

PROJECT BUDGET REVISION FOR APPROVAL BY THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR

5) To:	Initials	In Date	Out Date	Reason for Delay
Regional Director				
4) Through:	Initials	In Date	Out Date	Reason for Delay
Programme Adviser, RB				
3) Through:	Initials	In Date	Out Date	Reason for Delay
Logistic Officer, RB (change in LTSH and/or External Transport)				
2) Through:	Initials	In Date	Out Date	Reason for Delay
Resource Management Analyst, RB				
1) From:	Initials	In Date	Out Date	Reason for Delay
Country Office				

Republic of Congo EMOP 201066 BR03

Total revised number of beneficiaries	113 633
Duration of entire project	22 months
Extension / Reduction period	NA
Gender marker code	2a
WFP food tonnage	10 217

Start date: 15/03/2017 **End date:** 31/12/2018 **Extension/Reduction period:** N/A **New end date:** 31/12/2018

Cost (United States dollars)

	Current Budget	Increase (Decrease)	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	US\$ 8 285 672	US\$ 1 690 318	US\$ 9 975 989
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	US\$ 14 340 908	US\$ 875 146	US\$ 15 216 054
Capacity Development & Augmentation	US\$ 36 700	US\$ -	US\$ 36 700
DSC	US\$ 3 158 000	US\$ 694 855	US\$ 3 852 855
ISC	US\$ 1 678 383	US\$ 228 222	US\$ 2 035 712
Total cost to WFP	US\$ 27 499 663	US\$ 3 488 541	US\$ 31 117 310

CHANGES TO:

Food Tool

- MT
 Commodity Value
 External Transport
 LTSH
 ODOC

C&V Tool

- C&V Transfers
 C&V Related Costs

- CD&A
 DSC
 Project duration
 Other

Project Rates

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



NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. As the security situation in the Pool region is improving and displaced populations are returning to their places of origin, this budget revision to Emergency Operation (EMOP) 201066 will incorporate activities aimed at building long-term resilience of displaced conflict-affected households.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REVISION

Summary of existing project activities

2. EMOP 201066 provides food and nutrition support to vulnerable conflict-affected households from the Pool region in the Republic of Congo and refugees from the Central African Republic. WFP provides moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment and prevention to children (6 to 59 months) and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) from vulnerable conflict-affected households, refugees and the host populations.
3. WFP currently uses a combination of in-kind food assistance and cash based transfer (CBT) modalities. In localities of the Pool region with functioning markets, vulnerable conflict-affected households are provided with e-vouchers on SCOPE cards. In-kind food assistance is provided in the other localities. In the Likouala department, where the CAR refugees are based, the delivery of CBT assistance is still transitioning from a mobile-money system to the use of SCOPE cards in areas with well supplied markets. The remaining refugees receive monthly in-kind food assistance.

Conclusion and recommendation of the re-assessment

4. Following the 'cease-fire and cessation of hostilities' agreement signed in December 2017, security constraints in four districts at the heart of the conflict in the Mpangala districts in the Pool region, namely Kimba, Kindamba, Vindza, Mayama, started easing. These four districts were cut off from the rest of the country between 2016 to 2018. According to a joint UN assessment conducted in March 2018 by WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR and UNDP in the districts of Kimba, Kindamba and Vindza confirmed that an urgent need of assistance to the population remained beyond the conflict lines.
5. Preliminary findings from the joint UN rapid humanitarian needs assessment confirmed that the rates of acute malnutrition in children and PLW/G affected by the conflict remains high. Results from the Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey conducted by WFP in January 2018 showed that although the prevalence of food insecurity among assisted conflict-affected displaced households from the Pool dropped to 13 percent, compared to 51 percent of May 2017, food consumption of more than 85 percent of children under five still does not meet the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) requirements.
6. The joint UN assessment shows that households' food consumption remains poor in substance and is mostly based on one meal per day. A preliminary nutritional screening conducted during the mission suggests an extremely vulnerable nutritional status of children under five that remained locked in these areas since the beginning of the conflict: more than 20 percent of screened children under five were malnourished and 40 percent at risk of malnutrition¹.

¹ March 2018, Joint UN Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessment Mission to the districts of Kimba, Kindamba, Vindza in the Pool department

7. Before the conflict, about 90 percent of households in the Pool region depended on agriculture. The “Mpangala districts” (Kimba, Kindamba, Vindza, Mayama) in western Pool were one of the few productive agricultural zones in the country. Two years of conflict have destroyed most of the productive assets and prevented populations to reach their fields, forcing households to adopt emergency food consumption and negative coping strategies. The Mpangala districts were worst affected by the conflict. Agriculture and trade suffered from destruction, looting, and prolonged isolation from trade and markets. mVAM² assessments from Mpangala districts which were resumed in February 2018 show that salt is the only imported product available and it is being sold at three times higher than the price in Brazzaville. Whilst locally available products are available in the Mpangala districts, conflict affected populations do not have the means to purchase these and thus the prices are significantly lower than those of Brazzaville. This situation has compounded emergency food needs and continues to undermine the self-sufficiency and food security of conflict affected populations in these areas.
8. After two years of displacement populations are willing to rebuild their homes and re-settle in their villages. By the end of March 2018, most of the Pool districts affected by the conflict had already registered more than 50 percent of returns, with returns totalling 90 percent in some areas². The lack of productive assets and economic opportunities are aggravating the emergency conditions of returning households. Fields abandoned for two planting seasons are now overgrown and most household and productive equipment has been looted by the armed groups. The condition of extreme poverty of most households prevents them from procuring the equipment needed to clean-up fields and resume agriculture. The insecurity and prolonged inaccessibility of these areas also blocked trade for up to two years and shrank food markets to minimum capacity³
9. The severe consequences of the conflict are preventing populations from meeting their basic needs and hampering efforts to resettle in these areas. In addition to addressing the urgent life-saving needs of conflict-affected populations, the joint UN /Government Humanitarian Response Plan for 2018 highlights the importance of early recovery activities and the potential to link these efforts to synergies with the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programme on the initiatives of post-conflict recovery. In order to end the cycle of hunger and support long-term food security, both emergency assistance and resilience building interventions are required.
10. Gender inequality remains a serious problem in the Republic of Congo, with women experiencing discrimination in access to work, social status and political participation. The country scores 0.617 on the Gender Inequality Index and there are significant legal and policy gaps relating to issues of gender protection. Women have limited access to education, limited participation in the labour market, vulnerability to pregnancy related deaths, and high adolescent birth rates. Female-headed households have been more affected by the conflict than male-headed ones.

Purpose of change in budget increase

11. This budget revision will incorporate activities aimed at building long-term food resilience of conflict-affected households and will align WFP’s emergency response with the joint UN /Government Humanitarian Response Plan for 2018. WFP will continue to provide

² March 2018, WFP mVAM report

³ February 2018, Humanitarian Response Plan Situation Report



World Food Programme

unconditional food assistance to conflict-affected populations and will shift to food assistance for assets activities in areas of the Pool where the long-term food and nutritional security of returning population is most at risk.

12. WFP will continue to provide unconditional food assistance at the existing scale to 19,033 CAR refugees and 50, 000 conflict-affected people displaced from the Pool. Food Assistance for Assets will target 21,000 IDPs, returnees and targeted host population in the Pool region. No livelihood activities for the CAR refugees will be introduced through this budget revision.
13. Based on the successful implementation of the CBT modality in 2017, WFP will continue to provide food assistance using in-kind or CBT as appropriate. WFP will introduce Food Assistance for Assets for 21,000 beneficiaries in areas where core productive assets have been destroyed by the conflict. Acknowledging market conditions, the transfer value of CBT assistance remains at USD 0.6 per person per day. WFP and partners will continue to create awareness amongst recipient households on how to redeem the value voucher in selected retailers, accompanied by key nutrition guidance to inform better food choices.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY

Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current			Extension period			Revised		
		Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
GFD - CBT	Vulnerable conflict-affected people (Pool)	16 000	24 000	40 000	0	0	0	16 000	24 000	40 000
	Refugees (CAR)	6 902	6 372	13 274	0	0	0	6 902	6 372	13 274
General Food Distribution – In-kind	Vulnerable conflict-affected people (Pool)	12 000	18 000	30 000	0	0	0	12 000	18 000	30 000
	IDPs located out of affected areas (Pool)	1 440	1 560	3 000	0	0	0	1440	1560	3000
	Refugees (CAR)	2 995	2 764	5 759	0	0	0	2 995	2 764	5 759
MAM Treatment (children 6-59 months)	Vulnerable conflict-affected people (Pool)	3 438	3 724	7 162	0	0	0	3 438	3 724	7 162
	Refugees (CAR)	1 066	934	2 000	0	0	0	1 066	934	2 000
	Host population in Likouala	312	288	600	0	0	0	312	288	600
MAM Treatment (PLW/G)	Vulnerable conflict-affected people (Pool)	0	4 544	4 544	0	0	0	0	4 544	4 544
	Refugees (CAR)	0	800	800	0	0	0	0	800	800
Prevention for acute malnutrition (6-23 months)	Vulnerable conflict-affected people (Pool)	3 726	4 554	8 280	0	0	0	3 726	4 554	8 280
Prevention for acute malnutrition (PLW/G)	Vulnerable conflict-affected people (Pool)	0	12 420	12 420	0	0	0	0	12 420	12 420
Food Assistance for Assets (in-kind)	Vulnerable conflict-affected people (Pool)	0	0	0	7 440	8 060	15 500	7 440	8 060	15 500

Food Assistance for Assets (CBT)	Vulnerable conflict-affected people (Pool)	0	0	0	2 640	2 860	5 500	2 640	2 860	5 500
Total cumulative		35 300	65 846	101 146	10 080	10 920	21 000	47 879	90 880	148 839
Total excluding overlaps		39 649	52 984	92 633	10 080	10 920	21 000	49 729	63 904	113 633

14. WFP Food Assistance for Assets interventions will assist vulnerable conflict-affected households who live in a situation of food insecurity to support the rehabilitation of agricultural tracks and irrigation and water catchment systems. The joint-UN humanitarian needs assessment conducted at the beginning of WFP assistance operations in the Pool (May 2017) showed a 45 percent of prevalence of food insecurity, with female-headed households being more affected than male-headed ones. Food Assistance for Assets activities will target 21,000 people (4,200 households) for a period of six months. This assistance will continue in the Country Strategic Plan which is planned to start in January 2019.
15. The transfer will be conditional based on the participation of one household member supporting the rebuilding of productive assets to support the rehabilitation of local food production chains. To ensure female-led households also benefit from WFP's support to livelihood, participation of female-led households to the programme will be encouraged and prioritized. Reduced working hours will be applied for PLW/G and single head-of-household women.
16. Each household participating in the Food Assistance for Assets programme will receive WFP assistance through in-kind or CBT modalities. The same food basket and cash transfer value as used for the general food distribution will be used for the livelihood activities. All in-kind and CBT assistance for general food distribution and Food Assistance for Assets will be delivered via SCOPE.

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

	GFD		Treatment of acute malnutrition		Prevention of acute malnutrition		Food for work	Cash for Work
	CBT	In-kind	6-59 months	PLW	6-23 months	PLW	In- Kind	CBT
	Current	Current	Current	Curren	Current	Current	Revised	Revised
Cereals		400					400	
Pulses		120					120	
Oil and fats		30		25		25	30	
Salt		5					5	
Super Cereal with sugar				250		200		
Plumpy Sup			100					
Plumpy Doz					50			
Cash/voucher (US\$/person/day)	0.6							0.60
TOTAL		555	100	275	50	225	2675	
Total kcal/day	2100	2113	510	1175	255	984	10574	10500
% kcal from protein	9.5	10.0	10	13.2	10	12.6	10.9	9.5



World Food Programme

% kcal from fat	14	14.4	55	35	58	37.9	14.2	14
Number of feeding days per month	30 days / month	30 days / month	30 days / month	30 days / month	30 days / month	30 days / month	30 days / month	30 days / month

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY				
Activity	Commodity ⁴ / Cash & voucher	Food requirements (mt) Cash/Voucher (US\$)		
		Current	Increase	Revised total
General Food Distribution	Commodity(mt)	7 573	0	7 573
	Cash value (US\$)	12 614 184	0	12 614 184
Nutrition	Commodity (mt)	1 096	0	1 096
Food Assistance for Assets	Commodity (mt)	0	1 548	1548
	Cash value (US\$)	0	594 000	594 000
TOTAL	Commodity (mt)	8 669	1 548	10 217
	Cash value (US\$)	13 477 546	594 000	14 071 546

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

- WFP's ability to implement cash/food-for-work depends on the successful implementation of the government DDR programme. The latest events predict an improvement of the security situation, which would support community cohesion and IDPs and returnees' commitment to rehabilitate local food chains. WFP will continue to closely monitor the situation.
- Implementing partners are sensitized and trained on cross-cutting issues, such as protection, gender and accountability to affected populations. WFP will continue to provide training to implementing partners and monitor performance towards supporting gender equality.

Drafted by: [Corneille Oko, Elisa Gabellieri] Republic of Congo Country Office
 Cleared by: [Jean-Martin Bauer] Republic of Congo Country Office on [29 May 2018d]
 Reviewed by: [Trixie-Belle Nicolle] Regional Bureau
 Cleared by: [Francisco Mendes] Regional Bureau on [31 May 2018]

⁴ Please only present overall food requirement. Do not split by commodity.



PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	1 116	412 920	
Pulses	335	113 832	
Oil and fats	84	85 374	
Mixed and blended food	-	-	
Others	14	1 186	
Total Food Transfers	1 548	613 312	
External Transport		162 332	
LTSH		600 920	
ODOC Food		313 704	
Food and Related Costs ⁵		1 690 318	
C&V Transfers		594 000	
C&V Related costs		281 146	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs		875 146	
Capacity Development & Augmentation		-	
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			2 565 464
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			694 855
Total Direct Project Costs			3 260 319
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent) ⁶			228 222
TOTAL WFP COSTS			3 488 541

⁵ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

⁶ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.


ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	211 484
General service staff **	46 848
Danger pay and local allowances	-
Subtotal	258 332
Recurring and Other	66 000
Capital Equipment	30 795
Security	45 000
Travel and transportation	44 728
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring⁷	250 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	694 855

* 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

⁷ 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.