14,234,432	48,212,752
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	11,369,362	8,517,055	19,886,417
Capacity Development & Augmentation	-	-	-
DSC	10,994,855	4,712,363	15,707,218
ISC	3,943,978	1,922,469	5,866,447
Total cost to WFP	60,286,515	29,386,318	89,672,833

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision (BR) to Rwanda PRRO 200744 'Food and Nutrition Assistance to Refugees and Returnees' proposes to extend the project duration by twelve months until 31 December 2017.
2. Specifically, this budget revision aims to:
 - Assist an estimated 170,200 refugees during the extension period;
 - Increase the use of cash-based transfers in lieu of general distributions (GD);
 - Increase the overall land transport, storage and handling (LTSH) rate by 19 percent, associated with the increase in the proportion of cash-based transfers compared to in-kind in 2017.
 - Include in the direct support costs (DSC) the one-off investments needed to expand cash-based transfers to two additional camps and the opening of a new field office.
 - Allow WFP additional time to develop the zero hunger strategic review and subsequent Country Strategic Plan (CSP) that will be presented to the Executive Board in 2018.
3. The budget revision proposes an overall budget increase of USD 29 million to meet the food and nutritional needs of 170,200 beneficiaries in 2017.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION IN TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

4. The Rwanda refugee and returnee PRRO 200744 started in January 2015. The operation meets the food and nutritional needs of refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Burundi as well as Rwandan refugees returning from neighbouring countries. The PRRO is aligned with the WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017). The specific objectives of the refugee operation are to:
 - Meet the food and nutritional needs of refugee and returnee populations and prevent/treat moderate acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months during the period of assistance (WFP Strategic Objective 1 - Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies).
 - Prevent chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 months, prevent malnutrition while improving adherence to drug protocols of PLHIV receiving antiretroviral treatment and TB patients, and improve access and quality of education and health facilities in the refugee camps (WFP Strategic Objective 2 - Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies).

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

5. Rwanda currently hosts 82,000 refugees and asylum seekers from DRC (55% women) and 81,400 refugees from Burundi (49.7% women). The foreseen election process in the DRC and resurgence of violence in the north-eastern part of the country is compromising the chance of refugees and asylum seekers to return back home.
6. The political and security situation in Burundi has remained volatile following the President's contentious re-election in July 2015. New arrivals continue at an average of 10-20 per day. Based on the interagency planning scenario¹, WFP plans to assist 70,000 camp-based Burundian refugees in 2017, who will entirely depend on WFP to meet their food and nutrition needs. Of the 81,400 registered Burundian refugees in Rwanda, 61 percent live in Mahama camp while the rest live in urban areas, primarily in Kigali. The Government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are addressing the needs of urban refugees through enhanced integration into national systems and linking them to livelihood opportunities.
7. According to the Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) conducted in May 2016, the nutritional situation in the camps remains precarious. At 33.1 percent, anaemia is the most prevalent form of malnutrition among children 6-59 months, with anaemia prevalence in children exceeding 40 percent for children 6-23 months in four of the six refugee camps. A review and trend analysis of seven rounds of food security outcome monitoring conducted between July 2012 and October 2015 concluded that the nutrition

¹ The Regional Refugee Response Plan covers operations in Burundi, DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. The interagency planning scenario estimates 114,000 Burundian refugees in Rwanda by end-2017 (including urban refugees),

adequacy is low. Among food insecure refugee households in camps, 92 percent never consume heme-iron foods, and only one percent of households consume all three essential nutrients of protein, vitamin A and heme-iron foods daily. These findings highlight the vulnerability of refugees to undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. Fortified foods such as vitamin A fortified oil, iodized salt, SuperCereal and the protein in pulses heavily contribute to improving refugees' nutrient intake.

8. The SENS found Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) below the WHO acceptable threshold of 5 percent in Kigeme, Kiziba, Mugombwa and Mahama camps, and between 5 and 6 percent in Giheme and Nyabiheke. The highest proportion of acute malnutrition occurred in male children 6-17 months. WFP will work with partners to further investigate the feeding practices in this group.
9. Compared to the results of previous SENS (May 2015), stunting was reduced by 10 and 5 percent since 2012 and 2015 respectively. The latest prevalence rates were below the 30 percent "serious threshold" in all five Congolese camps and below the 40 percent "critical threshold" in Mahama camp. Still, stunting affects 29 percent of refugee children 6-59 months in Rwanda, attributable to repeated bouts of infection and/or poor child feeding practices such as late introduction to solid and semi solid food and general lack of dietary diversity.
10. In July 2016, WFP conducted a market assessment to assess the possibility of introducing cash-based transfers in the two remaining Congolese refugee camps with in-kind food rations, Kiziba and Mugombwa. The assessment found adequate food availability, stable price conditions, good market functionality and generally good refugee accessibility to nearby markets in refugee camps. Based on these findings, WFP will introduce cash-based transfers in Kiziba and Mugombwa refugee camps, with some pre-conditions for the former such as improved market infrastructure and road conditions, which are being worked on with partners. In consultation with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs, WFP will not conduct the assessment in Mahama camp at this time to avoid raising expectations among the Burundian refugees.
11. WFP in collaboration with the University of California, Davis, conducted a study on the impact of cash transfers in the local economy. The study found that every dollar of cash assistance increases the real income of the host community between USD1.25 to USD1.96. This is driven by the increase in supply of goods and services by host-country businesses and refugee households to meet the increased demand. The findings also show that cash assistance gives refugees choice and flexibility in their food purchases and greater variety in their diets as compared to in-kind food assistance. In addition, since the introduction of cash-based transfers, food security has improved in cash camps compared to food camps (average acceptable food consumption score is 87.2 percent in cash camps against 82.5 percent in food camps).

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

12. To date, the PRRO has had two budget revisions: the first introduced the assistance to Burundian refugees from May 2015 to December 2015, while the second extended this assistance to December 2016.
13. This third budget revision extends the duration of the PRRO from January to December 2017 in order to continue meeting the food and nutritional needs of refugees (70,000), asylum seekers (81,400) and returnees (5,000). The extension will allow WFP additional time to develop the zero hunger strategic review and subsequent CSP that will be

presented to the Executive Board in 2018. The extension will be followed by an interim country strategic plan (ISCP) to bridge the time until the CSP is presented to the Board.

14. The current activities will be maintained throughout 2017; with the exception of the prevention of acute malnutrition in children 24-59 months: this will be discontinued given the relatively low levels of GAM and the on-going prevention of chronic malnutrition programme. Fortified food (SuperCereal) will be maintained in the general food ration in Mahama to improve the nutrient content of the household ration and maintain the positive nutrition trend in this camp. Due to the volatile context in Burundi and DRC, the nutritional situation will be closely monitored through the yearly SENS survey and twice a year through food security outcome monitoring, as well as continuous nutrition screening in the camps.
15. In response to the high prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies, especially iron, WFP and Plan International have jointly developed a Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) strategy. The strategy aims to improve household food choices as well as infant and young child feeding practices among Congolese refugees. This for example includes dietary charts that show families how they can diversify their diets through locally available nutritious foods. WFP is also working with other UN agencies to develop and pilot an anaemia reduction strategy in refugee camps.
16. Building on the positive experience with cash-based transfers observed through regular monitoring and gender and protection assessments, in June 2016 WFP launched an advanced cash transfer mechanism using multiple wallet debit cards in partnership with Equity Bank. The new system replaces the mobile cash transfers and brings additional benefits: multiple wallet debit cards provides refugees easy and direct access to cash and increases financial accountability. The withdrawals and account maintenance fees are free of charge. Because this card has multiple wallets, it can be adopted by other partners and agencies to deliver assistance, be it restricted or unrestricted. The new system also promotes use of biometrics for beneficiary authentication at the points of transaction and provides benefits of financial inclusion through the use of bank accounts, improving protection and dignity of refugees. The new system was launched at the Gihembe camp and has been successfully rolled out in all three cash camps. WFP will continue to monitor the performance of the system through post-distribution monitoring and interagency gender assessments being conducted with the Government, UNHCR and UNWOMEN.
17. WFP plans to extend cash-based transfers to Kiziba and Mugombwa camps in 2017. WFP will continue to monitor the market conditions and assess the feasibility of cash-based interventions in Mahama.
18. WFP, in collaboration with the Government of Rwanda and UNHCR, will continue to monitor the food security situation in the camps and plan contingencies accordingly. Gender and protection considerations will continue to be part of WFP's concerns. This PRRO continues to support refugees' livelihoods opportunities under the UNHCR–Government of Rwanda Joint Strategy for Furthering Economic Development in Host Communities through Refugee Self-Reliance (2016-2020), which is in line with the UNHCR-WFP Joint Strategy "Enhancing Self-Reliance in Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Refugee Situations".

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY [OR COMPONENT]

Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current (as per BR2)			Increase / Decrease (number of beneficiaries for 2017)			Revised (cumulative number for the period 2015-2017)		
		Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
GFD to	Refugees*	81,000	94,000	175,000	70,354	81,646	152,000	81,000	94,000	175,000
GFD to	returnees	4,500	5,500	10,000	2,250	2,750	5,000	4,500	5,500	10,000
Prevention of chronic Malnutrition	Children (6-23 months)	5,210	5,740	10,950	4,339	4,781	9,120	5,210	5,740	10,950
Prevention of acute malnutrition	Children (24-59 months)	6,440	7,560	14,000	0	0	0	6,440	7,560	14,000
Prevention of chronic Malnutrition	Pregnant & Lactating Women (PLW)		8,700	8,700		7,600	7,600		8,700	8,700
Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	Children (6-59 months)	2,260	1,940	4,200	1,412	1,237	2,649	3,698	3,151	6,849
Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	Pregnant & Lactating Women (PLW)		175	175		175	175		219	219
Mitigating safety net to improve adherence to treatment	(PLHIV, TB)	759	926	1,685	697	850	1,520	759	926	1,685
School feeding	Children level 1 to 12**	30,952	34,248	65,200	14,667	16,229	30,896	30,952	34,248	65,200
Early Childhood Development	Children 24-59 months	3,900	4,900	8,800	6,063	7,617	13,680	6,063	7,617	13,680
TOTAL				193,000			170,200			198,829

*A total of 82,000 refugee beneficiaries will receive cash

** An estimated 12,200 host community children will also benefit from school feeding in schools that largely serve refugee children

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

1. In line with the extension in time, corresponding increased food requirements have been included for the 12-month period of this BR. Also included in the BR are “one-off” DSC costs (eg. staff cost related to beneficiaries’ awareness raising, support to deployment of financial service provider, demobilization of logistic assets, etc....) linked to the introduction of cash-based transfers to the last Congolese food camps. The DSC budget now also reflects the recent opening of a new WFP field office next to the Mahama Burundi refugee camp which size has swollen over the last year (to become the largest refugee camp in country).

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY				
Activity	Commodity /USD	Food and cash requirements (mt)		
		Current (2015-2016)	Increase / Decrease (2017)	Revised total (duration of entire project)
GFD to Refugees (in-kind and cash-based transfers)	mt	38,512	17,840	56,352
	USD	8,874,582	7,844,595	16,719,447
GFD to Returnees	mt	509	305	814
Prevention of chronic Malnutrition	mt	979	657	1,636
Prevention of acute malnutrition	mt	574	0	574
Prevention of chronic Malnutrition	mt	847	657	1,504
Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	mt	84	15	99
Mitigating safety net to improve adherence to treatment	mt	202	131	333
School feeding	mt	2,245	500	2,746
Early Childhood Development	mt	573	217	790
Transit ration	mt	152	0	152
TOTAL cash	USD	8,874,582	7,844,595	16,719,447
TOTAL mt	mt	44,677	20,321	64,998

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

2. WFP might face the risk of inadequate funding support for this operation. This has the potential to impede WFP's ability to respond to humanitarian priorities. WFP will continue resource mobilization efforts through information sharing and organizing field visits. Available resources will be prioritised to general food distribution and nutrition activities in the event of shortfalls, to protect the most vulnerable persons among the refugees.
3. The Government of Rwanda and the UN in Rwanda in consultation with humanitarian partners have also developed a contingency plan for influx of refugees. The UN including WFP also supports the Government to develop capacity in the area of disaster management and early warning systems.

Approved by:

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director, WFP

Date

Drafted by: [Mari Hassinen] Country Office
Cleared by: [Jean-Pierre de Margerie] Country Office on [date]
Reviewed by: [Ilaria Dettori] Regional Bureau
Cleared by: [Valerie Guarnieri] Regional Bureau on [date]
Reviewed by: [name] Regional Bureau Support (OMO)

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
<i>Food Transfers</i>	-	-	
Cereals	11,876	4,204,246	
Pulses	3,845	2,537,568	
Oil and fats	1,075	875,946	
Mixed and blended food	3,205	2,082,533	
Others	320	84,491	
Total Food Transfers	20,321	9,784,784	
External Transport		248,557	
LTSH		2,850,279	
ODOC Food		1,350,813	
Food and Related Costs ²		14,234,432	
C&V Transfers		7,844,595	
C&V Related costs		672,460	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs		8,517,055	
Capacity Development & Augmentation		-	
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			22,751,486
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			4,712,363
Total Direct Project Costs			27,463,849
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) ³			1,922,469
TOTAL WFP COSTS			29,386,318

² This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

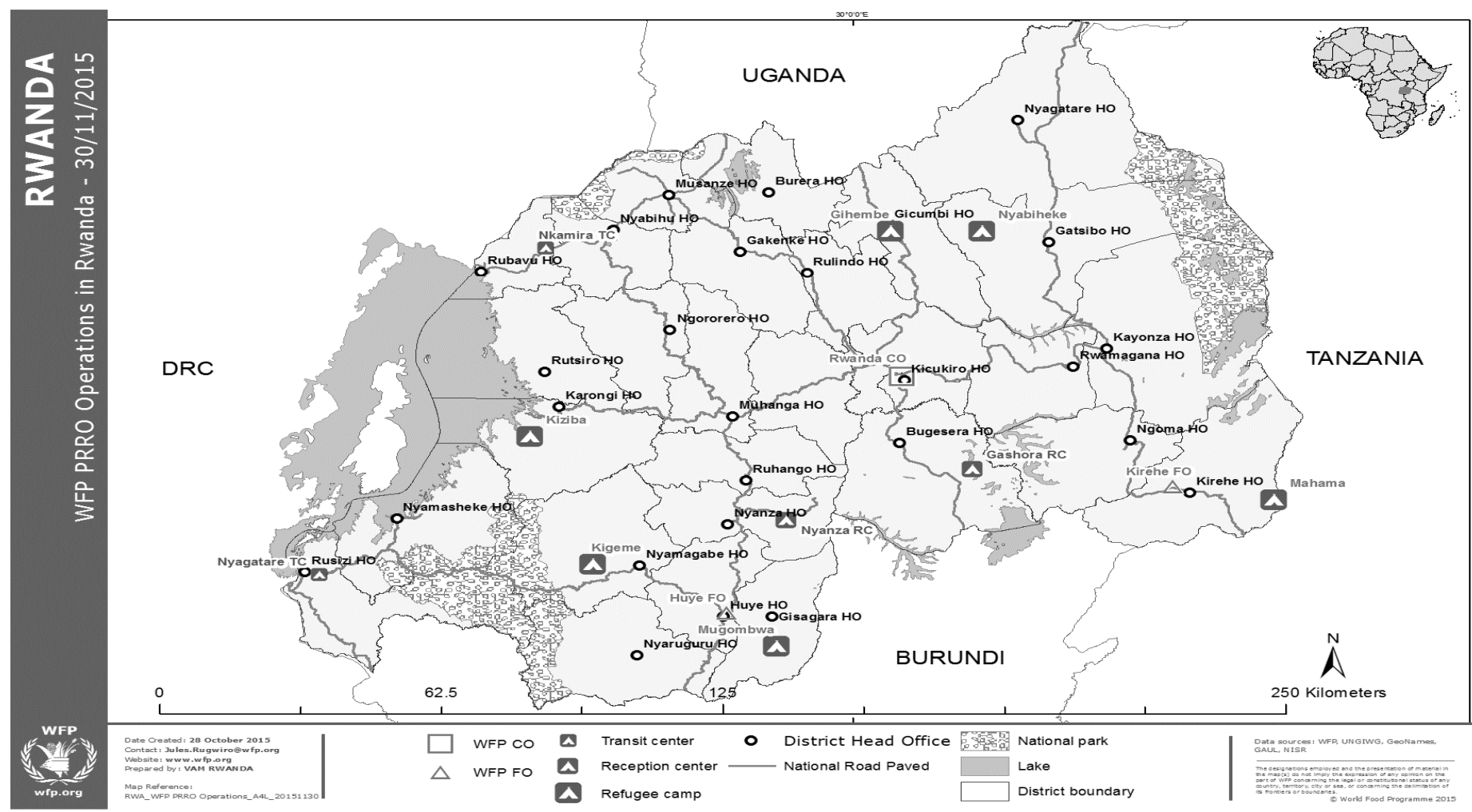
³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff	1,746,508
General service staff	1,002,026
Danger pay and local allowances	46,708
Subtotal	2,795,242
Recurring and Other	512,758
Capital Equipment	149,763
Security	182,846
Travel and transportation	841,753
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring¹	230,000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	4,712,363

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

MAP



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
BR	Budget Revision
DOC	Direct Operating Costs
DSC	Direct Support Costs
ECD	Early Childhood Development
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GFD	General Food Distribution
HEB	High-Energy Biscuits
IR-EMOP	Immediate Response Emergency Operation
ISC	Indirect Support Costs
LTSH	Landside Transport, Storage And Handling
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MIDIMAR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs
MUAC	Middle Upper-Arm Circumference
ODOC	Other Direct Operational Costs
PLHIV	People Living with HIV/Aids
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
TB	Tuberculosis
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme

ANNEX IV - LTSH-matrix

ANNEX V - Project Budget Plan

ANNEX VI - Project Statistics