

Country & Project No.:
Congo PRRO 200147 B/R No.6

PROJECT REVISION FOR THE APPROVAL OF:

➤ Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer

FROM:	<u>Initials</u>	<u>In Date</u>	<u>Out Date</u>	<u>Reason For Delay</u>
Chris Nikoi, Regional Director, RBJ
<u>CLEARANCE through:</u>				
Ramiro Lopes Da Silva, Assistant Executive Director, OS
Manoj Juneja, Assistant Executive Director, RM
Elisabeth Rasmusson, Assistant Executive Director, PG
<u>RELEASED FOR APPROVAL:</u>				
Jim Harvey, Chief of Staff, OED
<u>APPROVAL:</u>				
Amir Abdulla, Deputy Executive Director and COO, DED

Start date: 01/03/2011 **End date:** 31/12/2014 **Extension/Reduction period:** 6 months **New end date:** 30/06/2015

Cost (United States dollars)

	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food Related Costs	US\$43 512 475	US\$ 1 394 753	US\$ 44 907 228
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	US\$ -	US\$ -	US\$ -
Capacity Development & Augmentation	US\$ -	US\$ -	US\$ -
DSC	US\$ 4 721 640	US\$ 362 725	US\$ 5 084 365
ISC	US\$ 3 376 388	US\$ 123 023	US\$ 3 499 411
Total cost to WFP	US\$51 610 503	US\$1 880 501	US\$ 53 491 004

CHANGES TO:

Food Tool

- MT
 Commodity Value
 External Transport
 LTSH
 ODOC

C&V Tool

- C&V Transfers
 C&V Related Costs

- CD&A
 DSC
 Project duration
 Other

Project Rates

- LTSH (\$/MT)
 ODOC (\$/MT)
 C&V Related (%)
 DSC (%)

DISTRIBUTION:

DED and COO
 Chief, OSLT
 PGG
 Country Director
 OD Registry

Chief, OSZP, OSZA, OSZI, RMBP
 Programme Officer, RMBP
 Programming Assistant, RMBP
 RMB

Regional Director
 RB Programme Advisor
 RB Programme Assistant
 RB Chrono
 Liaison Officer, OM @

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This Budget Revision (BR) 06 to PRRO 200147 seeks to:
 - *Extend the project in time by six months from 01 January to 31 June 2015;*
 - *Continue assistance to the refugee caseload from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC);*
 - *Transfer the Central African Republic (CAR) refugee caseload to the new Regional EMOP 200799 (01 January 2015 - 31 December 2015).*

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REVISION

Summary of existing project activities

1. *In February 2013, armed conflict between the Government of the Central African Republic and rebels led to the displacement of more than 200,000 people, with some 7,000 people fleeing to Likouala department, Republic of Congo in the first quarter of 2013. WFP began providing assistance to this caseload of refugees under this PRRO 200147. Throughout 2014, the influx continued and the number of refugees from CAR has increased. By December 2014, the caseload of CAR refugees registered in Republic of Congo was 17,000.*
2. Since March 2009, continuing instability in the Equateur province of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has led thousands of refugees to seek asylum in the Likouala Province of the Republic of Congo. UNHCR and the Government of Congo currently estimate the refugee caseload at 115,100.
3. *This PRRO addresses WFP's Strategic Objective 1¹ and the Millennium Development Goal 1.² Through the provision of a monthly general food ration, WFP aims to protect the food security of refugees from both CAR and DRC, until coping mechanisms are established by national governments and/or UNHCR and the humanitarian community.*
4. *Due to continued insecurity in CAR, the CAR refugee caseload is expected to remain in the Republic of Congo for the foreseeable future.*
5. *A repatriation operation organized by UNHCR ended on 31 July 2014, and resulted in a reduced DRC refugee caseload of 17,000. A decision about this remaining caseload will be made after consultation on a tripartite agreement in January or February 2015, between UNHCR, and the Governments of Republic of Congo and DRC. WFP, UNHCR and the Government of the Republic of Congo will continue providing assistance to DRC refugees throughout the period of this budget revision (end of June 2015).*

Conclusion and recommendation of the re-assessment

6. *The 2010 JAM and 2013 re-assessment mission found that, due to an improvement in the economic and food security situation of DRC refugees, rations could be reduced without affecting refugee food security or nutritional status. DRC refugees therefore receive 75 percent of a full ration.*

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

² MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.

7. *In April 2014, a JAM was conducted in Likouala department by UNHCR and WFP, to evaluate the food security, health and socio-economic conditions of the CAR refugees. The findings of the JAM were:*
- An estimated 56 percent of the refugee households from CAR are food insecure. A large majority of them (74 percent) have experienced extreme loss of livelihood assets;
 - Food assistance is the main source of food for the refugees;
 - More than 74 percent of the refugees are engaged in negative coping mechanisms;
 - The supply chain has been affected by the ongoing insecurity. Food availability in the local markets is still very low, as is local production, while food prices are high;
 - A SMART survey is ongoing to assess the nutritional status of children aged 6-59 months among refugees and local populations of the Likouala department. Preliminary results will be available in January 2015.
8. As per the recommendations of the 2014 JAM, WFP has:
- Continued to provide in-kind general food distributions with a daily food ration of 300g cereal, 100g pulses, 20g vegetable oil and 5g iodised salt, as local markets are under stress;
 - Continued to provide 75 percent of the normal food ration for DRC refugees and the full food ration for CAR refugees, who lack access to land and other economic opportunities. CAR refugees also receive an extra 45g/pers/day of Super Cereal to improve their nutritional situation;
 - Provided Plumpy'sup to treatment centres for the nutritional rehabilitation of moderately malnourished CAR refugee children aged (age 6 - 59 months), and those among the host population, as part of targeted supplementary feeding. Updated information about the nutrition status of the refugees is awaited from the SMART survey conducted in November 2014.
9. The market links between provinces has been affected by the conflict situation in Bangui from where most of foods are imported to the department of Likouala. Thus, cash or voucher transfers are not considered viable within the period of this extension.

Purpose of change in project duration

10. Following the UNHCR-organized repatriation operation for DRC refugees, the caseload was reduced to 17,000. This BR will allow WFP to continue the provision of assistance to this caseload until June 2015, by which time a tripartite agreement is expected to be reached between UNHCR and the Governments of Republic of Congo and DRC.
11. The current caseload of 21,000 CAR refugees will be transferred from the PRRO to the new Regional EMOP 200799, to commence on 01 January 2015. This BR will therefore also remove this caseload from the PRRO.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY

Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current (July to December 2014)			Decrease			Revised (January to June 2015)		
		Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
GFD	DRC Refugees	10 100	21 433	31 533	(4 660)	(9 873)	(14 533)	5 440	11 560	17 000
Nutrition	CAR Refugees	300	300	600	(300)	(300)	(600)	0	0	0
GFD	CAR Refugees	6 720	14 280	21 000	(6 720)	(14 280)	(21 000)	0	0	0
TOTAL		16 820	35 713	52 533	(11 380)	(24 153)	(35 533)	5 440	11 560	17 000

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

TABLE 2: FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY				
Activity	Commodity	Food requirements (mt)		
		Current	Increase	Revised total
General Food distribution		40 096.16	1300.50	41 396.66
Nutrition		984	0	984
TOTAL		40 106	1300.50	41 406.5

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

12. Though WFP is expecting funding from Japan, Canada and / or Food for Peace for this PRRO, limited funding means WFP may have to further reduce the food ration for DRC refugees to 70 percent. This would significantly affect the refugees' food security and nutrition status, and increase the risk of refugees' resorting to negative coping mechanisms, putting women and children in particular at risk. In order to mitigate this risk, WFP has already started discussions with donor representatives in order to mobilize more resources for refugee assistance.

13. WFP, jointly with UNHCR, has established a permanent communication mechanism with refugees through distribution committees. In the case of an eventual pipeline break leading to ration cuts, the WFP's sub-office in Betou, assisted by UNHCR, will ensure all partners and refugees are informed in a timely manner. As recommended by the 2014 JAM, UNHCR and other partners have also increased the distribution of non-food items (NFIs) and seeds in collaboration with FAO, in order to improve agricultural production. DRC refugees were sensitized (by WFP and UNHCR) to understand the cut in rations was due to their having developed activities allowing them to be moderately self-reliant; in comparison to CAR refugees who are entirely dependent on humanitarian assistance.

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Reviewed by: Sarah Longford, Regional Bureau
Cleared by: Chris Nikoi, Regional Bureau on 29 January 2015

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	918	316 710	
Pulses	306	131 580	
Oil and fats	61.20	52 020	
Mixed and blended food	-	-	
Others	15.30	1 224	
Total Food Transfers	1300.5	501 534	
External Transport		160 903	
LTSH		681 238	
ODOC Food		51 079	
Food and Related Costs		1 394 753	
C&V Transfers		-	
C&V Related costs		-	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs		-	
Capacity Development & Augmentation		-	
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			1 394 753
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			362 725
Total Direct Project Costs			1 757 478
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent)			123 023
TOTAL WFP COSTS			1 880 501

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff	46 958
General service staff	175 424
Danger pay and local allowances	-
Subtotal	222 382
Recurring and Other	30 215
Capital Equipment	10 909
Security	7 339
Travel and transportation	66 880
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring	25 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	362 725