

Rwanda IR-EMOP 201009
Food Assistance to Drought Affected Population in Eastern Rwanda

TO: [Stefano Porretti], Director of
Emergencies, OSE (for approval)

DATE: 15 July 2016

THROUGH: [Calum Gardner], Chief,
RMBB (for budget clearances/availability
of resources)

FROM: [Valerie Guarnieri], Regional
Director, [Regional Bureau]

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Budget- 2 pages)

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IMMEDIATE RESPONSE EMERGENCY OPERATION
RWANDA [EMOP REF. NUMBER]

FOOD ASSISTANCE TO DROUGHT AFFECTED POPULATION IN
EASTERN RWANDA

PROJECT DOCUMENT

PART 1: INFORMATION NOTE

NATURE OF EMERGENCY:

1. According to Government assessment data¹, there are 44,000 poor households (nearly 225,000 individuals) negatively impacted by the drought in the Eastern part of Rwanda. The severity of the drought has also been confirmed by WFP field visits².
2. While the Government of Rwanda has provided some initial emergency food assistance to some of the affected areas using its national strategic grain reserves, national resources are insufficient to cover all needs. Hence, the Government has officially requested WFP's support.

Location:

3. The districts of Kayonza, Kirehe, and Nyagatare in Eastern Province of Rwanda,

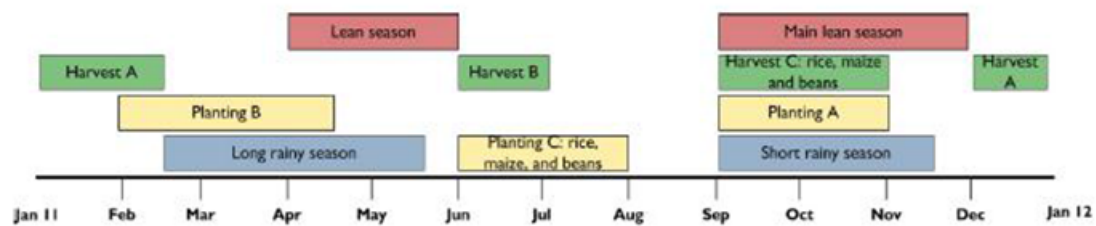
¹ Government of Rwanda: Drought Assessment, 31st May to 3rd June 2016.

² Joint P4P/ Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VAM) mission the Eastern Province, Rwanda

(neighbouring Tanzania and Uganda) are situated in the Eastern Agropastoral and the Semi-Arid Pastoral livelihood zones, commonly referred to as the “cattle corridor.” Rainfall in these areas tends to be erratic, which makes these districts prone to drought and chronic (persistent) food insecurity. (Source: FEWSNET)

Cause:

- Erratic and unevenly distributed rains resulted in below-average harvests in two consecutive agricultural seasons in the Eastern Province (2016 seasons A and B – below graph). Well below yields, if not total crop failure, have impacted the food security of poor households in this area.



Effects:

- There are 44,000 poor households negatively impacted by the drought in the Eastern part of Rwanda. Those households’ food stocks have been significantly depleted while retail food prices have remained above average. Many of these households/areas have suffered back-to-back below-average seasons. FEWSNET reports households at IPC level 2 (“stressed”).
- A Government assessment conducted in the Eastern Province revealed that the drought has mostly impacted seven sectors of Kayonza, four sectors of Nyagatare and one sector of Kirehe districts. Affected crops cover an estimated areas of 16,119 ha in Kayonza, 6,619 ha in Nyagatare and 750 ha in Kirehe. FEWSNET reports households at IPC level 2.
- The Government assessment findings (confirmed by WFP field visits to farmer communities) reveal that these poor households have adopted coping strategies such as migration (to adjacent areas not impacted by drought or neighbouring countries), increased livestock sales and/or off-farm work (if available) to mitigate the shortfall in production and agricultural income. There are also some growing number of reports of long-term unsustainable coping strategies such as households reducing food intake/number of meals in order to stretch resources. As we approach the main lean season (September to December), households already in distress will face a dire situation if immediate assistance is not provided.

Total numbers affected and in need of emergency food aid:

- Based on Government assessment, 44,000 households (nearly 225,000 individuals) are affected by the drought and require emergency food aid. Some 18,300 households (some 100,000 individuals) have already received some food aid from the Government. Hence, WFP proposes to provide emergency food aid to 125,000 targeted, vulnerable individuals.

WFP IR EMOP:**Justification for an immediate response, expected impact:**

9. While the Government of Rwanda has made an attempt to assist the affected areas through its national strategic grain reserves, their resources are insufficient to cover all needs. It is in this context that the Government has, through a letter dated 12 July 2016, requested WFP to support urgently.
10. This IR-EMOP will allow WFP to support the government in meeting the immediate food needs of 125,000 people for 30 days. This short-term relief food assistance will address stressed households' and communities' food insecurity and protect their livelihoods by enabling them to have access to food without sacrificing productive assets or adopting other negative coping strategies.
11. This IR-EMOP will be followed by a fully fledged EMOP to cover the needs of a larger portion of the affected population in the most affected areas. To inform the formulation of the EMOP, an emergency food needs assessment is planned to be fielded in the coming days.

Duration of assistance (maximum three months):

12. From 18 July to 16 August 2016

Number of beneficiaries and location:

13. 125,000 most vulnerable beneficiaries have been identified, through community-based targeting, by the local authorities in the most affected areas (cells) based on the wealth and vulnerability categorisation.

Food basket composition and ration levels:

Food commodity	Ration
Maize	410
Pulses	120
Vegetable oil	30
Iodized salt	5
TOTAL	565
Total kcal/day	2,169
% kcal from protein	12
% kcal from fat	21.1
Total number of feeding days	30

Total food aid requirements (mt):

14. WFP will need a total of 2,181 mt as follows:

Maize	1,538
Pulses	450
Vegetable oil	113
Salt	19
TOTAL	2,120

Mode of implementation:

15. Registration of beneficiaries has been done by the local authorities in coordination with the Ministry of Local Administration (MINALOC) and the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR).
16. WFP will partner with MIDIMAR, local authorities and Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) to coordinate and supervise the implementation with oversight and support from WFP Kigali office. In-country transport from the main warehouse in Kigali to the extended delivery points at district/sector level and establishment of required additional food storage will be organised by WFP, as will secondary transport to the final distribution points (at cell level).
17. In addition to the emergency food needs assessment planned for the coming days, WFP will partner with the One UN in Rwanda especially FAO, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) and National Institute of Statistics as well as the local authorities and development partners in planning a comprehensive food security assessment to advise on the medium and longer terms needs and appropriate assistance strategy.
18. Some donors have expressed growing concerns with the seriousness of the drought. Among these, some have also expressed interest in supporting WFP's proposed emergency operation.

PART 2: EMOP BUDGET

<i>Cost Components</i>			<i>USD</i>
Food Tool	MT	Rate/mt	
<i>Maize</i>	1,538	343	527,534
<i>Pulses</i>	450	438	197,100
<i>Vegetable oil</i>	113	815	92,095
<i>Salt</i>	19	110	2,090
<i>enter commodity type</i>			0
<i>enter commodity type</i>			0
<i>enter commodity type</i>			0
Total Food Transfers	2,120		818,819
External Transport³		83.30	9,413
LTSH⁴			181,310
ODOC Food		50.61	120,138
<i>These are costs incurred by the cooperating partner including distribution of food; monitoring and reporting; and travel.</i>			
Total Food DOC			1,129,680
Cash and Voucher Tool		% of Trfs	
Total Cash and Vouchers Transfers			
C&V Related costs			0
<i>Describe C&V Related costs here.</i>			
Total C&V DOC			\$ 0
Capacity Development & Augmentation Tool			
<i>Describe CD&A costs here.</i>			
Total CD&A DOC			\$
Total Direct Operating Costs (DOC)			1,129,680
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			268,040
<i>These costs are related to staffing, travel, assessments/monitoring and communication.</i>			
Total WFP direct project costs			1,397,720
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)		7%	97,840
TOTAL WFP COSTS			1,495,560

³ External transport rate of \$83.30 has been applied to vegetable oil only

⁴ PRRO 200744 rates have been used: LP \$73.37; RP \$249.18; IP \$271.82

PART 3: EMOP APPROVAL

1) IRA funding is available to cover EMOP budget

Chief, RMBB: Calum Gardner, Date: --/--/----

2) EMOP is approved

Director of Emergencies: Stefano Porretti, Date: --/--/----

Annex 1 – Budget Summary