

BUDGET INCREASE No. 2 TO REGIONAL EMERGENCY OPERATION 200799

Central African Republic, Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo and Republic of Congo

Critical support to populations affected by the ongoing crisis in Central African Republic and its regional impact

Start date: 1 January 2015 **End date:** 31 December 2015

Extension/reduction period: Not applicable

Total revised number of beneficiaries	1.65 million		
Duration of entire project	12 months		
WFP food tonnage	118 241		
Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and related costs	134 873 265	12 419 670	147 292 935
Cash and vouchers and related costs	21 436 384	1 249 305	22 685 689
Capacity development & augmentation	275 000	0	275 000
Direct support cost	29 449 930	1 859 530	31 309 460
Indirect support cost	13 022 421	1 086 995	14 109 416
Total cost to WFP	199 057 000	16 615 500	215 672 500

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. Regional Emergency Operation 200799 (EMOP) responds to the life-saving needs of populations affected by the ongoing crisis in Central African Republic and its regional impact in Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Republic of Congo (RoC). Current changes reflect evolving operational needs, respond to recent nutrition assessments and provide necessary programmatic flexibility for a regional operation taking place in a highly dynamic and increasingly complex crisis context. The total beneficiary caseload increases from 1.56 million to 1.65 million people in line with revised estimates of refugee population size and need.
2. Specifically, the budget revision will:
 - Increase in-kind food transfers by 7,700 mt valued at USD 7.97 million;
 - Increase cash/voucher transfers by USD 2.06 million (which is partially offset by reductions in cash/voucher related costs);
 - Increase external transport, landside transportation, shipping and handling (LTSH) and ODOC food by USD 4.45 million; and
 - Increase direct support cost by USD 1.86 million.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

3. The EMOP was launched on 1 January 2015 to consolidate earlier country-specific responses to the crisis in Central African Republic. These country-specific operations

responded to the December 2013 escalation of conflict in Central African Republic which by January 2014 had displaced more than 640,000 people. The crisis further escalated when the President and his cabinet resigned in January 2014. The consolidated regional EMOP supports over 1.56 million beneficiaries – including vulnerable populations in conflict-affected communities, displacement and refugee sites, and host communities – in five countries over 12 months. The EMOP aims to improve food consumption, stabilize undernutrition and restore access to basic services in support of WFP Strategic Objective 1, “Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies.”

4. Budget Revision No. 1 adjusted the Central African Republic component of the EMOP, which serves as the primary in-country operation. This revision expanded the voucher programme by shifting from in-kind food transfers to vouchers for selected activities, adjusting the voucher value and increasing the number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers. WFP began distributing its first food vouchers in Yaloke on 18 March. The food voucher programme is expected to be implemented in Bangui and other parts of Central African Republic over the next six months. This programme will stimulate the local economy and increase benefits for women, as female-headed households will be prioritized.¹
5. In Cameroon, the EMOP assists Central African Republic refugees and vulnerable local populations through: (i) general food distribution (GFD); (ii) blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) for children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW); and (iii) targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) for children aged 6–59 months with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and PLW. These activities ensure adequate food access and consumption for Central African Republic refugees in camps or in-transit at entry points, and prevents and treats MAM among children aged 6–59 months and PLW.
6. In Chad, Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200713 provides vulnerability-based livelihood activities for protracted refugees and returnees who settled in host communities earlier in 2014 and nutrition treatment services for all vulnerable populations. The parallel Development Project 200288 provides school meals to children in vulnerable areas. The EMOP plans support for recently arrived returnees until their food security, nutrition and settlement situations stabilize for transition to the PRRO. Arrangements to provide voucher-based assistance to new returnees and host families are now being finalized, with assistance to begin in the next months.
7. In DRC, the EMOP continues to operate as a stand-alone response in refugee receiving areas. Refugees are primarily settled in Mole (Zongo), Boyabu (Libenge), and Inke (Gbadolite) camps as well as the newly constructed refugee camp in Bili. WFP targets out-of-camp refugees and host communities through seasonal conditional support, and education and nutrition services. Specifically, market-based cash or voucher support is provided to refugee households and short-term in-kind food assistance is provided to local populations. WFP and partners provide treatment services for moderately acute malnourished children aged 6–59 months and PLW in refugee and local communities. WFP works with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to support livelihoods for local populations and non-camp refugees through, respectively, the provision of food assistance for assets (FFA) and agriculture inputs. School meals to refugee and local children are provided through the EMOP.
8. In RoC, WFP assists refugees primarily in Likouala department (Bétou and Impfondo). The capital, Brazzaville, and Impfondo (Likouala) host smaller groups of refugees. Refugees

¹ Paragraph 13 of the original project document states: "Female-headed households in rural areas [of Central African Republic] are three times more likely to be poor compared to male-headed households, have reduced access to education (57 percent have no schooling compared to 22 percent of men), and have less access to sufficient land (30 percent cultivate land of less than 0.5 hectares compared to 19 percent of men)." Female-headed households have been prioritized for the voucher programme in consideration of these social and economic barriers.

arrive from Central African Republic in poor physical condition in areas with food shortages and few opportunities for food production activities. Government policy places some restrictions on access to land and other livelihood activities for refugees. WFP and partners provide treatment services for moderately acute malnourished children aged 6-23 months and PLW in refugee and local communities.

Conclusion of the Re-Assessment

9. The situation in Central African Republic remains volatile and unpredictable. Intercommunity conflict, civilian kidnappings and criminal activities persist in many regions, including Nana-Gribizi, Ouaka, Ouham and Ombella M'poko provinces. Insecurity along roads and distribution sites continues to impede humanitarian access to certain areas. On 28 April, the United Nations Security Council extended the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Central African Republic (MINUSCA) of 10,750 military personnel by one year. Given continued insecurity in Central African Republic, violence remains a serious barrier to return for refugees outside the country.²
10. As of mid-April 2015, 436,119 persons were displaced in Central African Republic, of which 43,592 were located in Bangui in 35 sites.³ By late April 2015, UNHCR had registered 457,480 Central African Republic refugees in neighboring countries (48 percent male, 52 percent female). The breakdown by country is as follows:
 - Cameroon: 244,457 Central African Republic refugees, of which 140,829 arrived since December 2014, the majority located in East and Adamawa regions;
 - Chad: 94,024 Central African Republic refugees, of which 17,078 entered since December 2013, and 62,218 returnees settled in seven sites in N'Djamena and in the south of the country;
 - DRC: 97,195 Central African Republic refugees, of which nearly 20,000 have entered since December 2014;⁴ and
 - RoC: 24,866 Central African Republic refugees, of which 15,683 arrived since December 2013.⁵
11. In Cameroon, the Standardised Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) conducted by UNHCR in designated refugee sites in January and March 2015 showed that prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) among children aged 6–59 months has decreased to below emergency levels since the start of emergency nutrition assistance. The SENS also highlighted insufficient geographic and beneficiary coverage of nutrition and associated interventions.⁶ The February 2015 market analysis conducted in East and Adamawa regions by WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to evaluate the feasibility and appropriateness of C&V transfers revealed a good supply of local and imported commodities, but with potential transport problems during rainy season. Low income households are greatly affected by continued insecurity in the region and C&V transfers enable greater purchasing power for refugees and low income persons. WFP will conduct further financial and logistics capacity assessments.

² OCHA Situation Report No. 51, 1 April 2015.

³ UNHCR, Commission de Mouvement de la Population (CMP), Commission de Mouvement de Population/Cluster Protection, April 2015.

⁴ UNHCR records as of 20 May 2015 (48 percent male and 52 percent female).

⁵ UNHCR records as of 31 March 2014 (52 percent are male and 48 percent female).

⁶ The SENS shows that GAM prevalence among refugees has fallen to 9.6 percent, however, prevalence in Timangolo and Ketté sites remains above 15 percent. UNHCR, *Enquête SENS dans les Sites Aménagés des Réfugiés Centrafricains au Cameroun, Janvier et Mars 2015*, April 2015.

12. In DRC, a sudden wave of Central African Republic refugees has stretched humanitarian resources. Nearly 20,000 Central African Republic refugees have arrived in Bosobolo region in Equateur province since December 2014.⁷ The joint food, health and nutrition evaluation that informed the EMOP found malnutrition levels below the serious threshold. WFP continues to provide support to treatment services alongside partners.⁸ A January 2015 rapid multi-sectoral assessment conducted in Bosobolo by WFP, UNHCR, the Government and NGOs described a worrying nutrition situation for children and women, findings also confirmed in assessments performed by *Médecins sans Frontières* (MSF) and others. Results of the multi-sectoral assessment nutritional screening of children aged 6–59 months and PLW revealed that nearly one-third of children are acutely malnourished and there is an urgent need for health and nutrition interventions. There has been a clear overall improvement in household food security among refugees in Mole (Zongo) and Boyabe (Libenge) camps between June 2014 and December 2014. According to January 2015 post-distribution monitoring the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption has significantly improved from 49 percent to 90 percent. This significant improvement is likely due to WFP cash assistance, which has been reported by refugees as their main source of income.
13. In RoC, refugees are heavily reliant on assistance from the local population or humanitarian organizations, and prospects for improving self-sufficiency are limited. The latest joint SMART (Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions) survey conducted in November 2014 by UNICEF, UNCHR and WFP, indicated a precarious food security situation: 12 percent of households had poor or borderline food consumption, with higher rates in more difficult to access areas, including Ikpengebele site where 45 percent households had poor or borderline food consumption. Although the GAM rate was low at 4.6 percent, chronic malnutrition was very high at 41 percent, and even higher in Ikpengebele (52 percent).

Purpose of Budget Increase

14. This budget revision responds to increased beneficiary needs due to recent displacement patterns in DRC and RoC and to recommendations from recent nutrition assessments in Cameroon and RoC. There is no programmatic revision to the Chad or Central African Republic components of this EMOP. The overall objective of the EMOP remains unchanged.
15. In Cameroon, the revision responds to the SENS nutrition assessment by scaling up the BSF and GFD caseload; expanding BSF geographic coverage to Kette and Yokadouma in East region and Meiganga in Adamawa region; and revising rations and/or feeding days for BSF, TSF and GFD. However, given decreased GAM prevalence in East and Adamawa regions, the TSF caseload for children is decreased. Aggravating factors that could trigger malnutrition persist and reinforced prevention measures are needed. The BSF caseload increases from 38,500 to 67,900 for children aged 6–59 months and from 7,500 to 25,000 for PLW.⁹ WFP will continue its existing response strategy to combine nutrition treatment and prevention in alignment with recommendations of the SENS survey.
16. In DRC, the revision increases the beneficiary caseload from 49,500 to 67,000 to accommodate the recent wave of refugees. WFP has addressed these increased project needs since March 2015. The majority of these refugees have arrived from Ouaka – the poorest

⁷ CAR Regional Impact Situational Report No. 12, 19 March 2015.

⁸ PRONANUT, UNHCR, PAM ET UNICEF, *Evaluation conjointe de la situation nutritionnelle, de santé et de sécurité alimentaire des réfugiés et populations hôtes dans la province de l'Equateur, RD-Congo*, September 2014.

⁹ Estimated coverage for BSF is 80 percent for refugees and 40 percent for host populations. The logframe has been adjusted to incorporate this revision.

region in Central African Republic – in need of emergency assistance and with high prevalence of acute malnutrition, infectious diseases and malaria, and sometimes injury. UNHCR oversaw the construction of a fourth refugee camp in Bili town that is anticipated to host 15,000 refugees. WFP will continue to provide emergency assistance to refugees in Equateur region and scale-up response as refugees relocate to the new camp. Relief assistance in the new camp will be accompanied by the same activities as in other locations: school feeding and nutrition activities in camp and host communities, and asset creation activities for host communities.

17. Weak partner capacity, broken bridges, impassable roads and other logistical constraints substantially limit access to health centres in the affected areas of DRC and present a challenge for preventive nutrition activities. Unavailability of nutritional products through local markets is an additional challenge. In the absence of a preventive response, this constrained operational context risks further deterioration of the nutrition situation.
18. In Cameroon and DRC, targeting and strategy remain unchanged as current adjustments scale-up originally programmed activities to accommodate increased caseloads.
19. In RoC, this revision accommodate new arrivals by increasing the beneficiary caseload from 15,000 to 21,000.¹⁰ UNHCR reports that 500 newly displaced refugees have arrived in RoC per month since the beginning of the year. WFP continues to assist refugees from the DRC through GFD while also providing this new influx of extremely vulnerable Central African Republic refugees with TSF to address moderate acute malnutrition.

¹⁰ In February 2015, UNHCR counted 24,000 Central African Republic refugees across the country, of which three-quarters are registered and settled in Bétou district.

TABLE 1a: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY

	Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Beneficiary estimates (rounded)	
			Current	Revised
Central African Republic	General food distribution	IDPs	142 000	142 000
		Returnees	60 000	60 000
		Severely food insecure (SFI)	171 000	171 000
		Moderately food insecure (MFI)	350 000	350 000
		Refugees	5 500	5 500
	FFA	Moderately food insecure	330 000	330 000
	Targeted supplementary feeding	Children	47 000	47 000
		PLW	32 600	32 600
		Caretaker	10 000	10 000
	Blanket supplementary feeding	Children	54 600	54 600
		PLW	19 200	19 200
	FbP	HIV/ART clients	13 100	13 100
	ESF	ESF	250 000	250 000
Sub-total (excluding overlap)			1 221 400	1 221 400
Chad	General food distribution	Returnees	25 000	25 000
		Local population	25 000	25 000
	Blanket supplementary feeding	Children - IDPs, returnees, refugees	2 300	2 300
	Sub-total (excluding overlap)			50 000
Cameroon	General food distribution	Refugees	148 600	177 300
	Targeted supplementary feeding	Children – Refugees and host population	22 100	19 400
		PLW – Refugees and host population	10 200	12 400
		Caretakers – Refugees and host population	600	1 000
	Blanket supplementary feeding	Children – Refugees and host population	38 500	67 900
		PLW – Refugees and host population	7 500	25 000
		FbP – Refugee and host population HIV/ART clients	1 000	1 000
Sub-total (excluding overlap)			182 700	221 190
DRC	GFD	Refugees	49 500	67 000
	Targeted supplementary feeding	Children	8 000	10 500
		PLW	800	1 500
	FFA	Local/outside	15 000	18 000
	ESF	School children - Refugees	4 700	6 200
		School children - Local	30 400	45 100
		Cookers	-	1 600
Sub-total (excluding overlap)			96 300	134 000
	General food distribution	Refugees	15 000	21 000

RoC	Targeted supplementary feeding	Children - IDPs, returnees, refugees	600	600
		PLW - IDPs, returnees, refugees	450	450
	<i>Sub-total (excluding overlap)</i>		15 000	21 000
TOTAL			1 565 400	1 647 800

TABLE 1b: MALE/FEMALE BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY

	Cameroon			Central African Republic			Chad			DRC			RoC		
Activity	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
GFD - IDP				70 600	71 400	142 000									
GFD - Returnees				30 000	30 000	60 000	24 500	25 500	50 000^a						
GFD - SFI				85 200	85 800	171 000									
GFD - MFI				174 300	175 700	350 000									
GFD - Refugees	84 700	92 600	177 300	2 600	2 900	5 500				31 442	35 558	67 000	11 000	10 000	21 000
<i>GFD - Total (Excluding overlap)</i>	<i>84 700</i>	<i>92 600</i>	<i>177 300</i>	<i>352 700</i>	<i>355 800</i>	<i>708 500</i>	<i>24 500</i>	<i>25 500</i>	<i>50 000</i>	<i>31 400</i>	<i>35 600</i>	<i>67 000</i>	<i>11 000</i>	<i>10 000</i>	<i>21 000</i>
FFA				164 300	165 700	330 000				8 500	9 500	18 000			
TSF	9 500	22 300	31 800	22 600	57 000	79 600				5 250	6 750	12 000	300	750	1 050
BSF	33 300	59 600	92 900	26 200	47 700	73 900	1 100	1 200	2 300						
FbP	400	600	1 000	6 500	6 600	13 100									
Caretaker ration	-	1 000	1 000	3 000	7 000	10 000									
ESF				132 500	117 500	250 000				25 200	27 700	52 900			

^a Includes returnees and local population.

20. Revisions to ration sizes of the Cameroon component respond to nutrition assessment recommendations: the BSF vegetable oil ration increased from 12.5 g/day to 25 g/day and the GFD vegetable oil ration increased from 25 g/person/day to 35 g/person/day.¹¹ Increased average feeding days also respond to recommendations: average feeding days for TSF increase from 60 days to 90 days and BSF duration for PLW is extended from 6 months to 8 months.¹² The GFD food basket will be diversified through the introduction of dried fruits (dates). In-kind food remains the transfer modality. However, WFP is exploring the possibility of supplementing in-kind products with cash or voucher transfers to purchase additional commodities.
21. In DRC, the value of the food support ration for refugees in camps – market-based cash or voucher transfer – remains unchanged at USD 0.64 per person per day for 360 feeding days under GFD. Local populations receive seasonal food support (22 days per month for 3 months) for conditional food for asset activities (FFA), supported by FAO. Out-of-camp refugees receive a short-term protection ration (30 days per month for 3 months), during which time they will be relocated to camps. This protection ration is distributed by local NGOs and serves as an ad-interim measure. The food value is included in the revised GFD calculation (see Table 3). The ration for short-term in-kind food transfers – 400 g cereal, 120 g pulses, 30 g vegetable oil and 5 g salt per person per day – also remain unchanged.
22. In RoC, the GFD and TSFs ration and number of feeding days remain unchanged.

¹¹ The original ration of 450 g of maize and 25 g of vegetable oil – combined with other commodities – provided an acceptable diet of macronutrients. Due to availability concerns and beneficiary preference, rice has replaced maize. Rice is poor in macronutrients relative to maize. For this reason, the oil ration has been increased to 35 g/per/day to compensate for change in cereal type.

¹² The 8-month duration for BSF PLW is aligned with remaining project months (May to December). The actual duration of assistance is 9 months (April to December), taking into consideration ongoing BSF activities in the field.

TABLE 2: FOOD RATIONS – REVISED REGIONAL RESPONSE (g/person/day)

Country	Ready-to-eat food for new arrivals			Food support				TSF			BSF		FbP	ESF		
	Cameroon		Chad	Cameroon	Chad		RoC	DRC	Cameroon, DRC and RoC			Cameroon	Chad	Cameroon	DRC	
Population group	Refugees		Refugees	Refugees	Vouchers – Returnees / Local	Food – Returnees	Refugees in camp	Refugees in & out camp / Local	Refugees in & out camp / Local			Refugee in & out camp / Local		Returnees	Refugees in & out camp / Local	Refugees in & out camp / Local
Target group	All	Children 6-59 months	All	All	All	All	All	All	Children aged 6-59 months	PLW	Caregiver (Cameroon only)	Children aged 6-59 months	PLW	Children aged 6-23 months	ART client	School children
Cereals				450		333	350	400			450					120
Pulses				75		100	120	120			75					30
Vegetable oil				35 ^a		34	35	30		25	35		25		25	10
Salt (iodized)				5		5	5	5			5					5
Super Cereal				50		100	45			250	50		125		250	
Plumpy'Sup		46							92			46				
Plumpy'Doz														46		
HEB	500		200													
TOTAL	500	46	200	615	0	572	555	555	92	275	615	46	150	46	275	165
Total kcal/day	2 250	250	900	2 369	-	2 264	2 199	2 199	500	1 161	2 369	250	691	258	1 161	640
USD/person/day					0.38			0.64								
Maximum number of feeding days per beneficiary over duration of EMOP	7	15	2	30	Returnee: 273 Local: 92	92	360	Refugees in camp: 360 Refugees out camp: 90 Local population: 66 ^b	90	180	21	240	240	180	180	180

^a Italicized rations represent revised values relative to the original project. Changes in rations are outlined in paragraph 20.

^b DRC local populations and out-of-camp refugees will be assisted with a 3-month ration composed of 400 g cereal, 120 g pulses, 30 g vegetable oil and 5 g salt per day. Duration of assistance for local populations is 66 days over project duration and 90 days for out-of-camp refugees.

23. In Cameroon, the budget increase also reflects a current USD 1.2 million LTSH and USD 1.4 million DSC shortfall related to a resource transfer of commodities from the previous in-country EMOP 200689 to the current project. A 134 mt in-kind donation from Saudi Arabia is also budgeted. In DRC, the budget increase includes a reallocation of food (end February/early March) and cash (end March) from the PRRO 200540 to the EMOP, and associated costs. The reduction in C&V related costs is due to changes in the DRC budget component. All relief assistance in refugee camps is now implemented through tripartite agreements between an NGO, UNHCR and WFP, in which UNHCR covers most distribution related costs. The C&V related costs rate decreases to reflect this change. The increase in overall C&V transfer costs by USD 2 million is due to an increase in GFD beneficiary caseload, for which the modality is a market-based cash or voucher transfer. The voucher transfer value however remains unchanged. For all three refugee-receiving countries, increased food requirements and associated costs reflect increased beneficiary needs.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt/USD)													
Activity	Commodity	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	Revised
GFD - Refugees	Food	679	679	32 506	36 534			-	660	2 997	3 521	36 182	41 394
GFD – IDP	Food	22 991	22 991									22 991	22 991
GFD – SFI	Food	19 229	19 229									19 229	19 229
GFD – MFI	Food	8 584	8 584									8 584	8 584
GFD - Returnees	Food	491	491			1 324	1 324					1 815	1 815
BSF - PLW	Food	905	905	184	941							1 089	1 846
BSF - Children	Food	476	476	319	920	19	19					814	1 415
TSF - PLW	Food	1 614	1 614	505	917			39	68	45	45	2 203	2 644
TSF - Children	Food	389	389	122	257			44	57	20	20	575	723
ESF	Food	6 485	6 485					1 275	1 582			7 760	8 067
FbP	Food	856	856	45	73							901	929
FFA	Food	7 725	7 725					549	702			8 274	8 427
Caregiver	Food	114	114	10	13			-	50			124	177
GFD	Cash & Vouchers	3 950 940	3 950 940			3 421 875	3 421 875	10 146 355	12 210 355			17 519 170	19 583 170
Total Tonnage (mt)		70 538	70 538	33 691	39 655	1 343	1 343	1 907	3 119	3 062	3 586	110 541	118 241
Total Cash/Voucher (USD)		3 950 940	3 950 940			3 421 875	3 421 875	10 146 355	12 210 355			17 519 170	19 583 170

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

24. Programmatic, contextual and institutional risks detailed in the original EMOP are unchanged. Refugee-receiving communities are extremely remote, have poor road infrastructure and more constrained access to services. Mitigation measures include pre-positioning of food stocks and working with local cooperating partners.
25. Women and children continue to face particular protection risks. In DRC, refugees at the border along the banks of the Oubangui River are co-located with FARDC (DRC armed forces) soldiers based there. Numerous protection incidents, including sexual violence and incursions into Central African Republic territory, have been reported. Local authorities would like refugees to leave the river bank for security reasons. These risks are expected to be mitigated by the ongoing construction of a fourth refugee camp. In and outside camps, UNHCR has implemented a comprehensive set of procedures related to protection, which include prevention, sensitization and response. Clear standard operating procedures (SOPs) are in place for health, psycho-social, legal and economic reinsertion support to victims of sexual and gender-based violence. UNHCR trains all staff and partners on these SOPs.
26. In Cameroon, given the infiltration of armed rebels across the border, high criminality rates and restrictions on freedom of movement, WFP recognizes the importance of protection issues and safety concerns. Food distributions are initiated in secured areas to ensure beneficiaries do not have to travel long distances to collect their rations. Food distributions are often carried out in refugee sites, which helps prevent incidents. WFP also recognizes that distributions in host villages can create tensions between refugees and host populations. In RoC, UNHCR has the lead on protection risks management and mitigation action. Sensitization missions to prevent sexual violence and address other protection issues are organized on a regular basis. Further sensitization missions are also jointly conducted with UNHCR to address pipeline breaks prior to distribution. Coordination meetings are held with local authorities every month in which protection issues and mitigation actions are discussed. The latest post-distribution monitoring for C&V distributions in DRC reports no protection incidents to date.
27. Reputational risks are high in a context that has been described as the “largest forgotten humanitarian crisis” in the world. The regional response supports continued resource mobilization and advocacy efforts in an overwhelmed global humanitarian context while raising visibility of the crisis and its humanitarian impact.

Approved by:

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director, WFP

José Graziano da Silva
Director-General, FAO

Date:

Date:

Annex I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	3 918	2 971 004	
Pulses	708	314 532	
Oil and fats	648	655 774	
Mixed and blended food	2 176	3 819 941	
Others	250	206 684	
Total Food Transfers	7 700	7 967 935	
External Transport		678 333	
LTSH		3 213 880	
ODOC Food		559 522	
Food and Related Costs¹			12 419 670
C&V Transfers		2 064 000	
C&V Related costs		(814 695)	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			1 249 305
Capacity Development & Augmentation			-
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			<i>13 668 975</i>
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			1 859 530
Total Direct Project Costs			15 528 505
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ²			1 086 995
TOTAL WFP COSTS			16 615 500

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

² The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

Annex I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	195 034
General service staff **	419 559
Danger pay and local allowances	8 400
Subtotal	622 994
Recurring and Other	305 020
Capital Equipment	244 496
Security	30 016
Travel and transportation	592 004
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring¹⁵	65 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	1 859 530

* 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

¹⁵ 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.