

Country¹ & Project No.: Congo PRRO 200147
B/R No.5 @.....

BUDGET REVISION FOR THE APPROVAL OF REGIONAL DIRECTOR

	<u>Initials</u>	<u>In Date</u>	<u>Out Date</u>	<u>Reason For Delay</u>
<u>ORIGINATOR</u>				
Country Office
<u>CLEARANCE</u>				
Project Budget & Programming Officer, RMBP
Chief, RMBP
Chief, OSLT (change in LTSH and/or External Transport)
<u>APPROVAL</u>				
<input type="checkbox"/> Regional Director

PROJECT
Start date: 01/03/2011 End date: 30/06/2014 Extension/Reduction period: 6 months New end date: 31/12/2014

Cost (United States dollars)

	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food Related Costs	US\$ 39 707 267	US\$ 3 805 208	US\$ 43 512 475
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	US\$	US\$	US\$
Capacity Development & Augmentation	US\$	US\$	US\$
DSC	US\$ 4 156 775	US\$ 564 865	US\$ 4 721 640
ISC	US\$ 3 070 483	US\$ 305 905	US\$ 3 376 388
Total cost to WFP	US\$ 46 934 525	US\$ 4 675 978	US\$ 51 610 503

TYPE OF REVISION

Additional commodity
 Additional DSC
 Additional ODOC
 Additional LTSH
 Additional external transport
 Extension or Reduction in time
 Other:
 additional caseload

NATURE OF THE REVISION

1. This Budget Revision seeks to:
 - *Extend the project in time from 01 July 2014 to 31 December 2014;*
 - *Continue support to the repatriation process of refugees from Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC);*
 - *Increase the number of Central African Republic (CAR) refugees by 9000;*
 - *Revise the LTSH rate based on the revised LTSH matrix;*
 - *Provide additional 3713 mt of assorted commodities;*
 - *Provide additional external transport, DSC and ODOC; and*
 - *Align the PRRO to the WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017) and its results framework.*

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REVISION

Summary of existing project activities

1. In February 2013, armed conflict between the government of the CAR and rebels led to the displacement of more than 200,000 people, with some 7,000 seeking refuge in Likouala department of Republic of Congo during the first quarter of 2013. WFP began providing assistance to this new caseload of refugees under this PRRO. The number of refugees from Central African Republic continues to rise. UNHCR expects to register up to 21,000 by June 2014.
2. *In January 2014, the DRC refugee caseload was reduced to 31,533 as a result of the repatriation process which is still on-going. UNHCR estimates that a residual caseload of 25,000 will remain beyond June 2014.*
3. *This operation addresses WFP Strategic Objective 1² and Millennium Development Goal 1.³ Through the provision of a monthly general food ration, WFP aims to protect the food security of refugees until coping mechanisms are put in place by the government and/or UNHCR. Due to continued insecurity in CAR, the refugees are expected to remain in Republic of Congo throughout the duration of this project (until end of December 2014).*
4. *Refugees from DRC are receiving seventy-five percent of the standard General Food Distribution (GFD) daily ration. These refugees had built some coping mechanisms, relying partially on their own agricultural production or daily labor for the local population to cover part of their food needs. This ration is in line with a recommendation originally made in a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) carried out in 2010, and the food security situation for the DRC refugees has not changed significantly since then. Consequently WFP designed a daily food ration consisting of 300g cereal, 100g pulses, 20g vegetable oil and 5g iodised salt.*
5. *Full individual daily rations (400g of cereals, 120g of pulses, 30g of vegetable oil and 10g of salt per day per person) are provided to CAR refugees, in consideration of the fact that they arrived without any stock of food and had, and still have, no access to the forest or land for cultivation of their own food nor to other economic opportunities.*

² Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies.

³ MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.

Conclusion and recommendation of the re-assessment

6. *In April 2014 a JAM was fielded to Likouala by UNHCR and WFP, to ascertain the status of CAR refugees. The preliminary findings of the JAM are:*
- An estimated fifty-six percent of the refugee households from CAR are food insecure. A large majority of them (seventy-four percent) has experienced extreme loss of livelihood assets;
 - Although part of the food distributed is re-sold, there is a high dependency on food assistance among the population; and
 - Over seventy-four percent of the CAR refugee households engage in extreme coping mechanisms in order to feed their families.
7. The full JAM Report will analyze other aspects of livelihoods, food consumption and vulnerability, as well as provide more details on the issues presented in the preliminary findings. Although the JAM is not expected to provide rigorous information on the refugees' nutritional status, a SMART survey is planned in the coming months. Nonetheless, given the poor food security situation among the refugees and the already high prevalence of acute malnutrition⁴ in the Bangui area (where most of the refugees come from) before the CAR crisis, nutrition should have a special emphasis in programming.
8. As preliminary recommendations of the JAM, some points were highlighted to be addressed by WFP's future response:
- Continue the in-kind general food distributions, as local markets are under stress;
 - Provide full food rations (2,100 Kcal/day), as current consumption gaps are high and livelihood assets have been depleted: food assistance is the main safety net, impeding people from falling into extreme poverty.
 - Foresee elements to reinforce livelihood resilience and to re-build (social, natural, human, environmental and financial) assets among the refugee and the host populations.
 - Given refugees' limited assets and livelihood activities, the high Global Acute Malnutrition baseline in CAR in 2012 (7.8 percent according to the CAR nutrition cluster), the high percentage of refugees in poor/borderline food consumption groups, and the little diversity in the refugees' diet, provide micronutrient-enriched food to address the probable deficiencies, while awaiting confirmation of a generalized poor level of nutrition from a SMART survey; and
 - Institute a treatment program for Moderate Acute Malnutrition.
9. WFP food assistance will continue using the current food ration: seventy-five percent of normal food ration for DRC refugees and full food ration for CAR refugees.
10. While livelihoods and food consumption adequacy are clearly strained, there is a need to improve the nutritional quality of the general rations; therefore the food basket will include SuperCereal. This will be supported by sensitization of families on the use of this item for young children and pregnant/lactating women. Alternative options to address nutritional

⁴ According to the 2012 SMART survey results, the global acute malnutrition rates (estimated at 7.8% with 1.8 % of severe acute malnutrition and 6% moderate acute malnutrition) remain among the five main causes of child morbidity and mortality among children, while stunting rates are very high at 39.9%.

concerns will be explored in collaboration with partners and beneficiaries over the course of the extension.

11. Plumpy sup will be provided to treatment centers for nutritional rehabilitation of malnourished refugee children as well as those of the host population.
12. *UNHCR expects the continuation of the repatriation process and estimates a remaining caseload of 25,000 DRC refugees by the end of June 2014. The number of CAR refugees is still increasing and UNHCR estimates a total of 21,000 people registered by the end of June 2014, including third country nationals fleeing CAR.*

Purpose of change in project duration

13. *The extension in time is requested to allow WFP to continue its support through food to increasing refugee caseload from CAR as well as the ongoing repatriation exercise in favor of DRC refugees. Assistance will be provided to beneficiaries through general food distribution and assistance for nutritional recuperation; these will be implemented through two GFD implementing partners (AARREC and CARITAS) and Medecin du Monde (MDM) for nutrition rehabilitation.*

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY [OR COMPONENT]

Activity [or Component]	Category of beneficiaries	Current (January – June 2014)			Increase / Decrease			Revised (July to December 2014)		
		Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total		Girls / Women	Total
GFD	DRC Refugees	10,100	21,433	31,533					21,433	31,533
GFD	CAR Refugees	3,831	8169	12000	2,889	6,111	9000	6,720	Boys / Men	21,000
Nutrition	Refugees	0	0	0	228	372	600	228	10,100	600
TOTAL		13931	29602	43533	2889	6111	9000	16820	35713	52533

TABLE 2. FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY TYPE			
	Food requirement (mt)		
Activity	Present	Increase	Revised
General Food distribution	36,387.90	3,708.45	40,096.35
Nutrition	0	4.97	4.97
Total	36,387.90	3,713.42	40,101.32

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

14. In view of limited funding prospects, WFP may have to reduce food rations further to 75 percent of the full food ration for CAR refugees. This would significantly affect the refugees' food security as well as their nutrition status, and result in an increased use of negative coping mechanisms by refugees, putting women and children especially at risk. In order to mitigate this risk, WFP CO has already started discussions with donor representatives in order to mobilize more resources for the continuation of this assistance to the refugees.

DISTRIBUTION:

DED & COO
 Director, OME
 Chief, OSLT
 Country Director
 OM Registry
 Director, PGG

Director, OSZ
 Chief, RMBP
 Chief, OSZR
 Programme Officer, RMBP
 Programming Assistant, RMBP
 Liaison Officer, OMJ

Chief, OSZP
 Regional Director
 RB Programme Advisor
 RB Programme Assistant
 RB Chrono