
Democratic Republic of Congo Operational Update

Presentation to the

WFP Executive Board

2012 Third Quarter Operational Briefing

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Operational Overview

EMOP 200480 Support to IDPs in Eastern DRC :

September 2012- June 2013

Total budget US\$ 80.9 million

PRRO 200167 Victims of Armed Conflict and other Vulnerable Groups :

January 2011 - June 2013

Total budget US\$ 495 million

SO 107440 UNHAS

May 2008 - December 2012

Total budget US\$ 58 million

SO 200456 LOGISTIC CLUSTER

1 July 2012 – 30 June 2013

Total budget US\$ 2.3 million

Beneficiaries to be assisted in 2012: Approximately 4,000,000

Activities in 2012-2013

Relief Interventions: immediate and unconditional food or cash transfers to displaced populations and vulnerable people in the aftermath of a shock, including:

- Targeted food assistance
- Blanket and targeted supplementary feeding (BSF, TSF)

Early Recovery: transfers to provide short-term transitional support, such as:

- Demobilized child soldiers
- Victims of gender-based violence
- Emergency school feeding
- Vulnerable people living with HIV or TB

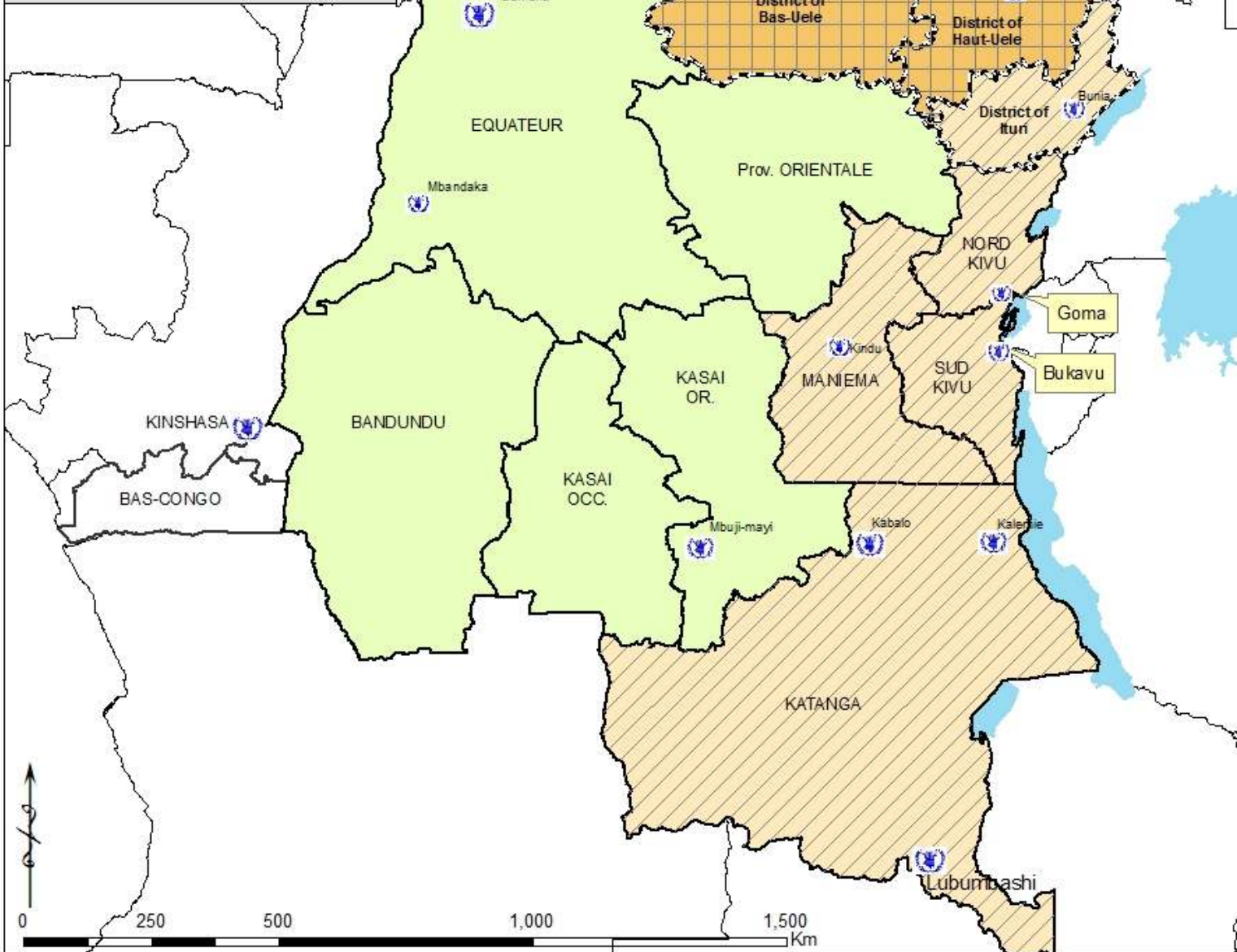
Resilience: activities to enhance food security through strengthening resistance to shocks among vulnerable populations and/or communities:

- Asset-building and rehabilitation activities to support reintegration of IDPs (Cash for Work/Food for Work)
 - Food and cash for training
 - School meals program
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Implementation

- WFP is currently operational in DRC through twelve Area and Sub-Offices
 - Partnerships with 88 international and national NGOs
 - WFP also works in close coordination with other UN agencies in DRC including Integrated Office, OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF
 - WFP has operational and technical partnerships with the Ministries of Agriculture, Planning, Health and Education
 - WFP coordinates the countrywide Logistics Cluster, co-leads the Food Security Cluster with FAO and actively participates in Protection and Nutrition Cluster activities
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**GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
OF THE
PRRO 200167 and EMOP 200480**



Legend

- PRRO 200167
- PRRO 200167 & EMOP 200480
- EMOP 200480
- District limit
- Lakes
- WFP Offices



*Map produced by
VAM-DR Congo
20 July 12
(Update 22 August 12)*

Names and borders on this Map do not imply recognition by the United Nations

Key operational constraints

Insecurity:

WFP food deliveries continue to be affected by on-going fighting in the territories of Walikale, Masisi, Rutshuru in North Kivu, Mambasa in Ituri, Kalehe and Fizi in South Kivu, and Mitwaba in Katanga. The presence of armed militias along the roads in the provinces of North and South Kivu, Province Orientale and Katanga has limited humanitarian access to beneficiaries.

Logistical challenges:

The delivery of food and non-food items to beneficiaries is a major logistical challenge for the humanitarian community due to limited infrastructure in most areas of intervention, including poor, impassable or non-existent roads which further deteriorate during the rainy season.

Financial shortfalls:

(Next six months) WFP has a shortfall of US\$140.4 million

Pipeline breaks:

Due to pipeline constraints, WFP has reduced rations for several programmes by as much as half, in order to focus on lifesaving activities, such as nutrition and general food distributions for newly displaced populations.

Current operational priorities

- Conflict in Eastern DRC has led to recent increases in displacement of an already vulnerable population. According to OCHA statistics, the total number of IDPs in the DRC is 2.36 million. An estimated 550,000 people have been displaced since April 2012.
 - A new EMOP has been approved to respond to the displacements in the Kivus, Katanga and Orientale provinces. A Budget Revision to the current PRRO is also under way. The BR will maintain relief assistance to specific vulnerable groups, while also supporting early recovery and resilience of populations in transition.
 - In order to respond to the crisis, WFP will accelerate regional procurement through the Forward Purchase Facility (FPF) and speed up regular deliveries of internationally procured commodities along main regional corridors.
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Impact on neighbouring countries

- During July, Uganda received an average of 250 refugees per day from DRC. The total Congolese refugees in this country stands at 100,000. Uganda CO submitted a budget revision for refugee support and has CERF funding to cover part of immediate needs.
 - Rwanda has seen an increase of about 20,000 people crossing from DRC since the beginning of the crisis, which bring the total number of DRC refugees in this country to approximately 55,000 people.
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Pipeline update

EMOP 200480: (Next six months)

- Requirement: US\$ 60 Million
- Shortfall: US\$ 47.9 Million

PRRO 200167 (BR3, next six months) :

- Requirement: US\$ 149.7 Million
- Shortfall: US\$ 92.5 Million

SO 107440 (Until Dec 2012):

- Requirement: US\$ 16.4 Million
- Shortfall: US\$ 4 Million

SO 200456 (Until June 2013):

- Requirement: US\$ 2.3 Million
 - Shortfall: US\$ 800,000
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Resource mobilization

Top Donors to EMOP 200480:

UN CERF, France, Germany

Top Donors to PRRO 200167:

US, Canada, Japan, Belgium, Switzerland

Top Donors to SO 107440 (UNHAS):

UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl CERF), UN CERF, Japan, USA, United Kingdom

Top Donors to SO log 200456 :

UN CERF, UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl CERF)

Critical Risks in DRC

Contextual

- Escalation of fighting between rebel groups, militias and DRC army
- Deterioration of relations with Rwanda
- Escalation of ethnic tensions and internal conflict(s)
- Weak institutional structures and poor governance;
- Political instability and related violence;
- Recurring natural disaster.
- Cholera/epidemic outbreaks

Programmatic

- Resource constraints
- Inability to access beneficiaries with needed food assistance (poor infrastructure and insecurity)
- Pipeline breaks
- Increased operational costs as a result of increased fuel prices

Institutional

- Staff safety and security
 - Reputational loss and reduced trust among key stakeholders
 - Inability to fulfill WFP mandate
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Summary Risk Analysis

Key risks

Mitigation measures

Insecurity stemming from internal conflicts

Update preparedness plan and security monitoring systems

Insecurity stemming from regional threats

Update preparedness plan and security monitoring systems

Recurring natural disaster

Adequate prepositioning of contingency stocks; Monitor early warning system; EPRP implementation

Inaccessibility and long lead-times

Anticipate needs to preposition stocks; Build feeder roads and repair roads frequently used for humanitarian cargo. Increased use of local/regional purchase

Summary Risk Analysis *(continued)*

Key risks

Mitigation measures

Pipeline Breaks

Increased advocacy and enhanced resource mobilization efforts

Staff safety of security

MOSS compliance; additional security training for staff, increased civil-military coordination

Access to beneficiaries

Prepositioning, re-allocation of resources, and access through cooperatives partners, possible and use of airlift

Residual Risks

- Lack of security
 - Unpredictable military and militias' activities
 - Resource and commodity shortfalls
 - Delays in food delivery through international corridors
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The way forward

- In the emergency phase, save lives, reduce severe food insecurity and stabilize the nutritional status of IDPs, women and children
 - WFP will, in collaboration with partners and key stakeholders, seek to re-build lives and livelihoods through the creation of productive assets in order to enhance resilience to future shocks
 - Engage with inter-agency partners to enhance government capacity and work with local NGOs and institutions (e.g Pronanut) in support of their efforts to respond to the crisis.
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Questions?

