

BUDGET INCREASE TO EMERGENCY OPERATION 201092

Food assistance to conflict-affected populations in the Kasai region

Start date: 01 September 2017 **End date:** 31 December 2017 **Extension/Reduction period:** N/A **New end date:** N/A

Total revised number of beneficiaries	490 000		
Duration of entire project	1 September 2017 – 31 December 2017		
Extension/Reduction period	N/A		
Gender marker code	2a		
WFP food tonnage	12 859		
Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	11 651 675	8 753 431	20 405 106
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	1 013 858	-	1 013 858
Capacity Development & Augmentation	-	-	-
DSC	3 402 354	1 375 057	4 777 411
ISC	1 124 752	708 994	1 833 746
Total cost to WFP	17 192 640	10 837 482	28 030 122

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food Transfer	4 798 191	4 230 660	9 028 851
C&V Transfer	750 000	-	750 000

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision seeks to scale-up WFP's intervention in the Kasai in response to the September in-depth Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA)¹ results. The EFSA indicates that 3.2 million people are severely food insecure compared with an estimated 2.8 million that are in phases 3 and 4 according to the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis which took place in June 2017. WFP will increase the scale of its response from 251,000 to 490,000 conflict affected people.
2. Given the increased needs in the Kasai, this budget revision will also augment WFP's logistics capacity and include a provision for airlift which will be activated in the case of limited road access.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

3. The Kasai region has an estimated population of 12 million, with five provinces: Kasai, Kasai Central, Kasai Oriental, Lomami and Sankuru. The escalation of the conflict in the Kasai region since April 2016 has caused widespread displacement, loss of livelihoods, and the destruction of household assets, agricultural land and community infrastructure. An

¹ WFP, Emergency Food Security Assessment, September 2017.

estimated 1.4 million people have been internally displaced due to the conflict and 33,000 people recorded to have fled to neighbouring Angola, as refugees.

4. Results of the EFSA indicate that an estimated 3.2 million people are food insecure in the Kasai region. Of the 3.2 million food insecure it is estimated that 66 percent of these people are located in the Kasai province. The prevalence of food insecurity exceeds 88 percent in the Dibaya, Kazumba, Demba, and Dimbelenge zones of Kasai Central and the Katoka-Kombe zone of Sankuru province. The rate of severe food insecurity exceeds 45 percent in zones of Tshikipa and Kamonia territories in Kasai province.
5. In the Kasai region, 53 percent of the households have a poor food consumption score. The Kasai and Kasai Central provinces registered the highest proportion of households with a poor food consumption score, at 76 percent and 57 percent, respectively. The assessment also reported use of severe coping strategies across the entire region with the highest use being recorded in the Kasai and Kasai Central provinces. In these two provinces, households have significantly reduced their food intake, and both children and adults have less than two meals a day. Households headed by women face more difficulty accessing food with a reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) of 29 compared with those headed by a man (rCSI of 25). This can also be attributed to the fact that women have less access to productive assets than men.
6. Prospects for near term improvements in food security and nutrition status remain limited. Most households affected by the conflict have experienced two failed agricultural seasons since the start of the crisis. Despite limited returns in recent months, many households were unable to plant in time for the upcoming December to January harvest. Furthermore, sporadic violence which appears to be shifting to the south west of Kasai Central and south of the Kasai province is likely to disrupt agricultural activities which are key to stabilizing the food security situation.
7. The food consumption score from the EFSA indicates that nutrition in the Kasai is a serious concern. There is poor consumption of iron and vitamin A in the Kasai region. It is estimated that 59 percent of households consume food low in iron, while 44 percent do not have access to foods rich in vitamin A. An estimated 63 percent of women have a low dietary intake of iron.
8. The Food Security Cluster has developed a food security response strategy based on the results of the EFSA which identifies priority areas for geographic targeting at the health zone level and identifies potential response options. The strategy proposed takes into consideration a refined geographic targeting, combining food consumption score, coping strategies, malnutrition, Pregnant and Lactating Women indicators to prioritize the health zones for intervention. The health zones are ranked into three groups based on the severity of these indicators.

The strategy calls for the urgent scale-up of food assistance in the Kasai region, focusing on Kasai and Kasai Central and recommends a multi-sectoral response that creates synergies between food security, nutrition, non-food items and the protection clusters.

9. Despite the magnitude of the crisis, humanitarian access to the conflict-affected population continues to be a challenge given the prolonged insecurity in the region. However, the number of security incidents have decreased over the past two months, after a peak was observed between April to June 2017. The majority of recently recorded incidents are crime-related (burglaries and roadside banditry), with only one instance of clashes involving militias. This could be attributed to a reduction of *Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo* (FARDC) operations against Kamuena Nsapu militia, which in turn results in fewer retaliation actions carried out by militias.

10. Women and girls in the DRC are particularly vulnerable to sexual violence and extortion, and men and boys to torture, forced recruitment into armed forces, and extrajudicial killings². Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and the use of rape as a weapon in the Kasai conflict have been well documented. According to a gender assessment conducted in Kasai and Kasai Oriental, 600 cases of SGBV have been reported since August 2016³.

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

11. In response to the Kasai conflict, WFP reached an estimated 42,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) and conflict affected persons in August 2017 through immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP) 201089 in the Kasai and Kasai Central provinces.
12. Based on the results of the EFSA carried out in September 2017, WFP will expand the scale of this emergency operation to respond to the additional identified food assistance needs. Assistance will continue to be prioritized in Kasai and Kasai Central provinces and will be scaled up from 251,000 to 490,000 conflict affected people.
13. WFP's support to the Kasai will continue beyond 2017 and is integrated in the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) effective from January 2018 to December 2020. From January 2018, WFP plans to target 500,000 people through general distribution and the nutrition intervention on a monthly basis. It is anticipated that WFP will reach an estimated 1.2 million people by July 2018 out of the affected 3.2 million food insecure people in the Kasai region.
14. WFP will advocate with the international humanitarian community and other actors currently on the ground, such as Action Against Hunger (ACF), Handicap International and Catholic Relief Services (CRS), to ensure that the food and nutrition needs of the two million people not directly covered by this EMOP are addressed.
15. The targeting approach for the general food distribution under this emergency operation is informed by the Food Security Cluster food security response strategy. WFP will target health zones and communities with blanket food distributions based on the level of food insecurity determined through the EFSA. At this stage, household targeting has not been considered given the homogeneity of vulnerability within communities; approximately 90 to 95 percent of households within targeted health zones fall under the highly vulnerable categories. Furthermore, there is a risk that escalating ethnic tensions that could arise from targeted distribution in the current context. Targeting for the nutrition intervention will be carried out in line with national protocols. Where WFP outsources targeting to cooperating partners, the criteria from the food security response strategy are applied.
16. A two-phased approach will be adopted under the EMOP and the ICSP for the nutrition response. The initial phase from October to December 2017 is being implemented under this emergency operation and the scale-up phase will be implemented under the ICSP from January 2018. The targeting of the nutrition intervention has been updated from October onwards taking into consideration the EFSA results and focusing on those areas with the highest incidences of food insecurity (IPC phase 4). The scale of the response will however be maintained with the initial planning figures. Targets for the initial phase of the nutrition intervention were based on the best data available at the time, which for the most part is limited given the issues of access to conduct large scale surveys; and were also informed by the reality of few nutrition partners on the ground to be able to maximise reach and coverage.

² Sida, DRC Humanitarian Crisis Analysis, 2016.

³ OCHA, Complex Emergency in the Kasai Region, DR Congo. Situation Report No.8 (22 June 2017).

17. An increase in the nutrition response is planned as of January 2018. It is envisaged that as WFP strengthens its presence in the Kasai and its capacities become more significant with the two new sub-offices in Tshikapa and Kananga, there will be scope to expand reach and coverage of the nutrition intervention. The scale-up under the T-ICSP will double the number of beneficiaries of the Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment programme in the health zones already targeted in the initial phase. It will also geographically expand MAM treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition to other health zones specifically those classified as IPC phases 2 and 3 or where results of SMART surveys reveal a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) GAM prevalence ≥ 10 percent. To the extent possible, WFP will work with UNICEF in the same areas where Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) treatment is being implemented to ensure convergence of nutrition services. This will maximise the coverage and the overall continuum of care from prevention to treatment.
18. Based on available resources, cooperating partners' presence, physical and security accessibility, WFP and its partners have started food distributions in priority areas. A few international NGOs and International Committee of the Red Cross are providing food assistance in the Kasai region. The Food Security Cluster is coordinating with its members to avoid duplication and gaps and harmonize the distribution approaches, including the ration size. WFP is using remote mobile monitoring system (mVAM) to monitor the food security situation on the ground. Additionally, WFP continues to monitor staple food prices in collaboration with government and Food Security Cluster. In view of the introduction of cash based transfers, WFP is planning to conduct a joint multi-sectoral assessment of markets in the rural areas in the coming weeks.
19. WFP has expanded its operational capacity to serve the Kasai region with the opening of two field offices in Kananga and Tshikapa. Both the Logistics and Food Security Clusters are fully operational with specialist staff serving these clusters in the two provinces. WFP has started implementing a deployment plan and is receiving support from the regional bureau in key areas such as nutrition and partnerships. WFP is also augmenting its logistics capacity, through increased food storage capacity and the deployment of WFP fleet to the Kasai is on-going. WFP has also expanded the number of cooperating partners to meet the distribution targets of the scale-up plan.
20. Poor infrastructure and non-existent road networks remains major challenges to the delivery of humanitarian assistance in the Kasai region. The majority of the secondary and tertiary roads are almost impassable and require 6x6 or 8x8 trucks during the rainy season from September to December. Through this budget revision WFP will acquire 80 WFP owned off road trucks to pre-position food to ensure continued access to affected populations during the upcoming rainy season. As a last resort, airlifts are included in the response plan in case access becomes impossible by other transport means.
21. A component of air transport has been included in this budget revision for immediate use in the case of limited road access. Should air transport be required, food will be delivered to the two main hubs in the Kasai region (Kananga and Tshikapa) where WFP has already increased its storage capacity with additional mobile storage units.
22. WFP and its partners will ensure that protection risks at distribution points are minimized while further prevention mechanisms are explored with other stakeholders such as the protection cluster. These include carefully selecting the distributions points to avoid any movements of beneficiaries out of the secure perimeter, and regular sensitization campaigns on gender and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.
23. As part of WFP's commitment to Accountability to Affected Populations, and building on previous good practice, WFP and its partners also inform concerned communities about the

planned distributions and their respective entitlements. A complaints and feedback mechanism via a hotline is also in place.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY

Activity	Current			Increase / Decrease			Revised		
	Boys/ Men	Girls/ Women	Total	Boys/ Men	Girls/ Women	Total	Boys/ Men	Girls/ Women	Total
GFD: Conflict-affected food insecure people	88 000	122 000	210 000	92 000	148 000	240 000	180 000	270 000	450 000 ^[1]
Prevention of acute malnutrition: Children 6-23 months	5 330	12 437	17 767	3 376	- 3 376	0	8 706	9 061	17 767
Prevention of acute malnutrition: PLW/G	0	17 767	17 767	0	0	0	0	17 767	17 767
MAM treatment: Children 6-59 months	1 950	4 550	6 500	0	0	0	1 950	4 550	6 500
MAM treatment: PLW/G	0	2 800	2 800	0	0	0	0	2 800	2 800
Nutrition rehabilitation for PLHIV/TB on ART/DOTS	1 755	4 220	5 975	38	- 38	0	1 793	4 183	5 975
In-patient ration support for caretakers	0	1 999	1 999	90	- 1 789	- 1 699	90	210	300
TOTAL cumulative ^[2]	97 035	165 773	262 808	95 504	142 797	238 301	192 539	308 571	501 109
TOTAL excluding overlap	96 330	154 770	251 100	89 670	149 230	238 900	186 000	304 000	490 000

24. In the initial design of this emergency operation, WFP planned to use three specialised nutritious foods: Super Cereal Plus, Plumpy'Doz and Plumpy'Sup. This budget revision proposes the removal of Super Cereal Plus while increasing the use Plumpy'Doz and Plumpy'Sup depending on the nutrition activity. These changes have been made as acknowledging (a) operational considerations, Super Cereal plus has never been used in the DRC, and there would be a need to extensively engage with the Government for the establishment of protocols for its use (b) non-availability in-country of Super Cereal Plus for immediate use and the lead time between the placement of an order and delivery.

^[1] Out of the total number of people under GFD, 50,000 are planned to receive Cash-based transfers in December 2017

^[2] In line with recommendations to round the totals, the total cumulative is 501 000 persons, and the total excluding overlap is 490 000. These figures will be used in the narrative as required

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day or USD/person/day)								
Commodity type / Cash & voucher ⁴	GFD		NUTRITION					
	In-kind	CBT	MAM treatment		Prevention of acute malnutrition		In-patient support	Nutrition rehabilitation
			6-59 months (Plumpy)	PLW/G	6-23 months (Plumpy)	PLW/G	Caretakers	PLHIV/TB
Cereal	400							
Pulses	120						120	
Vegetable oil	30			25		25	30	25
Salt	5						5	
Super Cereal with sugar				250		200		250
HEB	333 ⁵							
Plumpy'Sup			100					
Plumpy'Doz					50			
Cash/voucher (USD/person/day)		0.5						
TOTAL	555		100	275	50	225	555	275
Total kcal/day	2132		510	1160	255	797	2132	1160
Percent kcal from protein	16		10.2	13.2	10	12.6	16	13.2
Percent kcal from fat	11		55	35	58	38	11	35
Number of feeding days per year	90	30	60	90	90	90	7	90

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

25. Where locally available, WFP sources products from Kinshasa and Lubumbashi which reduces lead times to about two weeks into the Kasai region.

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY				
Activity	Commodity /	Food requirements (mt) Cash/Voucher (US\$)		
		Current	Increase / Decrease	Revised total
GFD	Food	6 820	4 944	11 764
Nutrition	Food	1 239	-144	1095
GFD	Cash	US\$ 750 000	-	US\$ 750 000
TOTAL	Food	8 059	4800	12 859

⁴ Supercereal plus has been removed from the list of commodities, as detailed in para 24.

⁵ High energy biscuits (HEB) will only be provided to children and PLW/G as well as newly displaced people during the first few days of displacement.

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

- 26. WFP will continue to advocate for resources in order to deliver much needed food assistance in the remote and inaccessible localities in the Kasai region. Local partners and the donor community will be kept abreast of achievements and challenges encountered, particularly the need to airlift some food as a last resort in remote localities in order to continue providing life-saving food assistance.
- 27. The Country Office, with the support of the partnerships unit in the Regional Bureau and HQ will continue engaging with donors to raise awareness of WFP operations in the Kasais and the associated requirements in order to obtain strong engagements among donor capitals.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Approved by:

David M. Beasley
Executive Director, WFP

José Graziano da Silva
Director-General, FAO

Date:

Date:

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity <i>(mt)</i>	Value <i>(US\$)</i>	Value <i>(US\$)</i>
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	3472	2 053 048	
Pulses	1041	1 718 434	
Oil and fats	257	366 542	
Mixed and blended food	-14	71 850	
Others	43	20 786	
Total Food Transfers	4800	4 230 660	
External Transport		-24 086	
LTSH		4 217 859	
ODOC Food		328 998	
Food and Related Costs [1]			8 753 431
C&V Transfers		-	
C&V Related costs		-	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			-
Capacity Development & Augmentation			-
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			8 753 431
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			1 375 057
Total Direct Project Costs			10 128 488
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent)[2]			708 994
TOTAL WFP COSTS			10 837 482

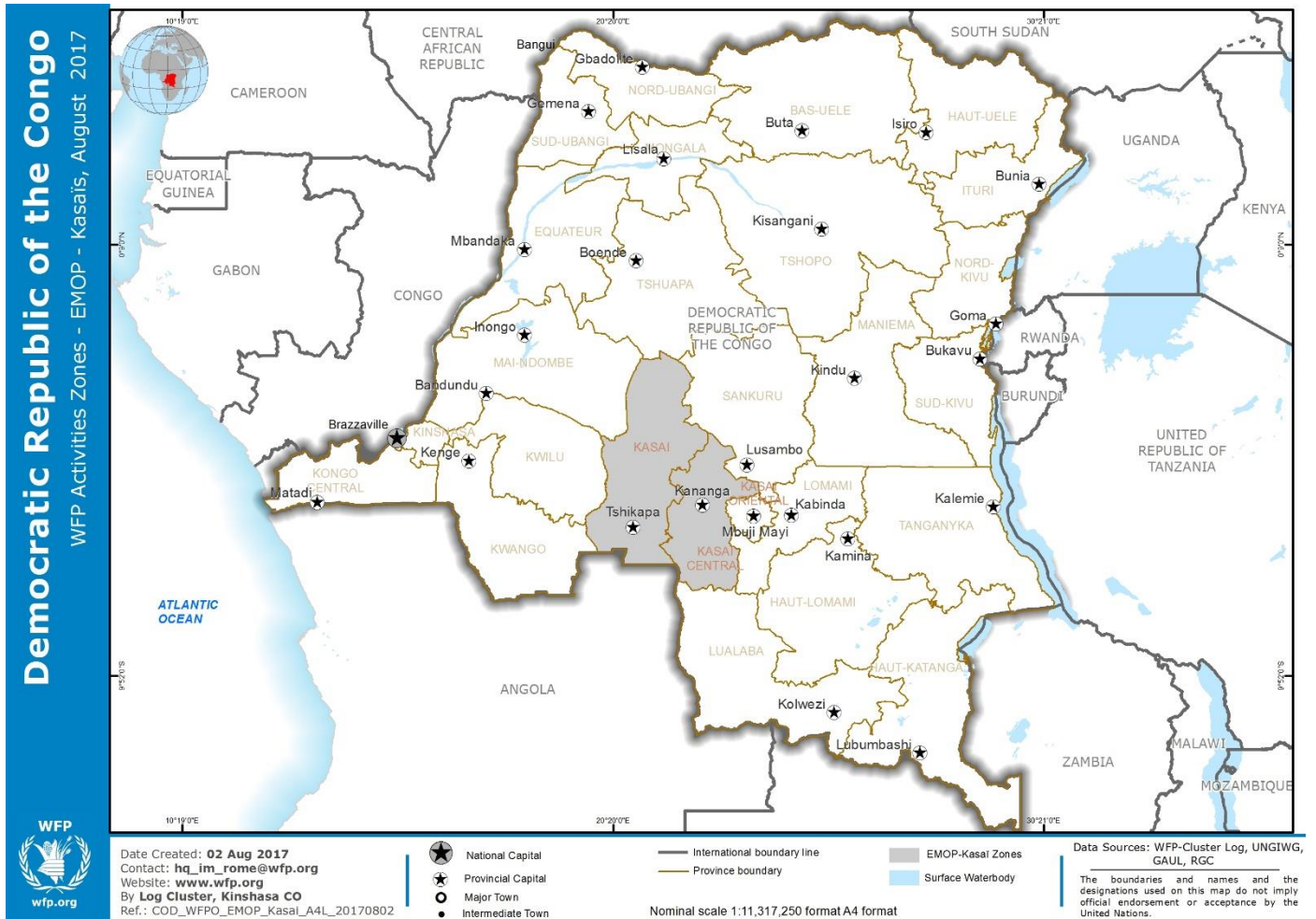
ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	171 272
General service staff **	146 487
Danger pay and local allowances	49 211
Subtotal	366 970
Recurring and Other	309 963
Capital Equipment	389 859
Security	64 600
Travel and transportation	180 665
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring[1]	63 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	1 375 057

* 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

MAPS





République Démocratique du Congo

Provinces of Kasai & Kasai Central, August 2017



Date Created: 02 Aug 2017
 Contact: hq_im_rome@wfp.org
 Website: www.wfp.org
 By Log Cluster, Kinshasa CO
 Ref.: COD_ADMIN_KasaiKC_A4P_20170802

- National Capital
- Provincial Capital
- International boundary
- Province boundary
- Territory boundary
- Surface Waterbody

Sources des données: PAM, Cluster Log, RGC, UINGIW.
 The boundaries and names and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.