

## BUDGET INCREASE No. 3 TO REGIONAL EMERGENCY OPERATION 200799

Providing critical support to populations affected by the ongoing crisis in the Central African Republic and its regional impact in Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo and Republic of Congo

**Start date:** 1 January 2015 **End date:** 31 December 2015 **Extension period:** 12 months

**New end date:** 31 December 2016

Total revised number of beneficiaries	1 647 800		
Duration of entire project	24 months, 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2016		
Extension period	12 months, 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016		
WFP food tonnage ( <i>mt</i> )	203 280		
Gender Marker	2a		
WFP cash to beneficiaries ( <i>USD</i> )	46 034 148		
<b>Cost (United States dollars)</b>			
	<b>Current Budget</b>	<b>Increase</b>	<b>Revised Budget</b>
Food and related costs	147 292 935	97 869 097	245 162 032
Cash and vouchers and related costs	22 685 689	30 167 292	52 852 981
Capacity development & augmentation	275 000	318 200	593 200
Direct support cost	31 309 460	24 252 420	55 561 880
Indirect support cost	14 109 416	10 682 491	24 791 907
<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	<b>215 672 500</b>	<b>163 289 500</b>	<b>378 962 000</b>

### NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision adjusts Regional Emergency Operation 200799 (EMOP) and extends its duration to respond to the life-saving needs of populations affected by the ongoing crisis in Central African Republic (C.A.R.) and its regional impact in Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Republic of Congo (RoC).
2. The social-political environment in C.A.R. remains extremely complex and volatile and is characterized by continued sporadic surges of extreme violence against a backdrop of state disintegration, a survival economy and armed groups that have become more fragmented and criminalized. The crisis has led to large population displacements and severe humanitarian and economic implications as livelihoods and trade have been disrupted or destroyed. Household assets and reserves are being depleted and the scale and severity of food insecurity levels among the population are unprecedented.
3. The latest 2015 Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) in C.A.R. shows that an estimated 2 million or half of the assessed population are currently moderately or severely food insecure and that 15 percent of the population – almost 600,000 people – are severely food insecure. These findings highlight a deterioration compared to the results of the EFSA conducted in September 2014 when 1.3 million people were affected. Following first-round elections held on 30 December 2015 and the associated risk of post-election violence, there is potential for increased instability leading to additional displacement into neighbouring countries.

4. Against this backdrop the proposed budget revision will: (i) extend operations through 2016; (ii) revise beneficiary numbers taking into account updated assessment data, implementation capacities and funding outlooks requiring a strategic refocus of the operation in C.A.R. and a reduction in numbers of refugees to be assisted in Cameroon, Chad and DRC; (iii) recalibrate programmatic tools to match the latest assessment outcomes with a stronger focus on cash-based interventions and a streamlined nutrition strategy, working towards preventive nutrition programmes and nutrition-sensitive food assistance; (iv) adjust activities to begin a transition towards country-specific responses and recovery activities building on partnerships with FAO, UNICEF and UNHCR; and (v) increase use of the river corridor from RoC and DRC to address the continuing complex supply chain challenges into C.A.R.
5. Specifically, the budget revision will:
  - Increase food transfers by 85,039 mt valued at USD 48.3 million;
  - Increase cash-based transfers by USD 26.5 million;
  - Increase external transport, landside transportation, shipping and handling (LTSH) and ODOC food by USD 49.6 million; and
  - Increase direct support cost by USD 24.3 million.
6. Considering current operational constraints, what has been learned over the last years, limitations on internal implementation capacity, supply chain challenges, the resource outlook and recurrent insecurity, this budget revision prioritizes needs by focusing on the most affected geographic areas. This strategy and concentrated scope may be reassessed as the situation evolves and lessons learned are further evaluated, notably during a Humanitarian Country Team review in March 2016. Should findings indicate a substantial shift in needs, the EMOP will be revised accordingly.

## **JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE**

### **Summary of Existing Project Activities**

7. Regional EMOP 200799 was launched in January 2015, and is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1 “Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies”. It aims to improve food consumption, reduce undernutrition, and restore access to basic services of populations affected by the December 2013 escalating conflict in C.A.R. The regional EMOP spans five affected countries (C.A.R., Cameroon, Chad, DRC and RoC) and addresses the urgent needs of internally displaced populations, refugees, returnees, host communities as well as severely affected local populations in C.A.R.
8. Budget Revision No. 1 adjusted the C.A.R. component of the EMOP, expanding cash-based transfers by shifting from in-kind food transfers to vouchers for selected areas and adjusting the voucher value to ensure coverage of basic food needs. Budget Revision No. 2 increased total beneficiary numbers from 1.56 million to 1.65 million people, in line with revised estimates of refugee population size and needs. WFP also increased the budget by USD 17.5 million.
9. **In C.A.R.**, the EMOP assists internally displaced, host communities, and affected local populations through general food distribution, food assistance for assets recovery activities and Purchase for Progress (P4P), complementing in-kind support with cash-based transfers. WFP provides blanket supplementary feeding for affected households with children aged 6–23 months and treatment services for moderately acute malnourished children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women. WFP also provides school meals for children in internally displaced and affected host communities.
10. **In Cameroon**, the EMOP supports refugee populations located along border regions of C.A.R with general food distribution. WFP also provides targeted supplementary feeding to

children, PLW, caretakers and HIV/ART clients among the refugee and host population, while offering supplementary feeding support to the above groups in refugee and host populations.

11. **In Chad**, the EMOP supports recently arrived Chadian returnees from C.A.R. residing with host communities in the Salamat region. WFP provides the returnees with emergency voucher-based food assistance until their food security, nutrition and settlement situation is stable enough for transition to Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200713. The PRRO provides vulnerability-based livelihood activities and nutrition treatment services for protracted refugees and returnees that settled in host communities earlier in 2014.
12. **In DRC**, the EMOP covers primarily general food assistance for refugees settled in Bili (Bas-Uele), Mole (Zongo), Boyabu (Libenge), and Inke (Gbadolite) camps. WFP, together with FAO, targets out-of-camp refugees and vulnerable host communities through seasonal conditional livelihood and early recovery support. School meals are provided to refugees and local children as not all refugees are housed in camps. This approach reduces potential tensions in keeping with the ‘do no harm’ concept. WFP and partners provide treatment services for moderately acute malnourished children aged 6–59 months and PLW in refugee populations and vulnerable host communities.
13. **In RoC**, WFP assists refugees through general food assistance, primarily in Likouala department (Bétou and Impfondo). WFP and partners provide treatment services for moderately acute malnourished children aged 6–59 months and PLW in refugees and local communities.

## Conclusion of Re-Assessment

14. The situation in **C.A.R.** remains volatile and unpredictable, and sporadic outbreaks of extreme violence continue to occur throughout the country. The unrest in Bangui in late September 2015 caused over 48,000 people to flee their homes at a time when thousands of displaced people were in the process of returning. Continued insecurity and instability are a barrier for refugees to return to their country.<sup>1</sup> WFP food convoys remain exposed to constant risks. In 2015 there were multiple looting and killing incidents involving WFP and commercial trucks. Due to the escalating violence the border between Cameroon and C.A.R. has been closed on multiple occasions, further hampering the trade and supply chain into C.A.R. Outbreaks of violence continue against United Nations personnel.
15. According to UNHCR, as of November 2015, 447,000 people have been internally displaced in C.A.R., 40 percent of them located in IDP sites. UNHCR has registered 452,000 C.A.R. refugees in neighboring countries (53 percent female and 47 percent male). One out of five Central Africans have been displaced internally or are taking refuge in neighboring countries.
16. The budget revision is based on recent assessments data in the countries affected, including findings from Emergency Food Security Assessments (EFSA), crop assessments, nutrition surveys and post-distribution monitoring and is aligned with the Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNO) and Refugee Appeals in the respective countries.
17. **In C.A.R.**, EFSA results from September 2015 highlight that the food insecurity situation has deteriorated. These results show that half of the C.A.R. population, an estimated 2 million people, are currently considered food insecure. Nearly 600,000 people – 15 percent of the total population – face serious levels of food insecurity. The EFSA results register a concerning decline in agricultural production for 43 percent of households due to late rains, limited access to seeds, and a drop in cash crop cultivation and cultivation surface.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> OCHA Situation Report No. 51, 1 April 2015.

<sup>2</sup> Preparations are ongoing for the 2015 Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) in C.A.R. that will update actors on performance of agricultural production.

Following this drop in production, income from agricultural sales will be further reduced. The EFSA findings also highlight that due to insecurity, migration and displacement, many women assumed the responsibility of head of household, although opportunities for access to their fields or working in fields belonging to others were severely reduced. Results showed a lower food consumption score in female-headed households, leading to more negative coping strategies.

18. The most vulnerable people are the displaced or returnees who have lost their agricultural assets and livelihoods, and those with reduced access to humanitarian assistance due to the erratic nature of their displacement and locations. Secondly, host families of IDPs (about 34 percent of households) and many others among the local population are also experiencing food deficits and will find themselves in the severe phase of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3) until at least March 2016. The most affected local communities are those whose livelihoods depend on farming, agricultural wage labour in cash crop cultivation, and mining. Many have depleted their household reserves and assets and rely on extreme coping strategies.
19. Major factors contributing to the rise in extreme food insecurity include: (i) prolonged insecurity and population displacement caused by persistent conflict; (ii) reduced agriculture production due to inaccessibility to land and inability to herd; and (iii) increased burden on communities and households hosting the displaced over an extended period of time. Significant differences have been observed in the food security status (CARI) of female- and male-headed households. Currently 57.1 percent of female-headed households are severely or moderately food insecure compared to 48.1 percent among male-headed households. Among displaced people, there is also a statistically significant relationship between the sex of the head of the household and the food insecurity situation. Female-headed households show a higher prevalence of severe food insecurity (21.8 percent) than male-headed households (14.4 percent).
20. The market situation in C.A.R. remains volatile, and overall demand has decreased over the past year according to traders interviewed. Particularly in rural areas, high transportation costs during the rainy season, coupled with increased insecurity, trade disruptions and significantly lower demand due to depleted purchasing power, have reduced food availability and trade. One of the main coping strategies is for households to sell productive assets as homes, land or livestock, but only men have the right to own and sell land.
21. The August 2014 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey found that stunting prevalence in C.A.R. exceeded 40 percent in 9 of the 16 districts, compared to GAM rates below 6.6 percent nationally. The level of acute malnutrition among women was reported to be under 5 percent nationally. Stunting was observed more in boys (42 percent) than in girls (35.6 percent).
22. A 2012 survey on vulnerability amongst PLHIV and OVCs reported 24 percent of HIV-affected households were food insecure. The report also revealed that malnutrition affects 28 percent of ART clients under treatment. In response, WFP initiated a pilot project targeting 2,000 most affected households and will continue to progressively extend its food-by-prescription (FbP) coverage to operate in twelve new structures.
23. **In Cameroon**, results from the September 2015 EFSA indicate that up to 19 percent of the population in the region of Adamawa face food insecurity. Some 27.6 percent of female-headed households are food insecure compared to 17.1 percent of male-headed households. In this region, one in five households have received refugees over the past year, putting more pressure on limited resources. In the North and East regions that are also hosting refugees, food insecurity affects 8 and 11 percent of the population respectively. Opportunities for refugees to engage in income generating and livelihood activities remain limited and refugees remain mostly reliant on WFP food assistance to meet their basic food needs.

24. The October 2015 SMART survey conducted in East and Adamawa regions showed GAM prevalence below 5 percent. This is in line with results from the monthly screening of refugees and host populations that showed consistent GAM rates below 5 percent. However, stunting prevalence in both regions remains above 30 percent. Surveys indicate that boys are more affected by malnutrition than girls; WFP planning numbers reflect this gender disparity.
25. According to a 2012 vulnerability study, 14 percent of ART clients remain malnourished. The pilot that began in 2014 will continue in 2016, using FbP to address nutritional needs of ART clients in the East and Adamawa regions.
26. **In Chad**, refugees and returnees continue to arrive from C.A.R. despite the Chad/C.A.R. border remaining officially closed. An additional 5,000 people may cross the border in 2016, primarily in the Salamat region that is largely inaccessible for nearly half the year due to seasonal flooding. The latest nationwide assessment shows that along the Chadian and Central African border, between 6 percent (Moyen Chari) and 30 percent (Logone Oriental) of the population is either moderately or severely food insecure.<sup>3</sup>
27. **In DRC**, in September 2015 the total number of C.A.R. refugees surpassed 100,000, and is expected to reach 110,000 by early 2016. The majority are hosted in four refugee camps in Nord-Ubangi and Sud-Ubangi (formerly Province Equateur). Others have sought refuge in Bas-Uele province (formerly Province Orientale) while a significant proportion have settled in host communities located in the poorest provinces of DRC (remote and inaccessible border areas).<sup>4</sup> The latest IPC classifies 10 percent of the population in this area to be in emergency and acute food insecurity from September to November 2015. Extra pressure on local resources generates serious tensions between the different groups.
28. In November 2015 post-distribution monitoring (PDM) indicated that prevalence of food insecurity decreased to 37 percent from 42 percent, thanks to WFP food voucher assistance. However, the nutritional situation of refugees was flagged as worrying after a September 2015 evaluation mission carried out by Premiere Urgence in Sud-Ubangi found rates of MAM at 14.7 percent, and 6.8 percent for SAM.
29. **In RoC**, the most recent PDM survey conducted in September 2015 shows that prevalence of food insecurity for C.A.R. refugees is 62.8 percent. Food assistance remained the only source of food for refugees, and prospects of improving self-sufficiencies were still very limited. Over 60 percent of the population was found to have used emergency or crisis coping strategies at least 4 out of the last 7 days. GAM rates among the refugees are around 10 percent and chronic malnutrition levels reach above 40 percent.

### **Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase**

30. The budget revision will: (i) extend operations through 2016; (ii) revise beneficiary caseloads taking into account updated assessment data, implementation capacities and funding outlooks requiring a strategic refocus of the operation in C.A.R. and a reduction in the numbers of refugees to be assisted in Cameroon, Chad and DRC; (iii) recalibrate programmatic tools to match the latest assessment outcomes with a stronger focus on cash-based interventions and a streamlined nutrition strategy, working towards preventive nutrition programmes and nutrition-sensitive food assistance; (iv) adjust activities to begin a transition towards country-specific responses and recovery activities building on the partnerships with FAO, UNICEF and UNHCR; and (v) increase the use of the river corridor to address continuing complex supply chain challenges.
31. All countries will keep a strong nutrition focus. In C.A.R., the EMOP will incorporate a nutrition-sensitive approach by including fortified blended food in the general food basket to

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<sup>3</sup> Chad, ENSA results, December 2015

<sup>4</sup> C.A.R. Refugee Response Plan 2015 – DRC Chapter

increase the nutrient profile. For all modalities and notably cash-based transfers, WFP aims to explore with partners avenues for combining general food distribution with other programmatic approaches, including nutrition sensitization, behavioral change communication and other complementary activities.

32. In addition, nutrition prevention interventions will be significantly scaled up in C.A.R and Cameroon and will be strengthened in coordination with other sectors to ensure provision of integrated nutrition screening, behavior change and communication, WASH, health, and food security. Services include delivery of individual nutrition support targeting children aged 6–23 months, combined with household food assistance targeting the most food insecure populations. Reinforcing partnerships with UNICEF, MSF and other nutrition actors will be key to ensure this strategic and operational shift is documented and successful. While carefully monitoring the situation and in close coordination with partners, WFP will gradually start phasing out MAM treatment for children and pregnant and lactating women in areas of Cameroon and C.A.R. where GAM rates have remained stable and below 5 percent.
33. Where cash-based transfers are being implemented, disaggregated market data and monitoring of beneficiary purchasing patterns will ensure markets have sufficient foods in quality and quantity to achieve programme objectives. Market assessments and PDMs will assess beneficiary choices and results will formulate a communication plan to advise beneficiaries on the right choice of food, especially concerning special nutritional needs of young children and PLW.
34. All five countries will continue and/or gradually expand cash-based food assistance in areas where markets are accessible and functioning or responsive to cash injection. The EMOP will aim to integrate models that combine various programmatic tools in a proven impactful way, such as the combination of cash-based interventions are with nutrition and family practices sensitization, nutrition screening, and behavioral change communication activities. Gender risks have been integrated into cash feasibility studies. WFP and partners will continue to reinforce awareness among beneficiary households on the purpose and use of cash at all phases of the distribution process and where feasible, SMS will be used to broadcast awareness messages on nutritionally balanced meals using local products. Supplementary technical assistance is currently being recruited to support additional WFP analysis and implementation capacities in C.A.R, Cameroon, and Chad.
35. In close collaboration with UNHCR, and based on JAM recommendations, WFP plans during the second half of 2016 to develop/finalize the methodology for targeting of refugees in camps based on vulnerability rather than status in DRC, Cameroon and RoC. Targeting criteria will be developed with participation of beneficiaries, and jointly with UNHCR and partners. The response plan will include a larger focus on early recovery activities. The EMOP will integrate findings and programmatic response modalities through a subsequent budget revision.
36. The nature of the conflict and associated displacement requires special attention to protection, gender and “do no harm” concerns. As per the initial EMOP design, WFP will continue to coordinate with the protection clusters and respect the "do no harm" approach across the five countries. For example, to increase safety and protect beneficiaries, WFP will ensure that all distribution sites are located in safe areas. WFP and stakeholders will work together to maximize efforts to ensure protection issues are integrated in project design and implementation. To enhance beneficiary understanding of entitlements, sensitization will be carried out in local languages. WFP endeavors to ensure women have majority membership as decision makers in food distribution committees.
37. **In C.A.R.** WFP is refocusing interventions on the most affected and populated areas in the North Western part of the country (including Ouaka), where severe food insecurity converges with large population displacements and critical levels of stunting. WFP will continue to

respond to critical needs in areas that are less affected as a whole but with sizeable pockets of IDPs. Support to IDPs in Bangui will continue through cash-based transfers and will be phased out if the situation stabilizes. Ongoing assistance to Congolese and Sudanese refugees in Pladama (Ouaka) and Zémio (Haut Mbomou) will be reviewed with UNHCR in the first quarter of 2016. The total number of people targeted will be reduced to 998,000 people<sup>5</sup> through a concentrated package of assistance. Based on assessment findings, beneficiary preferences (women and men) and discussions with stakeholders, including food security cluster partners, WFP assistance will need to continue wherever feasible to combine emergency relief assistance with early recovery activities that can contribute to revitalizing livelihoods, agricultural production and local economies.

38. WFP aims to provide support to severely food insecure households through: (i) emergency support – nutrition sensitive general food distributions for IDPs, refugees, and returnees; (ii) early recovery – conditional assistance through FFA and agricultural production support via seed protection programmes carried out in partnership with FAO; (iii) nutrition-progressive transformation from treatment-based TSF for children under five to preventative BSF for children under two; and (iv) for education, a primary school feeding programme to accompany the back-to-school campaign and strengthen community safety nets in the most affected areas.
39. Community sensitization will engage leaders from different segments of the population to raise awareness that female-headed households are frequently more vulnerable, and to encourage dialogue and discussion about specific community context. Female-headed households will be prioritized during the selection process, and women will play a central role in decision making. This will be communicated with cooperating partners and monitored during field visits and through PDM results.
40. WFP will use a combination of in-kind food assistance and cash-based transfers to gradually expand use of cash and vouchers in areas where markets are accessible and functioning or responsive to cash injection. Since 2013, the lack of purchasing power among the population in C.A.R. has been a key obstacle to the economy<sup>6</sup> and increased cash injections will assist to stimulate the local economy and help alleviate some pressure on WFP's food supply chain challenges. The strategy for cash-based transfers builds on WFP assessment and support missions highlighting programmatic shifts in CBT design and implementation and INGO experiences in rolling out cash transfer programs in parts of Bangui, Bimbo in Ombella-M'poko, and other urban centres. More sectorial capacity assessments, market assessments, and cost efficiency analysis will be carried out prior to CBT expansion. Further analysis will also be conducted together with partners to ensure that protection risks, especially in relation to women, are assessed and addressed.<sup>7</sup>
41. CBT will be progressively brought to scale to ensure there is adequate monitoring and analysis following each distribution to examine potential protection risks, thefts, or gender-based violence. Together with cooperating partners, WFP will conduct punctual rapid vulnerability assessments to capture protection issues affecting both men and women.
42. For both in-kind and CBT, women will be preferred as principle entitlement holders, as women are tasked with primary responsibility for buying and preparing meals in the home. These aspects will also be monitored through PDM.

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<sup>5</sup> Excluding overlap.

<sup>6</sup> EFSA C.A.R. 2013, page 19.

<sup>7</sup> During the 2015 pilot of cash-based transfers, stakeholders highlighted that introduction of this modality may expose beneficiaries, especially women, to additional protection risks, considering increasing thefts, banditry and gender-based violence related to broken community networks, weaknesses in the justice system, unemployment and poverty. When expanding cash-based transfers in 2016, the EMOP will conduct a rapid vulnerability assessment with cooperating partners working in the targeted communities to capture protection issues impacting both men and women. Findings will be followed up during post-distribution monitoring.

43. In view of critical challenges to the main supply route linking the Douala port in Cameroon with Bangui (Cameroon border closure, transporters' capacities, insecurity on the road, road infrastructure), WFP is opening up a second supply route via the Ubangui river corridor from both Kinshasa (DRC) and Brazzaville (RoC), during the June-December months when the river is navigable. This route could increase supply capacity into C.A.R. by up to 2,000 mt of food per month. WFP is also re-assessing possibilities through corridors from Chad and Sudan. WFP has developed a regional special operation that includes: establishment of four additional supply routes into C.A.R., respectively from Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo (D.R.C./Republic of Congo (R.o.C.), Sudan and Chad; augmentation of logistics capacity, warehouse facilities and transport fleet in strategic positions along the newly established supply routes; and a regional coordination system to optimize use of humanitarian corridors for WFP and wider humanitarian community.
44. **In Cameroon**, beneficiary numbers will be decreased from 221,200 to 186,600. This figure takes into account updated figures from the ongoing UNHCR refugee registration exercise. This budget revision also includes introduction and gradual increase of cash-based transfers for refugees and a gradual scale down of MAM treatment in areas with low GAM rates. It aims to strengthen BSF for children aged 6–23 months. WFP also aims to work with UNCHR to introduce a methodology that will allow targeting for refugees in camps based on vulnerability rather than status and design of livelihood support programmes.
45. During beneficiary selection, priority will be given to female-headed households; while feedback mechanisms will be instituted by cooperating partners to ensure accountability towards all beneficiaries.
46. **In Chad**, assistance to Chadian returnees will target 23,000 people in 2016. WFP is aiming to gradually start transferring vulnerable returnee populations into the Chad PRRO 200713.
47. **In DRC**, the targeted caseload will decrease from 134,000 to 125,300 people, in line with UNHCR's expected decrease in refugee numbers. Assistance will continue to be carried out via general food assistance through cash-based transfers and in-kind food assistance. Based on a previous JAM recommendation, WFP plans to introduce a methodology for targeting refugees in camps based on vulnerability during the second half of 2016. The targeting criteria will be developed with UNHCR and partners. With the support from headquarters, DRC will undertake an analysis of the situation of school-aged children during the first quarter of 2016.
48. **In RoC**, the target caseload will increase by 400 people to 21,400, to adjust for the number of children under five and PLW supported via treatment and prevention of MAM and stunting in health centres. WFP is initiating discussions with UNHCR to target refugees in camps based on vulnerability in 2016.



**TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY AND ACTIVITY**

Country	Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current total	Planned for 2016			Revised total
				Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	
Central African Republic	GFD	IDPs	142 000	69 600	78 400	148 000	148 000
		Returnees	60 000	9 900	11 100	21 000	60 000
		Severely food insecure	171 000	84 700	95 600	180 300	180 300
		Moderately food insecure	350 000	0	0	0	350 000
		Refugees	5 500	2 400	2 700	5 000	5 500
	FFA/Seed protection	Severely/moderately food insecure	330 000	191 100	215 400	406 500	406 500
	TSF	Children	47 000	10 700	11 600	22 400	47 000
		Caretaker	10 000	0	9 600	9 600	10 000
	BSF	Children	54 600	27 100	29 400	56 500	56 500
	FbP	HIV/ART clients	13 100	5 500	5 700	11 200	13 100
	ESF	ESF	250 000	103 200	111 800	215 000	250 000
	<b>Sub-total (excluding overlap)</b>			<b>1 221 400</b>	<b>467 200</b>	<b>530 800</b>	<b>998 000</b>
Chad	GFD	Returnees	25 000	11 300	11 700	23 000	25 000
		Local population	25 000	0	0	0	25 000
	BSF	Children - IDPs, returnees, refugees	2 300	0	0	0	2 300
	<b>Sub-total (excluding overlap)</b>			<b>50 000</b>	<b>11 300</b>	<b>11 700</b>	<b>23 000</b>
Cameroon	GFD	Refugees	177 300	75 200	81 400	156 600	177 300
	TSF	Children-Refugees and host population	19 400	9 000	9 300	18 300	19 400
		PLW – Refugees and host population	12 400	0	10 600	10 600	12 400
		Caretakers – Refugees and host population	1 000	0	100	100	1 000
		FbP – Refugee and host population HIV/ART clients	1 000	300	700	1 000	1 000
	BSF	Children – Refugees and host population	67 900	27 800	27 800	55 500	67 900
		PLW – Refugees and host population	25 000	0	0	0	25 000
	<b>Sub-total (excluding overlap)</b>			<b>221 200</b>	<b>84 500</b>	<b>102 100</b>	<b>186 600</b>

<b>DRC</b>	GFD	Refugees	67 000	32 900	37 100	70 000	70 000	
		Children – Refugees and host population	10 500	4 275	4 275	8 550	10 500	
	TSF	PLW – Refugees and host population	1 500	0	2 920	2 920	2 920	
	FbP	FbP – Refugee and host population HIV/ART clients		636	911	1 547	1 547	
	FFA	Local/outside	18 000	4 830	2 170	7 000	18 000	
	ESF	School children - Refugees	6 200	2 470	2 570	5 040	6 200	
		School children - Local	45 100	19 600	20 400	40 000	45 100	
		Teachers / Cookers	1 600	766	1 486	2 252	2 252	
	<b>Sub-total (excluding overlap)</b>			<b>134 000</b>	<b>58 200</b>	<b>67 100</b>	<b>125 300</b>	<b>134 000</b>
	<b>RoC</b>	GFD	Refugees	21 000	11 000	10 000	21 000	21 000
TSF		Children - IDPs, returnees, refugees	600	400	400	800	800	
		Children – Host population	0	200	200	400	400	
		PLW - IDPs, returnees, refugees	450	0	1 000	1 000	1 000	
<b>Sub-total (excluding overlap)</b>			<b>21 000</b>	<b>11 200</b>	<b>10 200</b>	<b>21 400</b>	<b>21 400</b>	
<b>TOTAL (excluding overlap)</b>			<b>1 647 800</b>	<b>632 400</b>	<b>721 900</b>	<b>1 354 300</b>	<b>1 647 800</b>	



**TABLE 2: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)**

Activity	Central African Republic								DRC							Chad		Cameroon					RoC				
	GFD	FFA	TSF	SAM	BSF	FbP	ESF		GFD	TSF	FFA	FbP	ESF			GFD	BSF	GFD	TSF	FbP	BSF		GFD	TSF			
Population group	IDPs, returnees and severely food insecure population								Refugees in & out camp / local population							Refugee & returnees		Refugees in & out camp / local					Refugee in camp and local				
Target group	IDPs	SFI	U-5	Care-taker	U-2	ART client	Family		Refugee	At arrival	U-5	PLW	Local/ out camp	ART client	Student	Cooks	All	U-2	All	U-5	PLW	ART Client		In camp	U-5	PLW	
Cereals	350	200		350			400	120	400		-		400	-	120	400	-	-	350	-			-	350			
Pulses	90	60		90			60	40	120		-		120	-	30	120	-	-	120					120			
Vegetable oil	35	20		35		25	20	15	30			25	30	25	10	30	-	-	35		25	25		35		25	
Super Cereal (with sugar)	60	-		60		250		-	-			250	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	250	-	-		250	
Iodized salt	5	5		5			5	3	5		-		5		5	5	-	-	5	-			-	5			
Super Cereal Plus	-	-			150	-			-		-			-			-	-	-	200			100	45			
RUTF	-	-	92	-	-	-			-		92			-			-	-	-	-			-	-	92		
HEB	-	-	-	-	-	-				333	-			-					-	-			-	-			
Cash/voucher (USD/p/d)	0.333	0.184	92	-	-	-			0.64		-			-			0.365	-	0.502								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>555</b>			<b>510</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>275</b>	
<b>Total kcal/day</b>	<b>2 107</b>	<b>1 103</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>2 107</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>1 160</b>	<b>1 877</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>2 117</b>	<b>1 499</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>1 160</b>	<b>2 117</b>	<b>1 160</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>2 117</b>				<b>787</b>	<b>1 160</b>	<b>1 160</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>2 153</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>1 160</b>	
% kcal from protein	10.6	10.4	10.5	10.6	16.6	13.2	9.2	10.4	10.8	11.1	10.5	13.2	10.8	13.2	10.1	10.8				16.6	13.2	13.2	16.6	11.4	10.5	13.2	
% kcal from fat	18.3	17.8	59	18.3	23.2	34.9	11.3	20.7	14.3	30	59	34.9	14.3	34.9	15.9	14.3				23.2	34.9	34.9	23.2	17.6	59	34.9	
Number of feeding days per year	360	90	90	21	360	180	180	180	360	7	90	180	90	180	180	180				360	90	180	180	360	360	90	180

## FOOD REQUIREMENTS

**TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY**

Activity	Commodity / Cash & voucher	Food requirements (mt) / Cash/Voucher (USD)											
		Central African Republic		Cameroon		Chad		DRC		RoC		Total (mt or USD)	
		Current	Revised	Current	Revised	Current	Revised	Current	Revised	Current	Revised	Current total	Revised total
GFD - Refugees	Food	679	389	36 534	24 529	-	-	660	1 582	3 521	4 196	41 394	30 696
GFD – IDP	Food	22 991	16 208	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 991	16 208
GFD – SFI	Food	19 229	15 333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 229	15 333
GFD – MFI	Food	8 584	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 584	-
GFD - Returnees	Food	491	-	-	-	1 324	-	-	-	-	-	1 815	-
BSF - PLW	Food	905	-	941	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 846	-
BSF - Children	Food	476	1 631	920	959	19	-	-	-	-	-	1 415	2 590
TSF - PLW	Food	1 614	-	917	399	-	-	68	72	45	25	2 644	496
TSF - Children	Food	389	185	257	307	-	-	57	47	20	30	723	569
ESF	Food	6 485	5 017	-	-	-	-	1 582	1 633	-	-	8 067	6 650
FbP	Food	856	781	73	99	-	-	-	109	-	-	929	989
FFA	Food	7 725	9 016	-	-	-	-	702	256	-	-	8 427	9 272
Caregiver	Food	114	109	13	18	-	-	50	-	-	-	177	127
GFD	Cash & vouchers	3 950 940	11 532 967	-	4 156 560	3 421 875	3 071 438	12 210 355	12 591 360	-	-	19 583 170	26 450 978
<b>Total tonnage (mt)</b>		<b>70 538</b>	<b>48 702</b>	<b>39 655</b>	<b>28 386</b>	<b>1 343</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 119</b>	<b>3 700</b>	<b>3 586</b>	<b>4 250</b>	<b>118 240</b>	<b>85 039</b>
<b>Total Cash/Voucher (USD)</b>		<b>3 950 940</b>	<b>6 978 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 810 180</b>	<b>3 421 875</b>	<b>3 071 438</b>	<b>12 210 355</b>	<b>12 591 360</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19 583 170</b>	<b>26 450 978</b>



## Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

49. Programmatic, contextual and institutional risks detailed in the original EMOP remain. In addition, the increased use of CBTs may raise additional risks if not managed properly. WFP will mitigate CBT-related risks through awareness-raising among beneficiaries on CBTs and through supplementary technical assistance in the C.A.R., Cameroon and Chad country offices. Reputational risks are high in a crisis that has been described as the “world’s largest forgotten humanitarian crisis”. The regional response supports continued resource mobilization and advocacy efforts in an overwhelmed global humanitarian context, while raising the visibility of the crisis and its humanitarian impact.
50. In C.A.R., first-round elections to provide an administration that is nominally more legitimate than the present one headed by transitional President Samba-Panza were held on 30 December 2015. These elections may exacerbate violence as fragmented rebel groups seek to retain influence or benefit from resulting instability. Any further deterioration in the security situation would have consequences on an already precarious humanitarian situation. This poses a significant risk to WFP’s programmes in C.A.R. and neighbouring countries.
51. Presidential elections in Chad and DRC may pose various risks. WFP country offices will maintain their risk registers up-to-date and fully engage in country level Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs).
52. Women and children continue to face particular protection risks. In DRC, refugees at the border along the banks of the Oubangui River cohabit with FARDC (DRC armed forces) soldiers based there. Numerous protection incidents, including sexual violence and rape, as well as incursions into C.A.R. territory have been reported. Local authorities have expressed the desire to see refugees leave the river-bank for security reasons. These risks have been mitigated by construction of a fourth refugee camp.
53. The West Africa Regional Bureau and participating country offices are in the process of reviewing and developing action plans to incorporate lessons learned as reported in the most recent evaluation. To address some logistical constraints, a country level special operation is being developed to diversify import channels, notably using the river during appropriate months, and increased storage capacity will be strategically placed to improve access to stocks during moments of insecurity while also reducing distances to beneficiaries and looting risks during transport of commodities.

Approved by:

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Ertharin Cousin  
Executive Director, WFP

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José Graziano da Silva  
Director-General, FAO

Date: .....

Date: .....

## Annex I-A

<b>PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN</b>			
	<b>Quantity (mt)</b>	<b>Value (USD)</b>	<b>Value (USD)</b>
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	53 149	25 091 140	
Pulses	14 918	8 815 902	
Oil and fats	5 430	5 828 086	
Mixed and blended food	10 620	8 361 899	
Others	922	173 666	
<b>Total Food Transfers*</b>	<b>85 039</b>	<b>48 270 693</b>	
External Transport		6 985 712	
LTSH		36 715 419	
ODOC Food		5 897 274	
<b>Food and Related Costs <sup>1</sup></b>			<b>97 869 097</b>
C&V Transfers		26 450 978	
C&V Related costs		3 716 314	
<b>Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs</b>			<b>30 167 292</b>
<b>Capacity Development &amp; Augmentation</b>			<b>318 200</b>
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			<i>128 354 589</i>
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			<b>24 252 420</b>
<b>Total Direct Project Costs</b>			<b>152 607 009</b>
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) <sup>2</sup>			10 682 491
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>163 289 500</b>

\* Itemized quantity and value by commodity type is not available at this time. These will be provided.

<sup>1</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>2</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.



## Annex I-B

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)</b>	
<b>WFP Staff and Staff-Related</b>	
Professional staff *	10 059 534
General service staff **	5 210 740
Danger pay and local allowances	2 220 720
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>17 490 994</b>
<b>Recurring and Other</b>	<b>1 875 773</b>
<b>Capital Equipment</b>	<b>929 289</b>
<b>Security</b>	<b>590 028</b>
<b>Travel and transportation</b>	<b>2 888 836</b>
<b>Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>477 500</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>24 252 420</b>

\* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

\*\* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff - General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

## Annex II: Summary of Logical Framework of Regional EMOP 200799

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<b>Cross-cutting</b>		
Cross-cutting result GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proportion of households were females and males together make decision over the use of cash, voucher or food Target: TBD; Location: Cameroon, CAR, Chad, DRC, RoC Activity: GD/FFA/NUT_PREV</li> <li>➤ Proportion of households were females make decision over the use of cash, voucher or food Target: TBD; Location: Cameroon, CAR, Chad, DRC, RoC Activity: GD/FFA/NUT_PREV</li> <li>➤ Proportion of households were males make decision over the use of cash, voucher or food Target: TBD; Location: Cameroon, CAR, Chad, DRC, RoC Activity: GD/FFA/NUT_PREV</li> <li>➤ Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees Target: &gt; 50%; Location: Cameroon, CAR, Chad, DRC, RoC Activity: GD/FFA</li> <li>➤ Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution Target: &gt; 60%; Location: Cameroon, CAR, Chad, DRC, RoC Activity: GD/FFA</li> </ul>	
Cross-cutting result PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems to/from and at WFP programme sites Target: 80%; Location: Cameroon, CAR, Chad, DRC, RoC Activity: ESF/FFA/ GD/ HIV/TB /NUT_MAM /NUT_PREV</li> <li>➤ Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) Target: 70%; Location: Cameroon, CAR, Chad, DRC, RoC Activity: ESF/FFA/ GD/ HIV/TB /NUT_MAM /NUT_PREV</li> </ul>	
Cross-cutting result PARTNERSHIP: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners Target: 100%; Location: Cameroon, CAR, Chad, DRC, RoC Activity: ESF/ FFA/ GD/ HIV/TB/ NUT_MAM /NUT_PREV</li> <li>➤ Amount of complementary funds provided to the project partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks) Target: TBD; Location: Cameroon, CAR, Chad, DRC, RoC Activity: ESF/ FFA/ GD/ HIV/TB/ NUT_MAM /NUT_PREV</li> <li>➤ Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services. Target: TBD; Location: Cameroon, CAR, Chad, DRC, RoC Activity: ESF/ FFA/ GD/ HIV/TB/ NUT_MAM /NUT_PREV</li> </ul>	
<b>SO 1: Save lives and protect livelihood in emergencies</b>		
Outcome SO1.1 Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ MAM treatment mortality rate Baseline: Cameroon, CAR, DRC: TBC; Target: &lt; 3%</li> <li>➤ MAM treatment recovery rate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ There is no security incident hampering food distributions in CAR and</li> </ul>

aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women	<p>Baseline: Cameroon, CAR, DRC: TBC; Target: &gt; 75%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ MAM treatment non-response rate Baseline: Cameroon, CAR, DRC: TBC; Target: &lt; 15%</li> <li>➤ MAM treatment default rate Baseline: Cameroon, CAR, DRC: TBC; Target: &lt; 15%</li> <li>➤ Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions Baseline: Cameroon, CAR, Chad: TBC; Target: &gt; 66%</li> <li>➤ Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) TSF Baseline: Cameroon, CAR, DRC: TBC; Target: 90% BSF Baseline: Cameroon, CAR, Chad: TBC; Target: 70%</li> </ul>	<p>along the border with CAR in neighboring countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Complementary activities are provided by partner</li> <li>➤ There is adequate funding to avoid pipeline breaks</li> </ul>
Outcome SO1.2 Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for target households and/or individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ FCS: percentage of households with poor food consumption score disaggregated by sex of the household head Location: Cameroon, CAR, Chad, DRC, RoC. Target: reduced by 80%</li> <li>➤ Dietary Diversity Score disaggregated by sex of the household head Location: Cameroon, CAR, Chad, DRC, RoC. Target: increased DDS of targeted households</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ There is no escalation of conflict, lack of state authority and impeded deployment of security forces (United Nations) that could prevent implementation of activities in a large part of the project area in CAR.</li> </ul>
Outcome SO1.3 Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Retention Rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools Baseline: CAR, DRC: TBC; Target: 70%</li> <li>➤ Retention Rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools Baseline: CAR, DRC: TBC; Target: 70%</li> <li>➤ Retention Rate in WFP-assisted primary schools Baseline: CAR, DRC: TBC; Target: 70%</li> <li>➤ Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Baseline: CAR, DRC: TBC; Target: Annual increase of 6%</li> <li>➤ Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Baseline: CAR, DRC: TBC; Target: Annual increase of 6%</li> <li>➤ Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Baseline: CAR, DRC: TBC; Target: Annual increase of 6%</li> <li>➤ ART Default Rate; Baseline: Cameroon, CAR: TBC; Target: &lt; 15%</li> <li>➤ ART Recovery Rate Baseline: Cameroon, CAR: TBC; Target: &gt; 75%</li> <li>➤ Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases Location: CAR. Target: 10% of local and regional purchase volume is procured from pro-smallholder aggregation systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Access to beneficiaries and areas of influx is possible.</li> <li>➤ Complementary activities are provided by partner</li> <li>➤ There is adequate funding to avoid pipeline breaks</li> </ul>
Output SO1.1 Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type)</li> <li>➤ Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centers etc.), as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex, beneficiary category), as % of planned</li> </ul>	

beneficiaries	➤ Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex, beneficiary category), as % of planned	
Output SO1.2 Increased WFP food purchase from regional, national and local markets and smallholder farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases</li> <li>➤ Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems</li> <li>➤ Number of farmers' organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills</li> <li>➤ Number of smallholder farmers supported</li> </ul>	

TBC = to be collected; TBD = to be decided



## **ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT**

BSF	blanket supplementary feeding
CBT	cash-based transfers
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
EMOP	emergency operation
FbP	food-by-prescription
FFA	food assistance for assets
GAM	global acute malnutrition
IDP	internally displaced person
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
PDM	post-distribution monitoring
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
SAM	severe acute malnutrition
TSF	targeted supplementary feeding
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees