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**Executive Board  
First Regular Session**

**Rome, 23–27 February 2004**

## **PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL**

**Agenda item 8**

*For approval*



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## **PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION – REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO 10312.0**

### **Assistance to Populations Affected by Conflicts**

<b>Number of beneficiaries</b>	<b>177,850</b>
Duration of project	24 months (1 July 2004–30 June 2006)
<b>Cost (United States dollars)</b>	
Total cost to WFP	13,161,181
Total food cost to WFP	4,991,193
Government contribution	173,000

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## NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

**This document is submitted for approval by the Executive Board.**

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

Regional Director, Eastern and Central Africa Bureau (ODK): Mr H. Arthur

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Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact the Supervisor, Meeting Servicing and Distribution Unit (tel.: 066513-2328).



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Republic of the Congo is classified as a low-income, food deficit country, despite its oil resources; 70 percent of the population lives below the threshold of poverty. With a Human Development Index of 0.502, it ranks 140<sup>th</sup> out of 175 countries listed in the UNDP Human Development Report for 2003. Since 2000, with peace gradually returning to the country and thanks to the support of the international community, the Congo has been able to make some progress on the difficult path to social and economic recovery. Measures have been taken in most of the regions affected by the conflicts of 1997–1998 to set returnees back on their feet economically and socially, boost agricultural production and rehabilitate basic socio-economic infrastructures. But the effect of the wars and the consequent collapse of the economy have created a complex and precarious humanitarian situation and made the need for recovery even greater.

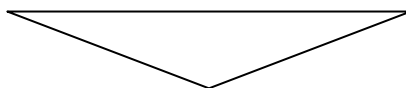
In March 2002, renewed violence broke out in the Pool region, causing 100,000 people to flee to Brazzaville and other regions, according to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. As early as April 2002, humanitarian organizations started providing emergency assistance to accessible internally displaced persons. On 17 March 2003, following a year of civil strife, the signing of a ceasefire between the Government and rebel troops brought an end to hostilities and held out the hope of peace returning and of the internally displaced persons being able to go back home. The level of destruction in the region is striking. Houses, schools, health centres and bridges have been destroyed and fields lie devastated. Given the situation, a considerable amount of rehabilitation is required to restore normal social and economic conditions to the region.

The Executive Board is asked to approve a protracted relief and recovery operation delivering 18,141 tons of food at a total cost of US\$13.2 million to cover the needs of 342,000 beneficiaries for two years from 1 July 2004. The main component of this operation — 72 percent — is protracted relief through food-for-work activities in support of income-generation and training of grass-roots communities, and of school-feeding programmes in conflict-affected regions. The second component focuses on recovery and includes free distribution of food to destitute populations returning to their places of origin, socially-vulnerable and nutritionally at-risk groups and people suffering from HIV/AIDS. It is also planned to distribute emergency seed-protection rations to farmers in areas that have only recently become accessible. The intervention strategy is based on experience gained and lessons drawn from execution of the current operation.

The activities will be implemented in collaboration with government technical services, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations. WFP's exit strategy will depend on socio-political developments.



## DRAFT DECISION\*



The Board approves PRRO Republic of the Congo 10312.0, “Assistance to Populations Affected by Conflicts” (WFP/EB.1/2004/8-B/6).

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\* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.



## CONTEXT AND RATIONALE FOR PROVIDING ASSISTANCE

### Context of the Crisis

1. After years of recurrent conflict, the Republic of the Congo embarked on a process of socio-economic recovery in 2000 and the regions affected by the 1997–1999 strife showed encouraging signs of economic recovery. Poverty still affects a large part of the population, however, and socio-economic indicators continue to fall.
2. Violence again broke out in the Congo in March 2002. Government troops and armed rebel bands clashed in the Pool region and more than 100,000 people were forced to leave the area and to settle in camps or find hospitality with families in Brazzaville and neighbouring regions of Niari, Bouenza, Lekoumou and Plateaux; 60,000 people are also thought to have fled into the forests in the Pool area to escape the violence. After a year of fighting, the signing on 17 March 2003 of a ceasefire between the Government and rebel troops held out the hope that peace could return to the Pool region and that the internally displaced persons (IDPs) could return home.

### Situation Analysis

3. At the national level, the combined effects of economic difficulties and successive conflicts have exacerbated poverty and increased the numbers of people suffering from marginalization and deprivation. Gross national product per capita dropped from US\$1,281 in 1985 to US\$700 in 2002. According to the World Health Organization, average life expectancy fell from 53.7 years in 1993 to 47.7 years in 2002. About 30 percent of urban populations lived below the poverty line of less than US\$1 per day in 1990, but the situation has deteriorated significantly over the last few years and the corresponding figure is currently about 70 percent according to the World Bank.
4. Despite its oil resources, the Republic of the Congo is considered a low-income, food-deficit country; the population is 3.1 million (2001). With a Human Development Index of 0.502, it ranks 140<sup>th</sup> among the 175 countries covered by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 2002 Report on Human Development.
5. When hostilities broke out again in the Pool region in March, 2002 living conditions among the local populations deteriorated once more. The area remained inaccessible for more than a year and recent evaluations of the humanitarian situation of refugees living in the forests have produced very worrying results.
6. An evaluation mission organized by WFP's Regional Office for Eastern and Central Africa (ODK) took place in early September 2003 in Pool and other regions of the country. It identified the most vulnerable areas for WFP priority intervention and established intervention sectors. Armed conflict and economic collapse have worsened the nutritional situation of women and children in the Pool region. The rate of acute malnutrition is among the highest in the country, varying between 10 percent and 15 percent.

### Government Recovery Policies and Programmes

7. Following implementation of an interim post-conflict programme in 2000, the Government and national and international partners drew up a Strategic Document for Poverty Alleviation (SDPA) in 2003. An interim SDPA is awaiting approval by the Bretton Woods Institutions, and for national endorsement. This first step, followed by a



three-year probationary period, should qualify the Congo for assistance assigned to highly-indebted impoverished countries.

8. On 7 August 2003 the Government presented a request for food aid to WFP through its Minister for Planning, Land Settlement and Economic Integration to help vulnerable groups to combat poverty and to support a programme aimed at infrastructure rehabilitation and enabling populations affected by the conflicts to return to normal social and economic conditions.

## Rationale

9. With peace returning in the Pool region, humanitarian assistance is required to help 150,000 IDPs living in neighbouring regions or hiding in the forests to return to their home areas, to promote rehabilitation of infrastructures and restore a normal economic and social environment. Pool's worrying nutritional situation also requires an adequate response.
10. Years of civil war and economic decline have prevented large segments of the population from accessing resources of revenue, land or work. This concern is clearly expressed in the Government's SDPA. In this connection it is vital to promote synergies between the Government's strategy and activities already undertaken by WFP to promote universal education through a school-feeding programme and through initiatives to fight HIV/AIDS.
11. Successive conflicts have had devastating effects on school enrolment and attendance. Ministry of Education figures show that less than 50 percent of school-age children attended school regularly in 2000–2002. According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 247,500 children of primary school age have never enrolled.
12. Widespread sexual abuses perpetrated during the hostilities have contributed to an increased rate of HIV infection. According to the Ministry of Health, the current figure is 12 percent, with higher peaks in Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, Dolisie and Nkayi. According to statistics from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS for 2002, the rate of HIV/AIDS prevalence among adults in the Republic of Congo is 7.2 percent, placing it 22<sup>nd</sup> in a list of 50 countries. The population segment aged between 18 and 45 is the most affected — the most active group and most involved in productive activities.

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## RECOVERY STRATEGY

### Beneficiary Needs and Food Security

13. Joint evaluations conducted by United Nations organizations in Pool after the end of hostilities in March 2003 confirm that farms have been either abandoned or destroyed. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), food and vegetable crop production stopped during the whole of 2002 and fields lie abandoned. People who recently returned to those regions survive on wild berries and on residues of cassava which they had planted before they fled. The stocks are bound to be exhausted quickly, however, and given the time to the next harvest a prolonged lean period is likely.
14. It should be noted that agricultural activities represent the population's sole source of income: 80 percent of people in the Pool region are involved in farming. There are no industries in the area; trading and commerce are small-scale and rudimentary and Government structures are almost entirely absent.



## Role of Food Aid

15. FFW initiatives in the Pool region will support rehabilitation of basic socio-economic infrastructures and stimulate agricultural activities.
16. It is planned for the pilot school-feeding programme started by WFP in the Plateaux and Cuvette regions during the preceding PRRO (6265.00) to be extended to the Pool region as soon as conditions allow. The programme, implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Education, receives support from beneficiary populations. It is an important mechanism for maintaining people's living standards and enabling schools function.
17. The United Nations system in the Congo has decided to provide a global and coordinated response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The strategy consists of supporting universal access to health services, particularly for people suffering from HIV/AIDS. With regard to nutritional care, destitute patients tracked by day health centres (DHCs) will benefit from food assistance. An evaluation of activities linked to HIV/AIDS in the Congo has concluded that it is important to continue such support through DHCs, which provide HIV/AIDS victims with daily medication and help them to maintain their nutritional status.

## Programme Approaches

18. WFP will continue to target the most vulnerable groups, particularly families previously displaced by the conflict in Pool, who face very serious food insecurity. Assistance will also be targeted to children residing in institutions and to households headed by women with limited means. Priority will be given to the regions where food insecurity is highest — those affected by the most recent strife. With rigorous targeting at community level, the PRRO will, conditions permitting, seek during the second year to reduce its relief activities so as to emphasize initiatives aimed at reinforcing food security while promoting food-for-work (FFW) activities under the recovery component.
19. The major part of WFP's resources will be allocated to recovery activities, rehabilitation of community assets, agricultural development and creation of income-generating micro-enterprises. Activities will be aimed at increasing food production and at reinforcing people's self-sufficiency. WFP will maintain the flexibility needed to provide the Republic of the Congo with whatever emergency aid might become necessary in 2004–2006, within the operational framework set out in the PRRO planning document.

## Risk Assessment

20. Generally speaking, the humanitarian situation in the Republic of the Congo is still precarious. The Government lacks the means to cope with the situation on its own. Budgetary restrictions aside, continuing instability is another factor affecting recovery activities and the chances of the country making the transition to more normal conditions.
21. The presence in Pool of many armed men who have not yet been demobilized is a major destabilizing factor that could lead to a deterioration of security. This in turn could limit access to beneficiaries and prevent food aid from being delivered as planned. The success of the PRRO will depend on the Government's plan for demobilizing former combatants, with the support of the World Bank and the European Commission. In this connection, the country office regularly refines its emergency contingency plan to be able to respond to sudden changes in the situation. Logistical constraints arising from socio-political instability and difficulties in reaching certain areas during the rainy season may also influence the level of implementation. The degree of support from the donor community and the level of competence of operational partners are major factors in the success of the PRRO.



## Goals and Objectives

22. WFP will contribute to improving the food security of people affected by armed conflicts in the Republic of the Congo and to the socio-economic recovery of the country.

23. Objective 1: Improve the nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups.

### ⇒ *Expected Results*

24. The expected results are:

- 6,000 displaced orphans, abandoned children and sick people returning to their home districts will receive individual rations;
- 3,350 people — 1,273 men and 2,077 women — will benefit from supplementary rations;
- 2,400 patients — 912 men and 1,488 women — will receive family support rations via distributions linked to HIV/AIDS; and
- seed protection: 5,600 households — 2,128 men and 3,472 women — will receive rations to protect their seeds while they await their next harvests.

25. Objective 2: Contribute to the creation of physical assets and the acquisition of skills to achieve socio-economic recovery in conflict-affected areas; reintegrate vulnerable groups elsewhere in the country.

### ⇒ *Expected Results*

- Creation of physical assets:
  - ◊ FFW activities: rehabilitation of 200 km of rural tracks, 3 bridges, 20 schools, 5 health centres and 100 ha of cleared and cultivated land; and
  - ◊ 950 women to participate in evaluation and food-management committees.
- Training activities:
  - ◊ 3,600 people will participate in food-for-skills (FFS) activities; 70 percent will be women; and
  - ◊ 20,000 children — 7,600 boys and 12,400 girls — will be involved in school canteen activities.
- Women's control over project implementation, management, assets and works:
  - ◊ 95 women's committees, 10 women per committee, will become operational;
  - ◊ 62 percent of food aid recipients will be women;
  - ◊ 60 percent of participants in FFW activities will be women;
  - ◊ 70 percent of beneficiaries of FFS activities will be women.





## IMPLEMENTATION PLAN BY COMPONENT

### Key Programme Components

#### ⇒ *Protracted Relief Component*

26. **Vulnerable groups.** Emergency food aid will be provided to the most vulnerable families and individuals, to infants living in orphanages, to the old and to the chronically sick. Families with one or more members showing signs of malnutrition and previously admitted to hospitals or nutritional recovery centres will also be involved. The planned number of beneficiaries is 6,000 in the first year — 2,280 men and 3,720 women. The number of beneficiaries could gradually fall to 2,500 during the last six months of project implementation in January–June 2006 as people's health improves. Food needs are estimated at 1,636 tons.
27. **Health and nutrition.** Under this component, food aid will be provided to infants suffering from acute malnutrition, to pregnant and lactating women and other people in critical situations, who will receive complementary food rations consisting of corn-soya blend, oil and sugar. The number of beneficiaries in the group will account for 2 percent of the overall intervention: 3,350 beneficiaries receiving 64.4 tons of food. People who have not been reached by the nutritional programme currently being implemented by *Médecins sans Frontières (MSF)/France* and Holland will also be included.
28. **Assistance to people suffering from HIV/AIDS.** The purpose of this activity is to provide nutritional support to people suffering from HIV/AIDS who come from impoverished families and are receiving medical care at day-treatment centres. The programme will account for 7 percent of the intervention: 12,000 beneficiaries — 4,560 men and 7,440 women — receiving 4,708.8 tons of food.
29. **Seed protection.** WFP will distribute food rations to households receiving seeds and tools from FAO. The food aid is meant to prevent beneficiaries of the FAO project from eating the seeds distributed to them. There will be 28,000 beneficiaries: 5,600 participants — 2,128 men and 3,472 women. The component will account for 16 percent of the intervention, or 1,474.2 tons.

#### ⇒ *Recovery Component*

30. **FFW activities.** FFW rations will be distributed to people involved in activities designed to rehabilitate basic infrastructures destroyed during the war. WFP will collaborate with UNICEF in rehabilitating schools and health centres and with UNDP and FAO in refurbishing farm tracks. Food rations will be distributed in support of income-generating activities for women. The component will absorb 51 percent of the intervention's needs and cover 90,500 beneficiaries: 18,100 participants — 6,878 men and 11,222 women. Over the next 24 months, 7,841.5 tons of food will be required by the FFW component.
31. **School feeding.** A daily meal will be distributed to children enrolled in primary and nursery schools in Brazzaville and in Pool, Plateaux and Cuvette regions. The number of children targeted will increase from 15,000 to 20,000 — 7,600 boys and 12,400 girls. Priority will be given to schools in areas affected by the war. The initiative will be conducted in cooperation with FAO and UNICEF; the latter will assist WFP by distributing manuals and classroom supplies to schools and by improving school sanitation



systems; FAO will plant gardens in schools operating canteens. The component will cover 11 percent of the intervention and require 1,368 tons of food.

32. **FFS/income-generating activities.** FFS and income-generating activities are principally aimed at women and intended to provide beneficiaries with a lasting source of income. Training will focus mainly on agricultural techniques and on processing farm products; income-generating activities will focus on poultry raising, pastry making, pottery and sewing. The activities will be implemented by international and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the Pool region. There will be 18,000 beneficiaries: 3,600 participants — 1,080 men and 2,520 women, amounting to 10 percent of the intervention, which will require 947.8 tons of food.

### Activity Approval Mechanism

33. The project approval committee will meet at the country office and ensure that the projects and interventions conform to the PRRO's objectives. It will draw on expertise and studies provided by FAO, UNDP, UNICEF and partner NGOs. An initial examination will determine a project's feasibility and durability, the advantages offered to women, the level of participation of local communities, the availability of the non-food inputs required and the contributions forthcoming from other sources. The process will involve systematic field evaluations.

### Targeting

34. Following a food-insecurity analysis, areas affected by conflicts where food insecurity is greatest, mainly the Pool region, will be targeted on a priority basis. The degree of vulnerability of target populations will be analysed on the basis of the following criteria:

- impact of the conflict;
- agricultural production;
- food crop supply at markets;
- access to commercial circuits;
- scale of population movements;
- health and nutritional situation; and
- level of destruction of social infrastructures.

35. WFP will collaborate with other United Nations agencies and NGOs in the field in setting up and managing a database on vulnerability, population movements and food security.

36. The most vulnerable households and people facing the greatest risk of food insecurity will be identified through a community-based approach. Operational partners will select beneficiaries eligible for assistance on the basis of the criteria established by WFP. The lists provided by partners will be verified by WFP before every distribution.

### Institutional Arrangements and Selection of Partners

37. WFP will participate in the United Nations' country team, which is led by a resident coordinator, whose task will be to liaise with the Government and make certain that activities are programmed coherently.



38. WFP will organize and chair meetings of the food aid group. The only other significant operator in this sector is the United States NGO International Partnership for Human Development, which is also setting up a school-feeding project. WFP and the NGO will collaborate closely and harmonize their operations for the school canteens project. This will ensure coordination on the ground in intervention areas.
39. The Government and WFP will sign a Letter of Understanding covering the duration of the PRRO. They will hold regular meetings to consult with the principal government partners: the Ministry for Social Affairs and Humanitarian Activities, the Ministry of Primary Education, the National Committee for the Fight against Aids and the Directorate General for Control and Coordination of WFP Activities.
40. The food will be distributed either by partner organizations or by women's committees, in collaboration with the organizations responsible for technical supervision of activities. These include the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development, the Association for Emergency Relief and Caritas. Agreements will be signed with every operational partner. Distribution committees consisting entirely of women will be reinforced and generalized as far as possible.
41. NGOs such as MSF, the International Relief Committee and regional organizations for HIV/AIDS information and prevention will handle distribution of food to nutritional centres and vulnerable groups.
42. In the United Nations system, WFP will collaborate with UNDP on rehabilitating roads and irrigation systems, with UNICEF on rehabilitating drinking water supplies and sanitation in schools and with FAO on seed protection for returning IDPs. United Nations partners will supply non-food items and technical support for FFW and FFS activities.

### **Capacity Building and Gender Issues**

43. WFP has already strengthened its sub-offices in Nkayi and Pointe-Noire to provide coverage of beneficiaries and to monitor the operation more closely.
44. Training workshops have been organized for WFP's partner NGOs; women's distribution committees and groups on gender issues and monitoring are also planned. WFP will continue to provide counterpart organizations with information on how to prepare project proposals and reports and on how to approach gender problems as set out in WFP's Enhanced Commitments to Women (2003–2007).

#### *⇒ The Situation of Women*

45. Women have been particularly affected by the civil strife. The number of women who head households and have to care for several children has increased considerably. Women make up 70 percent of the agricultural labour force; they account for 60 percent to 80 percent of farm production and 100 percent of processed farm products.
46. In the light of the above and WFP's policy on women, the country office has set up and trained more than 60 women's committees. They are responsible for identifying projects and beneficiaries, and for distributing food in areas where no other partners are available. The country office intends to increase the number of such committees in the Pool region. All WFP partners will be required to ensure that ration cards issued for emergency family distributions are made out in the names of women. Where polygamous households are involved, each wife will be considered to constitute a household. Women, and women heading households in particular, are a priority target group for FFS activities. These aspects are an integral part of the indicators selected for monitoring and evaluating projects.



## Logistics

47. Food will be purchased on international markets and shipped to Brazzaville via the port of Pointe-Noire. Stocks bound for the Pool region can be forwarded to Kinkala from Pointe-Noire.
48. WFP has a warehouse in Brazzaville, two in Pointe-Noire and one in Nkayi. Total warehousing capacity is 4,500 tons. Two of the warehouses are rented by WFP; the other two have been provided by the Government as a contribution to WFP activities. Given the limited 800 ton capacity of the Pointe-Noire warehouses and taking into account certain constraints regarding primary transport, unloading, storage and transport to extended delivery points (EDPs) will be handled by transport companies.
49. Food supplies will be moved through a forwarding agent, by train where lines are operational. Given the security problems in the Pool region, food shipments may be disrupted if the ceasefire agreements are not respected. Secondary transport will be by locally rented trucks, but given the poor state of the roads private haulers are very reluctant to send their vehicles to the interior; if they agree to do so, they charge very high prices. This explains the high rate of internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH), which is estimated at US\$207 per ton.
50. WFP will be responsible for all logistics operations up to EDPs selected with partners. The latter will deal with secondary transport and distribution of food to beneficiaries. The cost of the operations will be refunded by WFP.

## Monitoring and Evaluation

51. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be based on the existing structure. The country office will develop a monitoring and evaluation matrix on the basis of the PRRO's logical framework, to be accompanied by electronic forms and field visit reports and by a description of the roles of the actors involved in monitoring. The M&E system will include all components of the operation and will cover the application of WFP policies, especially the Enhanced Commitments to Women and results-based management; the latter will be the guiding principle in a preliminary survey to be conducted within two months of the start of the PRRO and of the mid-term and final evaluations. Reports on the progress of activities and changes in people's living conditions in areas covered by the project will be sent to the regional office on a regular basis.
52. The Government will have to play a greater role in monitoring the PRRO. WFP will, however, remain responsible for M&E activities; the costs of M&E will be charged as part of the country office's direct support costs. The regional office will provide support and expertise in setting up the M&E system and in training personnel.

## Security Measures

53. Following a study of the security situation, the alert levels in most regions have been reduced, except in Pool where phase IV remains in force. Elsewhere, security levels vary between phase I and phase III depending on the situation. Despite the improvement, however, security remains precarious and requires constant coordination and surveillance to guarantee the safety of personnel.
54. It is planned to recruit security staff for all WFP offices and warehouses to reduce the risks to human, food and material resources deployed in the operation. Improvement of the communications system are planned; WFP will meet extra charges deriving from personnel



risks and contribute to financing the United Nations security officer, as detailed in the budget (see Annexes I and II).

### **Exit Strategy**

55. The Government's stated determination to reconstruct the Republic of the Congo, as reflected in its SDPA, is a positive element in starting the process of recovery and promoting the growth of socio-economic activities. The Government's involvement in the school canteens projects and its support for people suffering from HIV/AIDS are encouraging signs; they strengthen WFP's commitment to ensure the durability of its intervention after its withdrawal.

### **Contingency Mechanism**

56. The country office has planned a scenario for emergency interventions in the Pool region in the event of a worsened situation accompanied by large-scale population movements. The PRRO budget would cover a notional unforeseen situation in which emergency assistance has to be delivered. Funds would be transferred from one activity to the other as required by changed circumstances.
57. The budget will be revised if the emergency situation requires resources greater than those available as above. Should the situation deteriorate dramatically, as in the case of generalized renewal of civil strife, WFP will strive to mobilize additional resources in the context of an emergency operation or by drawing on the Immediate Response Account.

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## **RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

58. The PRRO is recommended for the approval of the Executive Board within the budget provided in Annexes I and II.



## ANNEX I

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Average cost per ton (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<b>WFP COSTS</b>			
<b>A. Direct operational costs</b>			
Commodity <sup>1</sup>			
– Rice	11 438	200	2 457 569
– Legumes	5 113	345	1 626 087
– Vegetable oil	1 008	720	775 202
– Sugar	99	255	27 225
– Iodized salt	184	75	18 400
– Corn-soya blend	299	265	86 710
<b>Total commodities</b>	<b>18 141</b>		<b>4 991 193</b>
<b>External transport</b>		<b>110.25</b>	<b>2 112 694</b>
ITSH		207	3 753 266
<b>Other direct operational costs</b>			<b>395 000</b>
<b>Total direct operational costs</b>			<b>11 252 153</b>
<b>B. Direct support costs (see Annex II for details)</b>			<b>1 048 016</b>
<b>C. Indirect support costs (7.0 percent of direct costs)</b>			<b>861 012</b>
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>13 161 181</b>
<sup>1</sup> This is a notional food basket used for budgeting and approval purposes. The mix and quantities of commodities, as in all WFP-assisted projects, may vary depending on availability.			



## ANNEX II

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)</b>	
<b>Personnel costs</b>	
International administrators	278 600
National personnel	49 019
National administrators	282 096
Overtime	5 100
Incentives	45 800
International consultants	37 500
National consultants	20 000
Official personnel travel	35 000
Personnel training and specialization	15 000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>768 115</b>
<b>Office costs and other recurrent costs</b>	
Rent of facility	10 000
Collective services	20 000
Office supplies	19 200
Communication and IT services	36 400
Insurance	4 501
Equipment repair and maintenance	25 000
Equipment maintenance costs	45 000
United Nations Organization services	19 000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>179 101</b>
<b>Equipment and other fixed costs</b>	
TC/IT equipment	80 800
Furniture, tools and equipment	20 000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>100 800</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>1 048 016</b>



## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY—PRRO REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO 10312.0

Results hierarchy	Activity outcome indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions and risks
<b>Goal</b>			
WFP contributes to the food security of people affected by conflicts and to the socio-economic recovery of the Republic of the Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The rate of malnutrition among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women falls below 10 percent</li> <li>➤ Global index of food security per household</li> <li>➤ Reduction of the percentage of household revenue spent on food</li> <li>➤ The rate of infant mortality linked to malnutrition is reduced</li> <li>➤ The rate of maternal mortality linked to malnutrition is reduced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ministry of Health report</li> <li>➤ UNDP annual report on Human Development</li> <li>➤ Evaluation reports (mid-term and final) from WFP and other partners</li> <li>➤ Survey reports by UNICEF and MSF Holland and France on the nutritional situation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Political environment and rules of conduct favourable to socio-economic activities</li> <li>➤ Adequate security permitting implementation of humanitarian assistance programmes</li> <li>➤ Adequate and timely support from donors to national efforts in the field of emergency and development assistance</li> <li>➤ Implementation of the process of disarming and demobilizing combatants</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 1</b>			
Improve the nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Reduction of the global malnutrition rate among the target population</li> <li>➤ Reduction of moderate and acute malnutrition rates among children under 5 in the target population</li> <li>➤ Reduction of infant mortality among children under 5 in the project areas</li> <li>➤ Ratio between seeds distributed and the quantities produced in target areas</li> <li>➤ Increase in land cultivated in project areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Evaluation reports (mid-term and final) from WFP and other partners</li> <li>➤ Survey report (UNICEF, MSF Holland and France) on the nutritional situation</li> <li>➤ Ministry of Health report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Medical assistance is seen to be adequate, making it possible to treat malaria, cholera, ebola, etc.</li> <li>➤ UNICEF implements a programme of systematic disinfection and micronutrient distribution to children and pregnant and lactating women</li> </ul>






## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY—PRRO REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO 10312.0

Results hierarchy	Activity outcome indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions and risks
<b>Expected results</b>			
1.1 6 000 vulnerable beneficiaries receive minimum daily food rations in the framework of general distributions: returnees, orphans, abandoned children and sick people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of beneficiaries who receive rations when distributed, by age group, sex and category</li> <li>➤ Quantity, composition and calorie value of rations distributed</li> <li>➤ Percentage of women receiving food at distribution sites</li> <li>➤ Regularity of distribution of food commodities and acceptability of food basket</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Partners' monthly reports</li> <li>➤ Activity reports of operational partners</li> <li>➤ Evaluation reports, mid-term and final</li> <li>➤ Field mission reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Availability of competent partners to distribute food aid to targeted beneficiaries</li> <li>➤ Satisfactory access for WFP and operational partners to beneficiaries in project areas</li> <li>➤ Government plan for the return of IDPs to their homes proves effective</li> </ul>
1.2 3,350 people achieve a satisfactory nutritional status in the framework of the nutritional recovery programme: people showing signs of malnutrition, children under 5, pregnant and lactating women, tuberculosis patients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of beneficiaries by gender, category and age group</li> <li>➤ Quantity, composition and calorie value of rations distributed</li> <li>➤ Number of beneficiaries receiving supplementary rations by age group, category and gender</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Nutritional recovery centre activity reports</li> <li>➤ Distribution reports from partners</li> <li>➤ Survey reports from partner organizations: MSF France and Holland, ICRC and others)</li> <li>➤ Joint evaluation reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Nutritional surveillance system operational in project areas</li> <li>➤ Partner organizations competent in implementing nutritional programmes available over the entire project area</li> <li>➤ Partner organizations have the required technical expertise and the complementary resources needed to implement nutritional programmes</li> </ul>
1.3 2,400 patients affected by HIV/AIDS receive family rations in the framework of nutritional assistance project for people living with HIV/AIDS; total 12,000 beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of people living with HIV/AIDS benefiting from the project by age group and gender</li> <li>➤ Quantity, composition and calorie value or rations distributed and acceptability of food basket</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Activity reports from operational partners and WFP</li> <li>➤ Mid-term evaluation report</li> <li>➤ Survey report</li> <li>➤ Training reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Partner organizations competent to implement the HIV/AIDS nutritional programmes in project areas</li> <li>➤ People living with HIV/AIDS attend specialist care centres</li> <li>➤ Continuous supply of medical services in support of HIV/AIDS patients provided by partner organizations</li> </ul>



## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY—PRRO REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO 10312.0

Results hierarchy	Activity outcome indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions and risks
1.4 5,600 farmers benefit from seed-protection family rations; total 28,000 beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of farmers benefiting from seed-protection rations by age and gender</li> <li>➤ Quantity, type and calorie value of food distributed</li> <li>➤ Percentage of women receiving seed-protection rations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Joint evaluation reports</li> <li>➤ Activity reports from WFP partners</li> <li>➤ Annual reports from Ministry of Agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Non-food items are provided and distributed by partner organizations</li> <li>➤ Partners monitor distribution of non-food items</li> <li>➤ Partner organizations competent to implement food aid programmes to targeted beneficiaries</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 2:</b>			
 <p>Contribute to the creation of physical assets and the acquisition of skills promoting renewed socio-economic activity in conflict-affected areas and among vulnerable groups in the rest of the country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of people involved in socio-economic activities</li> <li>➤ Percentage increase in the revenue of individuals and target groups</li> <li>➤ Variety of socio-economic activities reactivated in target communities, excluding assets created and skills acquired</li> <li>➤ Proportion of assets created and controlled by women and benefiting them</li> <li>➤ Increase in the number of ha cultivated and in food production in project areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Annual reports from partners and WFP</li> <li>➤ Mission reports</li> <li>➤ Mid-term and annual evaluation reports from WFP and partner organizations</li> <li>➤ Farm-sector and Ministry of Agriculture reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Peace is maintained in project areas, permitting renewed economic activity</li> <li>➤ Capital and markets are available, allowing qualified operators to undertake entrepreneurial activities</li> <li>➤ Acquisition of assets by communities and utilization of acquired assets and skills as planned</li> </ul>
<b>Expected results</b>			
2.1 18,100 people participate in the creation/rehabilitation of socio-economic assets: total 90,500 beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number and type of assets created/rehabilitated</li> <li>➤ Average time taken to create/rehabilitate assets by type of asset</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Progress reports from WFP and partners</li> <li>➤ Joint field mission reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The difference between the market cost of labour and the value of the rations is proportionate, attracting only the most vulnerable to FFW activities</li> <li>➤ Non-food items are provided by partners</li> </ul>

## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY—PRRO REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO 10312.0

Results hierarchy	Activity outcome indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions and risks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Quantity and economic value of food basket distributed as compared with quantity and prices at market</li> <li>➤ Number of participants in assets-creation activities by gender and age</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Communities support FFW activities</li> <li>➤ Joint field mission reports</li> <li>➤ Availability of partners to implement FFW activities</li> </ul>
2.2 3,600 people, of whom 70 percent are women, participate in FFS activities: total 18,000 beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of beneficiaries who receive training by age group and gender</li> <li>➤ Number and type of training courses received</li> <li>➤ Quantity and type of commodities distributed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Training reports</li> <li>➤ Progress reports from WFP and partners</li> <li>➤ Joint field mission reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Communities evaluate, own and support FFS activities</li> <li>➤ Non-food items are provided by partners</li> <li>➤ Partners available to implement technical training activities</li> </ul>
2.3 20,000 children enrolled at nursery and primary schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of children benefiting from primary and nursery school canteen rations by age and gender</li> <li>➤ Attendance rates as compared to benchmarks by class and gender</li> <li>➤ Dropout rates as compared to benchmarks by class and gender</li> <li>➤ Quantity, type and calorie value of food distributed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Joint WFP/Ministry field mission reports</li> <li>➤ Partners' monthly, quarterly and annual reports</li> <li>➤ Teachers' monthly, quarterly and annual reports</li> <li>➤ Year-end school evaluation reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Sufficient number of teachers and courses available in schools during project</li> <li>➤ Participation in the project by teachers and communities</li> <li>➤ Parents and communities support the project</li> <li>➤ Management teams are fully operational</li> </ul>
2.4 Women control project implementation, management, resources and works; the PRRO will increase the number of women's committees to 95 and will ensure that women make up 62 percent of food aid recipients, 60 percent of FFW participants and 70 percent of FFS beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of women's committees operational in the country</li> <li>➤ Percentage of beneficiaries who are women</li> <li>➤ Percentage of FFW beneficiaries who are women</li> <li>➤ Percentage of students participating in FFS projects who are women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Progress report from WFP and operational partners</li> <li>➤ Annual evaluation reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Capacity of women's committee is strengthened through targeting and distribution of WFP rations</li> <li>➤ Women organize themselves into groups and associations</li> <li>➤ Communities' cultural values allow women to participate freely in project activities</li> </ul>



TABLE 1: BREAKDOWN OF BENEFICIARIES BY AREA

	Brazzaville		Kinkala		Nkayi		Pointe-Noire		Gamboma		Djambala		Total	%
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
<b>Protracted relief</b>														
Vulnerable groups	760	1 240	1 368	2 232	0	0	152	248	0	0	0	0	<b>6 000</b>	3
Nutritional recovery	133	217	950	1 550	190	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>3 350</b>	2
People living with HIV/AIDS	1 900	3 100	0	0	760	1 240	1 900	3 100	0	0	0	0	<b>12 000</b>	7
Seed protection	3 040	4 960	5 700	9 300	1 900	3 100	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>28 000</b>	16
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5 833</b>	<b>9 517</b>	<b>8 018</b>	<b>13 082</b>	<b>2 850</b>	<b>4 650</b>	<b>2 052</b>	<b>3 348</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49 350</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Recovery</b>														
FFW	11 400	18 600	19 000	31 000	3 990	6 510	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>90 500</b>	51
FFS	1 400	3 500	2 800	7 000	1 200	2 100	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>18 000</b>	10
School feeding	2 660	4 340	2 280	3 720	0	0	0	0	1 330	2 170	1 330	2 170	<b>20 000</b>	11
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>15 460</b>	<b>26 440</b>	<b>24 080</b>	<b>41 720</b>	<b>5 190</b>	<b>8 610</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 330</b>	<b>2 170</b>	<b>1 330</b>	<b>2 170</b>	<b>128 500</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21 293</b>	<b>35 957</b>	<b>32 098</b>	<b>54 802</b>	<b>8 040</b>	<b>13 260</b>	<b>2 052</b>	<b>3 348</b>	<b>1 330</b>	<b>2 170</b>	<b>1 330</b>	<b>2 170</b>	<b>177 850</b>	<b>100</b>



TABLE 2: FOOD RATIONS — COMPOSITION AND SIZE BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY

Daily ration per beneficiary* (g)								
Activity	Number of rations	Days of distribution per year	Rice	Oil	Peas	Sugar	Salt	CSB
<b>Protracted relief</b>								
Vulnerable groups	1	360	350	30	120	0	5	0
Nutritional recovery	1	60	0	60	0	60	0	200
People living with HIV/AIDS	5	360	1 750	150	600	50	25	150
Seed protection	5	90	1 750	150	1 000	0	25	0
<b>Recovery</b>								
FFW	5	150	1 750	150	1 000	0	25	0
FFS	5	90	1 750	150	1 000	0	25	0
School feeding	1	180	150	15	20	0	5	0
* A beneficiary is defined as a person who receives food distributed by WFP at distribution points either for consumption on the spot or as a take-home ration for one or more other beneficiaries								



Daily nutritional content for vulnerable groups:  
 1,927.5 kcal  
 50.9 g of protein  
 33.43 g of fats

Daily nutritional content for school feeding programmes:  
 739.75 kcal  
 14.9 g of protein  
 16.03 g of fats

TABLE 3: BENEFICIARIES AND ANNUAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS

First year	Beneficiaries of rations			Requirements (mt)						Total
	Men 38%	Women 62%	Total	Rice	Oil	Peas	Sugar	Salt	CSB	
<b>Protracted relief</b>										
Vulnerable groups	2 280	3 720	<b>6 000</b>	378	32	130	0	5	0	<b>545</b>
Nutritional recovery	1 273	2 077	<b>3 350</b>	0	12	0	12	0	40	<b>64</b>
People living with HIV/AIDS	4 560	7 440	<b>12 000</b>	756	65	259	22	11	65	<b>1 177</b>
Seed protection	1 900	3 100	<b>5 000</b>	158	14	90	0	2	0	<b>263</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>10 013</b>	<b>16 337</b>	<b>26 350</b>	<b>1 292</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>2 050</b>
<b>Recovery</b>										
FFW	8 645	14 105	<b>22 750</b>	1 194	102	683	0	17	0	<b>1 996</b>
FFS	1 350	3 150	<b>4 500</b>	142	12	81	0	2	0	<b>237</b>
School feeding	7 600	12 400	<b>20 000</b>	180	18	24	0	6	0	<b>228</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>17 595</b>	<b>29 655</b>	<b>47 250</b>	<b>1 516</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 461</b>
<b>Total, first year</b>	<b>27 608</b>	<b>45 992</b>	<b>73 600</b>	<b>2 808</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>1 266</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>4 511</b>



TABLE 3: BENEFICIARIES AND ANNUAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS

Second year	Beneficiaries of rations			Requirements (mt)						Total
	Men 37%	Women 63%	Total	Rice	Oil	Peas	Sugar	Salt	CSB	
<b>Protracted relief</b>										
Vulnerable groups	1 330	2 170	<b>3 500</b>	441	38	151	0	6	0	<b>636</b>
People living with HIV/AIDS	4 560	7 440	<b>12 000</b>	1 512	130	518	43	22	130	<b>2 354</b>
Seed protection	6 840	11 160	<b>18 000</b>	567	49	324	0	8	0	<b>948</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12 730</b>	<b>20 770</b>	<b>33 500</b>	<b>2 520</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>3 938</b>
<b>Recovery</b>										
FFW	17 100	27 900	<b>45 000</b>	2 363	203	1 350	0	34	0	<b>3 949</b>
FFS	2 550	5 950	<b>8 500</b>	268	23	153	0	4	0	<b>448</b>
School feeding	7 600	12 400	<b>20 000</b>	540	54	72	0	18	0	<b>684</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>27 250</b>	<b>46 250</b>	<b>73 500</b>	<b>3 170</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>1 575</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5 080</b>
<b>Total, second year</b>	<b>15 276</b>	<b>24 924</b>	<b>40 200</b>	<b>5 690</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>2 569</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>9 019</b>



TABLE 3: BENEFICIARIES AND ANNUAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS

	Beneficiaries of rations			Requirements (mt)						Total
	Men 38%	Women 62%	Total	Rice	Oil	Peas	Sugar	Salt	CSB	
<b>Third year</b>										
<b>Protracted relief</b>										
Vulnerable groups	950	1 550	<b>2 500</b>	315	27	108	0	5	0	<b>455</b>
People living with HIV/AIDS	4 560	7 440	<b>12 000</b>	756	65	259	22	11	65	<b>1 177</b>
Seed protection	1 900	3 100	<b>5 000</b>	158	14	90	0	2	0	<b>263</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7 410</b>	<b>12 090</b>	<b>19 500</b>	<b>1 229</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1 895</b>
<b>Recovery</b>										
FFW	8 645	14 105	<b>22 750</b>	1 194	102	683	0	17	0	<b>1 996</b>
FFS	1 500	3 500	<b>5 000</b>	158	14	90	0	2	0	<b>263</b>
School feeding	7 600	12 400	<b>20 000</b>	360	36	48	0	12	0	<b>456</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>17 745</b>	<b>30 005</b>	<b>47 750</b>	<b>1 712</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 716</b>
<b>Total, third year</b>	<b>25 155</b>	<b>42 095</b>	<b>67 250</b>	<b>2 941</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>1 278</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>4 611</b>





TABLE 4: GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS

	Total number of beneficiaries			Requirements (mt)						Total
	Men 38%	Women 62%	Total	Rice	Oil	Peas	Sugar	Salt	CSB	
<b>Protracted relief</b>										
Vulnerable groups	2 280	3 720	<b>6 000</b>	1 134	97	389	0	16	0	<b>1 636</b>
Nutritional recovery	1 273	2 077	<b>3 350</b>	0	12	0	12	0	40	<b>64</b>
People living with HIV/AIDS	4 560	7 440	<b>12 000</b>	3 024	259	1 037	86	43	259	<b>4 709</b>
Seed protection	10 640	17 360	<b>28 000</b>	882	76	504	0	13	0	<b>1 474</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18 753</b>	<b>30 597</b>	<b>49 350</b>	<b>5 040</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>1 930</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>7 884</b>
<b>Recovery</b>										
FFW	34 390	56 110	<b>90 500</b>	4 751	407	2 715	0	68	0	<b>7 942</b>
FFS	5 400	12 600	<b>18 000</b>	567	49	324	0	8	0	<b>948</b>
School feeding	7 600	12 400	<b>20 000</b>	1 080	108	144	0	36	0	<b>1 368</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>48 850</b>	<b>79 650</b>	<b>128 500</b>	<b>6 398</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>3 183</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10 257</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>67 583</b>	<b>110 267</b>	<b>177 850</b>	<b>11 438</b>	<b>1 008</b>	<b>5 113</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>18 141</b>



## ANNEX V

## PRRO REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO 10312.0



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.



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## ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

DHC	Day health centre
Edp	extended delivery point
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFS	food for skills
FFW	food for work
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	internally displaced person
ITSH	internal transport, storage and handling
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MSF	<i>Médecins Sans Frontières</i>
NGO	non-government organization
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
SDPA	Strategic Document for Poverty Alleviation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

