


Country¹ & Project No.: PRRO DRC 10608.0:
Targeted Food Aid for Victims of Armed Conflict and Other Vulnerable Groups

B/R No.: 07

BUDGET REVISION FOR THE APPROVAL OF COUNTRY DIRECTOR

	<u>Initials</u>	<u>In Date</u>	<u>Out Date</u>	<u>Reason For Delay</u>
<u>ORIGINATOR</u>				
Country Office	...KA.....	.22/12/2009	22/12/2009.	N/A.....

APPROVAL

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country Director	 ...AD.....	.22/12/2009....	22/12/2009.	N/A.....
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PROJECT			
	Previous Budget	Revision	New Budget
Food cost (US\$)	US\$191 380 662	US\$ -	US\$191 380 662
Total WFP cost (US\$)	US\$507 126 117	US\$ -	US\$507 126 117

TYPE OF REVISION

Resource reallocation Extension in time Adjustment of Fiscal Year Planning Other

NATURE OF ADJUSTMENT:

The purpose of BR7 is to extend the period of intervention of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) without any additional costs. The extension in time which is for 2 months from 01 January to 28 February 2010 is necessary and essential to breach the gap of two months until another extension in time with cost increases and programme changes from 1 March to 31 December 2010 is approved and implemented.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE ADJUSTMENT:

PRRO 10608.0 which commenced on 1 July 2007 addresses strategic objectives one (Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies), three (Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations) and four (Reduce chronic and undernutrition) of WFP's Strategic plan (2008-2013). Activities are carried out in 6² out of the 10 provinces in DRC.

The project assumed a progressive improvement of security and economic growth in DRC. This assumption has not changed under this current budget revision. Thus the strategic objectives of this operation, will remain the same for the period of this budget revision.

The PRRO will continue to provide the following to the targeted population

- General Food Distribution (GFD) to internally displaced people (IDPs), as well as refugees, and through supplementary feeding in line with the National Nutrition Protocol³ (SO1).
- GFD and Food-For-Assets (FFA) to the returning IDPs, repatriating refugees and members of vulnerable host families (SO3). The School Meal activity will focus on SO1 and SO3. The School Meal programme will also be more driven by food security and malnutrition indicators.
- Food assistance to people living with HIV under ARV treatment, TB patients and in PTME programmes (SO4).

² The six provinces are North Kivu, South Kivu, Katanga, Maniema, Oriental and Equateur.

³ The National Nutrition Protocol approved in July 2008 is aligned with International Nutrition Standards (i.e. UNICEF and WHO nutrition standards)

The original project provided 78 percent of total resources for relief intervention while the remaining 22 percent constituted recovery interventions. The 2008 and 2009 budget revisions supported the shift back into mainly emergency activities with only 12% of resources used for recovery activities (BR04).

WFP's intervention is characterized by two main events, the security situation mainly in the east of the country and malnutrition.

The security situation in North Kivu and South Kivu has not improved significantly: the conflict between the FARDC, assisted by the UN mission MONUC, and the "Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda" (FDLR) and local militia groups continues. The conflict is characterised by efforts to maintain control over economic resources, in particular land and mining⁴. The situation in Ituri district, Orientale province has improved, although "Operation Iron Stone" launched by the DR Congo Armed Forces (FARDC) with logistic assistance from the UN Mission (MONUC) is still ongoing and skirmishes with different local militia though sporadic, still occur. In November 2009, the North-west Equateur province, which remained relatively calm since the Peace agreement of 2003, has seen renewed fighting and this has led to the displacement of more than 35,000 people with over 80,000 people seeking refuge in the Republic of Congo⁵. Initially seen as an inter-ethnic conflict, the insurgency seems now to assume a larger dimension, right in the heartland of the government opposition. The situation remains unclear and confused. WFP has plans in place to respond to between 25,000-26,000 IDPs identified by NGOs as needing assistance. Plans are in place to carry out further assessments once restrictions in are lifted to enable agencies undertake assessments.

The Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA June 2008) and territorial nutrition surveys confirmed that the greatest need for malnutrition and food security interventions are in the provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu, Maniema, Katanga, Orientale, Equateur, Kasai Orientale and Kasai Occidentale. In Katanga the "Food Security Management System" (FSMS) showed heightened food insecurity in three out of five districts as well.

The CFSVA found high rates of stunting, ranging from 43.6% in Equateur province to 55.5% in North Kivu⁶. More than one in two households in Maniema (56 percent), and almost one in two households in Katanga (46 percent) have poor to limited food consumption whereas the territorial nutrition surveys carried out in Equateur, Kasai Occidental, Kasai Oriental and Katanga provinces showed that only few of the territories have a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) lower than 10% (Sphere Emergency Threshold), with parts of Kasai and Equateur provinces showing GAM rates of over 15%⁷. The situation has been aggravated by the closure of mines due to the global financial crisis especially in the Kasai and Katanga provinces. The analysis also shows high levels of poverty, food insecurity, lack of clean water and proper sanitation, poor infrastructure, and poor nutritional practices being the principal causes of the high malnutrition rates.

On top of the financial crises and the continuing low level conflict in parts of the country, other concerns like the high level of sexual violence, the continuing recruitment of child soldiers and the HIV-Aids pandemic⁸ has aggravated even more the vulnerability of the population affected.

The PRRO is adequately resourced and an extension-in-time will allow WFP and its partners to continue to provide life-saving and livelihood activities (GFD, Nutrition, Asset Creation, School Feeding and HIV/AIDS) by distributing food on an average of 8,129mt per month to the IDPs, returnees and victims of sexual violence.

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⁴ Final report of the Group of experts on the Democratic Republic of Congo (21 November 2008)

⁵ Respectively OCHA and figures of Ministry of Interior affairs, ROC (11 December 2009)

⁶ The CFSVA categorized households into three groups: poor, limited, or acceptable consumption. Poor and limited consumption are energy-based diets (cereals on a daily basis, oils and pulses 3-5 times a week) with little diversity (nutrients). It is unlikely that qualities consumed are sufficient, given the high rates of stunting found in the CFSVA.

⁷ At the time of redaction of this Budget revision the GAM rates of part of the Equateur province and of Katanga of Maniema provinces are not yet known.

⁸ Rate of HIV-Aids: 4.1% (National Programme of Fight against Hiv-Aids (PNLS, 2007)