

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK



RWANDA

SUPPORT EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES FROM BURUNDI

RWFO/EARC/GECL

November 2015

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ACRONYMS

ADB : AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

ADF : AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

ADRA : ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF AGENCY

AHA :AFRICA HUMANITARIAN ACTION

ARC : AMERICAN REFUGEE COMMITTEE

DRC : DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

GOR : GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA

LCS : LEAST COST SELECTION

MIDIMAR : MINISTRY OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND REFUGEE AFFAIRS

PAJER : PARLEMENT DES JEUNES RWANDAIS

SRF : SPECIAL RELIEF FUND

RNRA : RWANDA NATURAL RESOURCES AUTHORITY

SPIU : SINGLE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT

UNICEF : UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN’S EDUCATION FUND

UNHCR : UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES

WFP : WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

LOGFRAME MATRIX

EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO RWANDA TO DEAL WITH THE INFLUX OF BURUNDIAN REFUGEES						
RESULTS CHAIN		PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISK/MITIGATION MEASURES
		Indicator	Base-line	Target		
IMPACT	Firewood Sustainably supplied and environmental degradation prevented	% of refugees with access to sustainable fire wood supply	20%	80%	Survey report by MIDIMAR	
		Reduction of hectares of land under deforestation	600	500	Survey report (RNRA, districts)	
OUTCOMES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide sufficient access to domestic fuel (Firewood) - Increased use of environmental friendly cooking stoves promoted 	% decrease in firewood supply to households with stoves	0	60 %	Report produced by MIDIMAR	<p>Risk: Delays in securing contractors to supply the energy efficient cooking stoves</p> <p>Mitigation: Proper planning for procurement processes</p>
OUTPUTS	<p>Component 1: Refugee households provided with firewood</p> <p>Component 2: Refugees households provided with improved cooking stoves</p>	<p>Cubic meters of firewood provided</p> <p>Number of energy saving cooking stoves supplied</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>31,000</p> <p>9000</p>	Report produced by MIDIMAR	<p>Risk: Further influx of refugees could affect the plan beyond our budget</p> <p>Mitigation: MIDIMAR has a long experience in providing such assistance (receiving a high number of refugees, mobilizing funds and providing assistance)</p>
KEY ACTIVITIES	<p>Component 1: Procuring firewood</p> <p>Component 2: Procuring energy saving cooking stoves</p> <p>Component 3: Audit and Administrative costs</p>				<p>Inputs:</p> <p>Component 1: USD 764,460</p> <p>Component 2: USD 178,740</p> <p>Component 3: USD 56,800</p>	

1. BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

1.1 Background

1.1.1. On 31 March 2015, tensions linked to the Burundi incumbent President's decision to run for a third term in office beyond the constitutional limit prompted civil unrest. This led to the flight of the first wave of refugees to Rwanda. Initially, arrivals averaged 300 per day, but began to soar to over 3,000 per day in the third week of April 2015, following a failed *Coup d'Etat* that triggered fierce fighting in the capital between troops backing coup leaders and those loyal to the President. Furthermore, the violent crack-down on opposition activists against the ruling party bid for a third term led to a further inflow of more refugees into Rwanda.

1.1.2. Due to the high refugee turnover, Rwanda's Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) created two reception centers in Gashora and Muyira in Bugesera and Nyanza districts respectively to facilitate immediate emergency services. Both centers are near the Rwanda-Burundi border. With no resolution in sight, more refugees streamed in, prompting MIDMAR to establish on 22 April 2015 a new refugee camp at Mahama in Kirehe district in the Eastern Province of Rwanda.

1.1.3. Statistics from UNHCR and MIDMAR indicate that Burundian refugees in both urban areas and Mahama refugee camp had edged slightly over 70,000 by September 2015. In line with its international obligations, Rwanda is also a host to 74,000 Congolese refugees from different waves of violence and insecurity in the Eastern DRC.

1.1.4. The MIDMAR and other refugee agencies have been providing comprehensive services to Congolese refugee families in the five camps of; Gihembe, Kiziba, Nyabiheke, Kigeme and Mugombwa. The recent influx of more refugees from Burundi has however, escalated the demand for basic humanitarian services beyond the capacity of the Government of Rwanda to supply.

1.2 Justification for Emergency Assistance

1.2.1. Rwanda is a small hilly country with a surface area of 26,338km², and has a population density of (416 persons/ km²). Over 86% of this population depends on biomass as a source of energy, making it vulnerable to environmental degradation. In line with the country's Green Growth and Climate Change Resilient Strategy and its international obligations to protect refugees, Rwanda must fulfill its obligations of promoting alternative sustainable energy use and provide emergency energy relief for refugees. In the context of the additional wave of refugees, Rwanda does not have adequate capacity to meet these objectives without emergency assistance from the international community.

1.2.2. The present Emergency Assistance proposal has been prepared in response to the appeal from the Government of Rwanda here to referred as annex-2. The Appeal is in accordance with the Bank Group Policy Guidelines and is consistent with the current Bank Group provisions under the Revised Policy Guidelines for Emergency Relief Assistance, and General Regulations of the Special Relief Fund (*ADB/BDIWP/2008/211*).

1.2.3. The request falls under emergency criteria item (iii) emergency situation arising from Conflicts. The emergency situation is beyond the capacity of the Government and its agencies to handle without significant support from the international community.

1.2.4. The emergency support will contribute to:

- a) Ensuring timely supply of fire wood in the refugee camps in order to mitigate the consequences related to the insufficient quantity of firewood as it results in conflicts with the host communities;
- b) Promoting the use of alternative sources of energy such as the supply of energy saving cooking stoves to reduce biomass consumption and ensure environmental sustainability;

2. OVERVIEW OF THE APPEAL FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

2.1. MIDIMAR has worked closely with other humanitarian organizations comprising UN-HCR, ADRA, AHA, ARC, PAJER, Plan International, World Vision International, WFP, to meet the immediate emergency needs of refugees including access to water, food shelter, education and other social protection needs, but sufficient quantities of firewood and other alternative sustainable sources of energy remains unmet.

2.2. Firewood is one of the critical basic necessities for refugees to meet their daily domestic needs, yet few humanitarian organizations often consider it as a priority in their budgets. It is often left as a responsibility of the host country. The sudden inflow of refugees from Burundi has soared the refugee population in Rwanda and exponentially multiplied the demand for this essential commodity beyond the capacity of the Government to supply. Lack of fire wood, often results in conflict with the host communities and is a ground for environmental degradation in areas of settlement.

2.3. Initially, the Government of Rwanda (GoR) through MIDIMAR had firewood and renewable energy budget amounting to USD 885,000, to cater only for the Congolese refugees hosted in five camps that are highlighted in paragraph 4. The recent influx of more Burundian refugees and the subsequent establishment of an additional camp and two refugee reception centers has doubled the budget for this essential service (see annex-1), beyond the capacity of MIDIMAR to absorb. Moreover, the overall MIDIMAR administrative and refugee coordination budget has also significantly increased.

2.4. The Ministry is in dire need for extra resources to meet the emergency need for fire wood and purchase energy saving stoves to fulfil the domestic needs for refugees. It has been confirmed that firewood will be bought from mature trees ready for harvest and authorized by the Ministry of Natural Resources and will not lead to deforestation.

3. THE PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE OPERATION

3.1 Objectives and Description of the Emergency Assistance

The main objective of the proposed emergency assistance is to respond to the urgent and immediate need for procuring sufficient wood to meet domestic needs of refugees and to increase the usage of energy efficient charcoal stoves to reduce deforestation.

3.2 Cost and Source of Finance

The total cost of the assistance is estimated at USD 1,000,000 (net of taxes and duties) to be fully financed from Special Relief Fund (SRF) resources. The cost breakdown to cover the provision of firewood and charcoal saving stoves and additional project coordination costs is attached in (Annex 1). The funds provided by the Bank are restricted and earmarked for the purposes of urgent humanitarian assistance to the Burundian refugees.

3.3 Implementation Arrangements and Schedule

3.3.1 In accordance to the Bank's Revised Policy Guidelines and Procedures for Emergency Relief Assistance and General Regulations of the Special Relief Fund (ADB/BD/WP/2008/211/Rev.1 - ADF/BD/WP/2008/173/Rev/1) (the "Guidelines"), the implementation of emergency humanitarian relief assistance will be entrusted to MIDIMAR through the Single Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) based within MIDMAR and composed of (the SPIU coordinator, the program manager, monitoring and evaluation specialist, financial management specialist, procurement specialist, camp managers and camp support staff. The SPIU specialists are experienced with a good track record of implementing emergency relief operations.

3.3.2 The GoR will establish a project steering committee chaired by the Permanent Secretary of MIDIMAR and comprising the SPIU staff and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning to provide guidance and monitor the overall project implementation.

3.4 Implementation schedule

The project will be implemented in 6 months upon becoming effective, in line with the SRF guidelines and procedures which stipulate that emergency humanitarian relief assistance operation should be of a short-term nature. Funds not disbursed after this period will be cancelled.

3.5 Agreement

A Letter of Agreement will be signed between the Bank and the Republic of Rwanda, outlining the terms and conditions for the grant and responsibilities and obligations of each party.

3.6 Procurement

3.6.1 Procurement of goods financed by the SRF Fund resources under the project will be done in accordance with the Rwanda National Procurement Procedures and relevant Standard Tender Documents under the conditions set out in the Agreement signed between the Bank and the Government of Rwanda on 18 May 2015.

3.6.2 MIDMAR will be the Project's Executing Agency and the SPIU shall be responsible for all procurement activities. The SPIU team has been assessed and found to have included a qualified procurement officer who is familiar with the national procurement procedures. The SPIU shall prepare a Procurement Plan for the Project, stating the estimated costs and bidding period to be approved by the Steering Committee.

3.6.3 The acquisition of consultancy services for Audit will be done through Least Cost Selection (LCS) method using a National Shortlist.

3.7 Financial Management and Auditing

3.7.1 The SPIU will ensure that adequate internal controls and accounting systems are in place at all times of the project. Project financial statements will be prepared in accordance with either International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) or International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) or National Accounting Standards which comply with either IFRS or IPSAS in all material standards and the Bank's guidelines.

3.7.2 Other activities financed by the SRF Fund resources (casual labor and travel costs) will be governed by the provisions of the SPIU Manual of procedures.

3.7.3 The audit shall be performed by an independent audit firm under the Terms of Reference (TOR) acceptable to the Bank. The SPIU will submit a single set of audited financial statements covering the life of project six months after the project closing date.

3.8 Disbursement

The disbursements shall be in line with Bank's Disbursement Rules and Procedures. The disbursement request, denominated in United States Dollars shall be in a single tranche through the Special Account to be opened by MIDMAR/SPIU. The SPIU will manage the Special Account and shall be submitting statements of expenditure on a quarterly basis.

3.9 Reporting, and supervision

3.9.1 The SPIU will submit on regular basis to the Bank within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter, a consolidated quarterly Interim Financial Report (IFR) that includes all transactions of the project. Within six months after the end of the operation, the Government of Rwanda, through SPIU will submit to the Bank a detailed completion report and a Financial Report on the source and use of the funds, highlighting the implementation and disbursement status, as well as the impacts of the operation.

3.9.2 The Bank's Rwanda Field Office (RWFO) will play an active role in following up and monitoring implementation of the project. The Office will ensure that the implementation of project activities is on course and efficient.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The increased refugee population currently estimated at 144,000 and their demand for firewood has put a lot of pressure on the country's environment and depleted available emergency finance assistance reserves in the National Treasury. The Board of Directors is hereby invited to consider and approve a grant of USD 1,000,000 to the Republic of Rwanda from SRF resources, for the purposes outlined in the present report.

ANNEX 1: ACTIVITIES AND BUDGET OF THE PROJECT

COMPONENT	ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	UNIT COST (USD)	AMOUNT (USD)
Provision of renewable energy	a. Purchase of firewood	firewood for 31,000 <i>steres</i> per 50,000 individuals.	24.66	764,460.00
	b. Purchase of energy saving stoves	9000 energy saving stoves	19.86	178,740.00
Sub-total				943,200.00
Audit (1%)				9,432.00
Admin costs (4.72%)				47,368.00
TOTAL				1,000,000.00

ANNEX 2. OFFICIAL REQUEST

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



Kigali, 24 AUG 2015
No. 2684/MIN/SC

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

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Mr. Negatu MAKONNEN
Resident representative
African Development Bank
Kigali-Rwanda



Dear Mr. Makonnen,

Re: Request for Financial Support to Burundi Refugee Influx

The Government of Rwanda is a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention and the amending protocol of 1967; the 1961 and 1964 Statelessness Conventions and the majority of leading international conventions on specific human rights issues; also signatory to the 1969 OAU Convention Governing Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa.

Rwanda received the first influx of Burundian Refugees on 31 March 2015. Initially, arrivals averaged 300 per day, but increased to 3,000 per day in the third week of April 2015. By July 2015, over 65,000 refugees have been received in the created camps of Mahama Refugee Camps in Kirehe District, and Gashora and Muyira Transit Centres in Bugesera and Nyanza Districts respectively. The estimative increase of refugee influx into the country by the end of July is 100,000 if the situation in Burundi does not stabilize.

Due to the instability in Burundi and given the estimate increase of refugee influx in Rwanda, we hereby write to request for Financial Support of an amount of Frw 1,578,214,792 (approx. UA 1,564,985,073) which will enable us to coordinate activities of Refugees, reception, coordination and filling financial support implementation gaps for the period of July 2015 to July 2016. Please find attached the detailed budget and a breakdown of activities to be implemented.

Sincerely,

Kampeta Sayinzoga
Permanent Secretary and Secretary to the Treasury

Cc:

- Hon. Minister of Finance and Economic Planning
- Hon. Minister of State in charge of Economic Planning
- Permanent Secretary/MIDIMAR