

BUDGET REVISION 02 TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION

Democratic Republic of Congo 200167 Targeted Food Assistance to Victims of Armed Conflict and other Vulnerable Groups

Cost (United States dollars)

	Current Budget	Revision	Revised Budget
Food cost	108,065,219	(6,781,254)	101,283,965
Cash and Voucher transfer to beneficiaries	913,805	9,392,640	10,306,445
External transport	22,722,198	(2,068,457)	20,653,741
LTSH	94,468,840	(5,327,702)	89,141,138
ODOC	16,139,067	2,720,028	18,859,095
DSC	56,919,009	0	56,919,009
ISC (7%)	20,945,969	(144,532)	20,801,437
Total WFP cost	320,174,107	(2,209,277)	317,964,830

NATURE OF THE REVISION

1. A budget revision (BR) to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200167 is proposed to expand the use of Cash and Voucher (C&V) transfer modality in planned activities, which will benefit about 222,000 beneficiaries. More specifically, the budget revision will:
 - i. Expand C&V transfers by at US\$9,392,640;
 - ii. Reduce the PRRO food requirements from July 2011 to December 2012 by 12,671mt, valued at US\$6,781,254;
 - iii. Change the LTSH rate from US\$397.44/mt to US\$395.13/mt
 - iv. Reduce the external transport and LTSH costs by US\$2,068,457;
 - v. Provide an additional US\$2,720,028 for other direct operational costs (ODOC)
 - vi. Reduce the indirect support costs (ISC) by US\$144,532.
2. It should be noted that although there is a reduction in the overall food tonnage, the overall number of beneficiaries remains the same due to the planned progressive introduction of cash and voucher programmes in areas meeting the criteria established by the recent evaluation report¹ on the voucher pilot.
3. With this budget revision, the overall budget of the PRRO will be reduced from US\$320.2 million to US\$318 million. Subsequent revisions to the PRRO as part of the plan to progressively expand cash and voucher programmes will be made based on corporate guidelines on budget revisions.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET REVISION

Summary of Existing Project Activities

¹ Operational Review of DRC voucher pilots, WFP ODJ, April 2011

3. Seventeen years of complex armed conflict have severely damaged the economy and infrastructure of the DRC and exacerbated an already precarious food security situation. Seventy one percent of the population live below the poverty line², and high food prices continue to have significant negative impact on the most vulnerable.
4. The PRRO 200167, which was launched in January 2011 for a two-year period, responds to two main shocks: conflict in eastern DRC and the Equateur region; and the effects of the 2008/09 financial crisis on the west, which decimated the mining industry, resulting in increased unemployment and high levels of acute malnutrition. The operation addresses WFP Strategic Objective 1 ('save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies'), Strategic Objective 3 ('restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster and transition situations') and Strategic Objective 5 ('strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase'). Relief activities include mainly general food distributions (GFD) to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and their host families and treatment of malnutrition. Increased emphasis is put on early recovery, including nutrition interventions, school meals and asset rehabilitation. WFP is strengthening the Government's capacity for policies and structures that address hunger. This includes developing a national food security policy and nutrition guidelines as well as supporting agriculture through local procurement, Purchase for Progress (P4P) and market-based approaches (e.g. C&V).
5. A cash and voucher feasibility study was commissioned in April 2010 to analyze the appropriateness and feasibility of introducing cash and voucher transfer modalities in DRC³. The report concluded that vouchers⁴ are an appropriate tool to address food insecurity in DRC which is mainly due to lack of access to food. A voucher pilot project was then introduced under the previous PRRO 106080 for a 3-month implementation period (October-December 2010). The voucher pilot experience was then extended for a 6-month period (January-June 2011) through the first budget revision to the current PRRO200167.
6. As illustrated in the table below, the voucher pilot targeted 49,413 beneficiaries (24,465 under PRRO 106080 and 24,948 under PRRO 200167) through three different activities implemented in three distinct geographical areas:
 - **Activity 1:** General food distribution in North Kivu;
 - **Activity 2:** Nutrition support to people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) in Goma (North Kivu); and
 - **Activity 3:** Assets rehabilitation activity in Katanga.

Table 1: Targeted Activities and Beneficiaries under voucher pilot

Activity	Targeted beneficiaries under PRRO106080 (Oct-Dec 2010)	Targeted beneficiaries under PRRO200167 (Jan-Jun 2011)	Total (Oct 2010 – Jun 2011)
Activity 1	11,300	10,318	21,618
Activity 2	5,850	0	5,850
Activity 3	7,315	14,630	21,945
Total	24,465	24,948	49,413

7. **Activity 1 - GFD for IDPs:** WFP assisted IDPs living in camps in Kiwanja and Kichanga. Under the pilot project, about 17,450 IDPs out of 21,618 targeted initially received cash-vouchers to access a wide variety of food commodities from pre-selected vendors during the monthly closed

² United Nations Development Programme. *Human Development Report 2010*. New York.

³ *DRC Cash & Voucher Feasibility Assessment*, May 2010.

⁴ As opposed to cash, a highly fungible commodity, in a context of poor governance, high corruption and volatile insecurity.

food fairs.⁵ The value of the voucher was based on both local market prices and the United Nations refugee agency (UNHCR) registered beneficiary's vulnerability status.

8. **Activity 2 - Nutrition support to PLHIV on ART:** WFP provided conditional support in Goma to malnourished and socio-economically vulnerable PLHIV on ART and tuberculosis (TB) patients enrolled in directly observed treatment with short-course chemotherapy (DOTS). WFP provided in-kind corn-soya blend (CSB) as well as commodity-based vouchers to be redeemed at pre-selected shops in Goma to 4,695 beneficiaries, including 939 PLHIV (out of 1,170 targeted) and 3,756 family members. Due to a change in programme orientation under PRRO 200167, beneficiaries now receive only individual rations based on CSB. Therefore the vouchers for family members were not extended in 2011.
9. **Activity 3 - Assets rehabilitation activity:** WFP supported food-insecure families of recuperated children in order to address underlying causes of global acute malnutrition (GAM) that exceeds the emergency threshold of 15 percent in parts of Katanga. Trained on market gardening techniques and provided with seeds and tools, participants cultivated small parcels of land. Following the 3-month support, families either consumed their own food produced or sold it, and were able to cultivate their parcels of land with no more external assistance required. Under the activity, WFP distributed monthly commodity-based vouchers to about 4,400 food-insecure families of recuperated children (totaling 21,945 beneficiaries, as initially targeted). It assured them of an adequate food and nutritional intake.

Conclusion and Recommendations of Recent Assessments

10. In North Kivu, expected recent arrivals of IDPs fleeing their villages in remote and insecure areas due to various armed groups movements have contributed to the protracted food insecurity in the targeted areas. In February 2011, the self reliance monitoring system (SRMS) survey undertaken by the Congolese Ministry of Agriculture, WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) indicated that 63 percent of IDPs in the camps are food-insecure, which represents a 45 percent increase compared with February 2010. More generally, the survey reports that households with a poor and limited food consumption in North Kivu have increased by 3 percent compared with September 2010 (from 48 to 51 percent). Most affected territories are Masisi (66 percent), Walikalé and Lubéro (53 percent).
11. In South Kivu, the SRMS survey highlights a significant deterioration of households' food security situation, with a poor food consumption score reaching 54 percent of the population (compared with 37 percent in September 2010). Uvira and Mwenga territories belong to the most affected areas.
12. In Katanga, the 6th round of food security monitoring system (FSMS) undertaken by the Congolese Ministry of Agriculture/WFP/FAO/NGOs reports a deterioration of the food security situation between November 2009 and February 2011, with an increase of severely food insecure people from 7.5 to 17.5 percent. Likasi, Kambove and Kipushi are part of the worst affected territories. This worsening food security situation in Eastern Congo had been anticipated in the original PRRO document and is addressed by its relief component.

⁵ Closed food fairs are organized marked days where preselected vendors bring their goods for sale to preselected beneficiaries under predetermined conditions. It is akin to a "special market" offering a set number of food items to a set number of beneficiaries. Vendors were selected by the cooperating partners in consultations with the local authorities and vendor associations. A vendor contract clarified the role of the vendors, payment modalities and other implementation issues.

13. To assess the effectiveness and relevance of the voucher pilot, an internal after action review (AAR) with donor participation was undertaken by the Country Office (CO) in March 2011 and an external evaluation by headquarters and regional experts in April 2011.

Main AAR findings include:

- Beneficiaries' preference of voucher approach over in-kind food distribution, due to increased choice in food purchased (resulting in less food resale), increased dignity and reduced stigmatization (beneficiaries have regular consumer behavior and purchase same food products as their neighbors);
- Market functioning improvements observed as the pilot being implemented: improved competition among traders and development of entrepreneurship behaviors, improved free and fair price negotiation between traders and beneficiaries at the fairs;
- Problem of frequent pipeline breakdowns resolved and voucher project empowered. WFP Area Offices with better control over the project delivery;
- Manual paper voucher counting process is long and tedious, and timely payments to traders are critical to ensure project continuity;
- Development of partnerships with financial service providers is required for future C&V interventions;
- Lesson learnt from the pilot experience allowed WFP to improve its operational capacity to implement the voucher programme.

The external evaluation highlighted that “*the pilots yielded a significant amount of learning and that both beneficiaries and traders were pleased with the new approach*”⁶. Recent reports confirmed the relevance of using cash-voucher transfers as an appropriate form of assistance given the food availability in DRC and the improved beneficiary household's access to food⁷ and dietary diversity, while this market-based approach had also resolved the problem of pipeline breaks. Market specialists pointed out the benefit of voucher transfers (and related cash injection) over time on the network of producers and traders associated with the operation compared to in-kind food distribution: progressive food item diversification and increased quantities were observed at the fairs. Eventually, this intervention contributed to reduced tensions with the host community. Moreover, due to very high transport costs⁸ in DRC, voucher distributions are more cost-efficient compared to in-kind food distribution: 2 out of 3 pilot activities resulted in significant cost savings, ranging from 26 to 36 percent. Nevertheless, it is critical that WFP chooses carefully its CPs since their high operational costs can jeopardize cost efficiency⁹.

14. The positive post distribution monitoring (PDM) results, stakeholders and observers' feedbacks, the donors, Government and UN sister agencies' increased interest on C&V transfers have certainly contributed to the present proposal of continuing this assistance modality under PRRO 200167 through a phased approach.
15. Despite food usually available in sufficient quantities, markets in DRC are not properly linked resulting in situations highly different from one place to another. A detailed micro-level market profiling is consequently critical to assess the opportunity of transferring WFP assistance through

⁶ *Operational Review of DRC voucher pilots, WFP ODJ, April 2011*

⁷ Post distribution monitoring of January 2011 reports that among IDPs in Kiwanja and Kichanga camps assisted with cash-vouchers 22% are severely and 36% moderately food insecure, relatively to 37% and 29% respectively for IDPs in camps in the same territory receiving in-kind assistance according to the February 2011 *Self Reliance Monitoring Survey*. Kiwanja and Kinchanga Post distribution monitoring of April 2011 reports even better results with 8% severely and 39% moderately food insecure IDPs assisted with cash-vouchers.

⁸ ET = 97.35US\$/MT and LTSH = US\$397.44/mt under PRRO200167

⁹ *After Action Review report, WFP DRC, March 2011 noted that CRS costs were higher than other NGO partners in the pilot project.*

C&V modality for each specific targeted site. In accordance with the external pilot evaluation mission recommendations¹⁰, the CO has established a set of **feasibility criteria** to be met for C&V interventions:

- Government control of the geographical area (for obvious security reasons and also as it is the main criteria that micro-finance institutions use to decide whether or not they will operate in a particular location);
- Market relying mainly on local production for staple food for much of the year and able to supply the demand with imported food during the lean season;
- In urban settings, clear evidence of competition (and large number of traders participating in the project);
- Financial service provider's presence or willingness to operate in the area;
- Potential cooperating partner (CP) with experience in C&V with permanent presence in the area;
- Coordination mechanism for humanitarian and development interventions that will be involved in both project design and implementation;
- WFP's ability to properly monitor the activity (easy access to the area and sufficient number of C&V skilled staff).

So far, market profiling has been undertaken for specific places in North and South Kivus, Maniema and Katanga provinces¹¹. Proposed sites of the present budget revision have been selected because the related market profiling indicates that the assessed markets are functional and that the feasibility criteria are met¹². Therefore, C&V transfers are considered an appropriate modality since it will stimulate consumer demand, boost the local economy through cash-injection which is currently the main obstacle to local production and increased trade in rural areas. C&V will foster market structuring and integration, and accelerate recovery of communities. In the future, additional markets profiling will be conducted to assess the feasibility of other sites for C&V interventions.

Purpose of the Budget Revision

16. This budget revision is proposed to provide some US\$9,392,640 through C&V transfers to about 222,000 beneficiaries already planned under this current PRRO with the aim of improving their food consumption, coping strategies and resuming economic activities in the affected communities through market demand. This market-based operation aims at fostering a transformation of WFP assistance in DRC from relief to recovery. As part of current activities under PRRO 200167, this C&V programme is in line with Strategic Objective 1 of WFP Strategic Plan "Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies" and Strategic Objective 3: "Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations".

17. The targeted beneficiaries are members of food-insecure communities, living in four of the most food insecure and vulnerable provinces of DRC: North and South Kivus, Maniema and Katanga.¹³

In the Kivus, the targeting is based on displacement, i.e. all people affected by conflicts, living in temporary shelters in camps or in host families (IDPs and refugees) or returning to their places of origin (returnees and repatriates). These communities are exposed to high levels of vulnerability as a result of lack of access to land, assets and loss of main source of revenue.

¹⁰ Please refer to recommendations 2 of *Operational Review of DRC voucher pilots report*.

¹¹ Please see attached *WFP VAM/DRC government/FAO/NGOs market assessments* for North Kivu (April 2011), Katanga (May 2011) and South Kivu and Maniema (May 2011).

¹² Please see attached *Response Analysis Matrix*

¹³ Please refer to attached *Response Analysis Matrix* and *VAM food security surveys* (EFSA, FSMS)

In Katanga and Maniema, the targeting is based on exposure to food insecurity due to shocks.

Three groups are targeted:

- Mothers of recuperated children. These communities have been impacted by the international financial crisis leading to massive closures of mining companies. Having lost their jobs and source of revenue, these communities are currently food insecure resulting in high recurrence of children enrolled in nutrition treatment programmes;
- Food insecure PLHIV on ART discharged from our supplementary feeding programme;
- Women victims of sexual violence receiving medical and psychosocial care in specialized centers or hospitals.

Beneficiary selection is made by the communities and/or the CPs based on data registered by:

- UNHCR for IDPs, refugees, returnees and repatriates;
- The National Programme for Nutrition (PRONANUT) for mothers of children discharged from supplementary feeding centers;
- Ministry of Health for PLHIV on ART discharged from supplementary feeding programme;
- DRC Ministry of Gender in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for victims of sexual violence.

18. WFP assistance will be provided to targeted beneficiaries as follows :

- Activity 1 - General voucher distribution

Three months assistance will be provided to people affected by displacement, mostly in camps, in the Kivus, right after their displacement¹⁴ and to victims of sexual violence in Katanga while under medical treatment.

The assistance modality (cash-vouchers) and the timeliness will help these populations to meet their immediate basic needs and protect their lives while respecting their dignity (choice in food purchased) and facilitating their acceptance by the host/resident communities.

- Activities 2 – Asset rehabilitation

Voucher/cash for work activity will be proposed to the most food insecure members of the whole community affected by displacement in the Kivus after the 3-month initial period (direct displacement-affected people and residents/hosts members will be eligible) and to targeted beneficiaries in Katanga and Maniema exposed to food insecurity.

Voucher/cash for training activity will be proposed to victims of sexual violence after the initial three months assistance.

The assistance modality (cash-vouchers and progressively cash), is based on a criteria of recovery of productive/community assets and livelihoods and timelines (3 to 8 months, based on project needs). The activity will create the right incentives for people to enhance their community assets (resulting in better acceptance within the community) and/or their sustainable income-generating capacity while offering an income transfer to fill the gap in meeting their food needs at a time of transition and recovery from shocks.¹⁵

19. The activities will be undertaken in partnership with international and national NGOs with proven experience in food for work/training programmes and in C&V as transfer modalities in DRC. C&V trainings are also planned for WFP and CPs staff. For voucher/cash for work/training activities, transfers are conditional upon participation in community works and the amount is proportional to the number of actual full working/training days rather than the participant's family size (as for general voucher distributions). Eligible activities are defined in consultation with beneficiaries, communities and CPs, and they focus on land rehabilitation, shelter construction, water harvesting, small irrigation, rehabilitation of feeder roads, fish farming, market gardening and vocational training. The technical aspects of the activities will be ensured by selected CPs.

¹⁴ Vulnerable beneficiaries in IDPs camps (mentally disabled persons, people affected by chronic disease, elderly, unaccompanied children, persons with protection needs and physical handicapped) will continue to receive this unconditional assistance after the 3 months.

¹⁵ Standard Operating Guidelines (SOPs) will be updated for each C&V modalities.

20. A **phased approach** to implementation of C&V will be used by the CO in accordance with the pilot evaluation mission recommendations¹⁶ :

➤ **Shift from use of Paper Vouchers to Electronic Vouchers**

- While paper vouchers have been effective in closed fairs, the external evaluation highlighted that the use of vouchers over a long period is not sustainable as it will generate mountains of paperwork which would not be easy to store and track. From September 2011, the electronic voucher system developed by WFP Kenya and being adapted to also meet DRC operational needs, will be used in voucher programmes. This system aims to provide food assistance to beneficiaries through providing each beneficiary with a smart card that contains a specified voucher value to be used to purchase allowed food items at preselected traders within a specified time period.
- With this web based system, users (WFP/CP) can add, modify and inquire about beneficiaries, traders and food items, view voucher distribution and redemption reports and allow tracking of payments to the traders. Selected food items are recorded in the system and their selling prices are fixed by WFP for each implementing site aligned with prevailing local market prices. Traders are selected by the CPs following a selection criteria list specified by WFP. The enrolled traders are provided with Points of Sale¹⁷ systems to perform transactions and with a fingerprint reader for beneficiaries' authentication before transacting. These machines can work offline.
- The e-voucher system will be piloted from October to November 2011 in the sites where the voucher pilot occurred: Kiwanja, Kichanga and Likasi. The C&V interventions in the new selected sites using e-vouchers will start in January 2012, after this field test and needed adjustments made.

➤ **Shift from closed voucher fairs to open markets**

Although closed fairs have yielded positive results of assisting beneficiaries to diversify their food choices, increased availability of locally produced commodities, participation of local traders and stimulation of local markets, a shift to open markets will help to further consolidate such gains and better integrate the target beneficiaries with the host communities, while generating cost savings from the more costly closed fairs.

➤ **Introducing cash transfers**

A mobile telecommunications company will be introducing in DRC mobile money services which it is successfully providing in East African through a pilot implementation during quarter 3 of 2011. It has agreed to include pilot of the service at sites where vouchers are currently being used by WFP. Consequently, and in line with the pilot evaluation recommendations, cash transfers to beneficiaries will be piloted and progressively introduced in 2012. Beneficiaries will receive the same amount as the value of the voucher via designated banks or micro finance institutions who will have mobile money agents conducting actual cash payouts to beneficiaries¹⁸. Negotiations have been opened with the mobile telecommunications company (will include interested banks and financial institutions) to consider extending their mobile money service to all the 25 sites targeted for C&V programme hence a good possibility that voucher interventions will progressively move towards cash based operations as the banking and mobile money infrastructure takes hold in rural areas in DRC.

➤ **Gradual increase of C&V caseloads after new systems are in place**

From July to December 2011, the CO will maintain existing caseloads of about 24,000 C&V beneficiaries to allow review and preparation on new C&V modalities such as e-vouchers. In

¹⁶ Recommendations 3 and 4 of *Operational Review of DRC voucher pilots report*

¹⁷ The point of sale technology is already in use in DRC.

¹⁸ Transfer costs will be covered by WFP.

2012, an additional 198,000 beneficiaries (making a total of 222,000 beneficiaries) will be progressively¹⁹ reached using e-vouchers and cash transfers.

21. The e-voucher system provides WFP with an automatic, centralized and real time monitoring of output indicators. To monitor the outcome indicators, the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tools developed during the voucher pilot and endorsed by the pilot evaluation team²⁰ will be incorporated into WFP's regular monitoring system. In order to evaluate the impact of the intervention, baseline data²¹ are available and a final evaluation will be undertaken during the second semester of 2012 whose recommendations will inform the design of future C&V transfer programmes under the next cycle of WFP's intervention following the current PRRO (2013 and beyond).
22. The attached concept note further details all the design and implementation arrangements of the proposed intervention while addressing the concerns raised by the pilot evaluation team.
23. The BR will also be used to revise the project LTSH rate from US\$397.44/mt to US\$395.13/mt. The reduction of the rate by US\$ 2.31/mt is due to maximization of deliveries by roads from Kampala after a testing period, and also the cutting off of air operations during the remaining project duration. In addition, there has been a reduction in the overland transport rates from Mombasa to Kampala/Tororo, which is the main supplier corridor.

Risk assessment and contingency planning

24. Several risks were identified in the original PRRO document which are still relevant today. Timely commitment and delivering of resources, volatile security situation volatile which could be exacerbated during the upcoming elections in November 2011.
25. A contingency plan has been developed and the Emergency Preparedness and Response Package (EPRP) roll-out is planned for end of September 2011.

¹⁹ The average monthly C&V caseload will not exceed 65,000 beneficiaries.

²⁰ Operational review of DRC voucher pilots report, page 7, recommendation 6 : "The new PDM tool and system developed by the Kinshasa and Goma focal points for the voucher pilots is comprehensive and well thought-out, and if used in all of the programmes (regardless of transfer modality), could improve the information that the area offices have to manage their programmes and report on results".

²¹ Both WFP VAM/DRC government/FAO/NGOs Food security assessments (SRSM/FSMS) and Market assessments.

26. Table 2 shows the adjustment in the beneficiary numbers by activity for 2011 and 2012. Since the proposed operation will target beneficiaries who were already planned for receiving in-kind food assistance under the PRRO 200167, the overall number of beneficiaries will remain the same.

TABLE 2. BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE										
Activity	2011						2012			
	Current			Revised			Current (food transfers)	Revised		
	Food transfers	Voucher transfers	Total	Food transfers	Voucher transfers	Total		Food transfers	Voucher transfers	Total
RELIEF										
General food distributions										
IDPs and vulnerable host populations	346,582	10,318	356,900	337,162	19,738	356,900	126,000	96,328	29,672	126,000
Refugee returnees	153,000		153,000	153,000		153,000	6,000	3,000	3,000	6,000
Victims of Sexual Violence	46,210		46,210	46,210		46,210	43,710	42,430	1,280	43,710
Victims of natural disasters/Returnee IDPs/ Repatriating Refugees and demobilized child soldiers	308,000		308,000	308,000		308,000	176,600	176,600		176,600
Nutrition interventions²²										
Supplementary feeding to moderately malnourished children 6-59 months/ Pregnant & lactating women/ HIV & TB patients/ Pregnant & lactating women in PMTCT/ Support to therapeutic feeding/ Blanket Supplementary feeding to children 6-23 months	300,719		300,719	300,719		300,719	351,997	351,997		351,997
EARLY RECOVERY										
Asset rehabilitation	566,843	14,630	581,473	552,213	29,260	581,473	765,956	602,846	163,110	765,956
Food for training	34,250		34,250	34,250		34,250	27,650	26,690	960	27,650
MCHN for Pregnant and lactating women & Children / School meals	1,335,119		1,335,119	1,335,119		1,335,119	1,487,600	1,487,600		1,487,600
TOTAL	3,091,623	24,948	3,116,571	3,067,573	48,998	3,116,571	2,985,513	2,787,491	198,022	2,985,513

²² Given the vulnerability of nutrition caseload and the specificity of their ration, no nutrition activities are targeted for C&V transfers.

27. Table 3 shows the daily food rations and monthly transfer entitlements.

TABLE 3 : PROPOSED MODIFICATION OF DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY				
ACTIVITY	Location	Equivalent daily individual ration (kg)	Days of assistance per month	AVERAGE MONTHLY VALUE (converted in US\$)
RELIEF : GENERAL FOOD DISTRIBUTION				(per individual) ²³
IDPs and vulnerable host populations	NK	0.555	30	9.956
Refugee returnees	SK	0.555	30	11.109
Victims of Sexual Violence	Katanga	0.555	30	18.700
EARLY RECOVERY: ASSET CREATION				(per participant) ²⁴
Asset rehabilitation	4 provinces	2.775	20	42.218
FFT (Victims of sexual violence)	Katanga	0.555	20	12.467

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

28. Table 4 shows the total cash and voucher transfer requirements needed for achieving the proposed operation.

TABLE 4: TOTAL CASH & VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY TYPE							
Activity	Location	Beneficiary numbers ²⁵		Monthly transfer entitlement (average + converted in US\$)		Number of months (average)	Total transfer requirements (converted in US\$)
		Individuals	Direct participant	Individual	Direct participant		
RELIEF: GENERAL FOOD DISTRIBUTIONS							
IDPs and vulnerable host populations	NK transition	9,420		9.956		6	562,710
	NK 2012	29,672		9.956		3	886,241
Refugee returnees	SK	3,000		11.109		3	99,985
Victims of Sexual Violence	Katanga	1,280		18.700		3	71,809
EARLY RECOVERY: ASSET CREATION							
Asset rehabilitation	4 provinces	50,080	10,016		42.218	3	1,268,546
	4 provinces	127,660	25,532		42.218	6	6,467,443

²³ The value of the monthly individual voucher is equivalent to the value of 30 daily food rations at the local market prices.

²⁴ The voucher value of a full working day is equivalent to the value of the daily WFP food ration at the local market prices. According to the attendance sheet annexed to the CP's monthly work report, the participant's smart card will be credited with the value equivalent to actual full working days completed.

²⁵ IDP beneficiary numbers are based on the latest UNHCR monthly census - April 2011.

FFT (Victims of sexual violence)	Katanga	960	960		12.467	3	35,904
TOTAL		222,072					9,392,640

TABLE 5 : REVISED FOOD REQUIREMENTS (Year 2011) (mt)

Commodity	Present	Decrease	Revised
Cereals	77,463	(1,100)	76,364
Pulses	21,908	(330)	21,578
Vegetable oil	7,137	(82)	7,055
Salt	1,749	(14)	1,736
CSB	11,065		11,064
Sugar	1,082		1,082
RUSF	316		316
TOTAL	120,719	(1,526)	119,193

TABLE 6: REVISED FOOD REQUIREMENTS (Year 2012) (mt)

Commodity	Present	Decrease	Revised
Cereals	69,967	(8,033)	61,934
Pulses	19,536	(2,410)	17,126
Vegetable oil	6,782	(602)	6,180
Salt	1,724	(100)	1,624
CSB	12,922		12,922
Sugar	1,267		1,267
RUSF	573		573
TOTAL	112,771	(11,145)	101,626

Approved by:

 Josette Sheeran
 Executive Director, WFP

 Date

ANNEX I-A

BUDGET REVISION COST BREAKDOWN			
Food²⁶	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	(9,132)	(4,200,866)	
Pulses	(2,740)	(1,673,961)	
Oil and fats	(685)	(897,282)	
Mixed and blended food	00 000	00 000	
Others	(114)	(9,145)	
Total food	(12,671)	(6,781,254)	
Cash transfers		814,299	
Voucher transfers		8,578,341	
Subtotal food and transfers			2,611,386
External transport			(2,068,457)
Landside transport, storage and handling			(5,327,702)
Other direct operational costs			2,720,028
Direct support costs ²⁷ (see Annex I-B)			0
Total WFP direct costs			(2,064,745)
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ²⁸			(144,532)
TOTAL WFP COSTS			(2,209,277)

²⁶ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

²⁷ Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

²⁸ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	0)
International general service staff	0
Local staff - national officers	35,810
Local staff - general service	297,847
Local staff - temporary assistance	0
Local staff - overtime	0
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	0
International consultants	56,186
Local consultants	0
United Nations volunteers	0
Commercial consultancy services	0
Staff duty travel	268,700
Subtotal	658,543
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	0
Utilities	0
Office supplies and other consumables	41,320
Communications services	(83,067)
Equipment repair and maintenance	99,301
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	240,962
Office set-up and repairs	0
United Nations organization services	(663,025)
Subtotal	(364,509)
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	0
Communications equipment	(294,034)
Local security costs	0
Subtotal	(294,034)
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	0

ANNEX II Consolidated Logical Framework

Results-Chain	Performance Indicators	Data source	Risks, Assumptions
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: SAVE LIVES AND PROTECT LIVELIHOODS IN EMERGENCIES			
Outcome 1.1: Reduced or stabilized acute malnutrition in children under 5 and vulnerable adults in targeted, emergency-affected populations	<p>1.1.1 Prevalence of acute malnutrition <i>target: reduction 2 percentage points in acute malnutrition prevalence achieved among children under 5 for targeted populations</i></p> <p>1.1.2 Prevalence of low mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) <i>target: Low MUAC prevalence stabilized for targeted populations</i></p> <p>1.1.3 Supplementary feeding performance indicators: recovery rate, defaulter rate, death rate, non-response rate</p>	<p>Nutrition surveys by WFP and partner organisations, SMART surveys Secondary data from other UN agencies, NGOs, DRC government, PRONANUT</p> <p>Cooperating partners reports</p>	Complementarities of services: partners focus on mitigating other factors which can affect nutritional status.
Outcome 1.2: Improved nutritional status of clients enrolled in ART and TB treatment programmes	<p>1.2.1 Percentage of adult clients on ART and TB-DOTS with BMI <18.5 at initiation of food support , who have attained BMI>18.5 after six months of food support</p>	<p>Nutrition surveys by WFP and partner organisations, SMART surveys Secondary data from other UN agencies, NGOs, DRC government, PRONANUT</p> <p>Cooperating partners reports</p>	
Outcome 1.3: Reduced or stabilized mortality in children under 5 and in adults in targeted, emergency-affected populations	<p>1.3.1 Crude mortality rate (CMR) <i>target: Reduction/stabilized CMR for 100% of targeted populations</i></p> <p>1.3.2 Age-specific mortality rate for children under 5 (ASMR-U5)</p>	<p>SMART surveys Secondary data from other (partner) organisations</p>	Accessibility of targeted zones (security and functioning infrastructure)
Outcome 1.4: Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households	<p>1.4.1 Household food consumption <i>Target : score exceeds 28 for 80% of targeted household</i></p>	<p>VAM assessments PDM Secondary data from other (partner) organisations</p>	<p>Accessibility of targeted zones. No pipeline breaks Sufficient funding available for surveys and assessments</p>



Results-Chain	Performance Indicators	Data source	Risks, Assumptions
<p>Output 1.1.a : Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions</p>	<p>1.1.1 Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned figures</p> <p>1.1.2 Tons of food distributed, by type, as % of planned</p> <p>1.1.3 (a) Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution</p> <p>1.1.3 (b) Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of actual distribution</p>	<p>Distribution reports of cooperating partners</p> <p>Field visits, Monitoring reports of WFP staff and monitoring agents</p>	<p>All required commodities are available and the security conditions do not hamper distributions.</p> <p>Presence of cooperating partners with adequate capacities.</p>
<p>Output 1.1.b : Cash vouchers/cash transfers to beneficiaries distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and timely by targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions</p>	<p>1.1.1 Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving vouchers/cash transfers, by category, as % of planned figures</p> <p>1.1.2 Value of vouchers/cash transfers distributed in time, as % of planned distribution</p> <p>1.1.3 Value of vouchers redeemed in time, as % of actual distributions</p> <p>1.1.4 Tonnage of food purchased on the market in exchange for voucher, by food item</p>	<p>Monthly distribution report of cooperating partners. e-Voucher system.</p> <p>Field visits, monitoring reports of WFP staff and monitoring agents.</p>	<p>All food items are available in sufficient quantity and security conditions do not hamper markets.</p> <p>Food meeting quality standards.</p> <p>Presence of cooperating partner with adequate capacities.</p>
<p>Output 1.2: School feeding coverage aligned with programme of work</p>	<p>1.2.1 Number of schools assisted by WFP</p>	<p>CP reports</p> <p>Field visits and monitoring reports of WFP staff</p>	<p>Security situation</p> <p>Timely food delivery in necessary quantities</p>
<p>Output 1.3 : Transfer modality efficiency (cost efficiency analysis for C&V versus in-kind)</p>	<p>1.3.1 US\$ actually saved through voucher/cash transfer modality</p>	<p>WFP Finance reports</p>	<p>WFP financial system captures and calculates actual cost savings</p>



Results-Chain	Performance Indicators	Data source	Risks, Assumptions
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: RESTORE AND REBUILD LIVES AND LIVELIHOODS IN POST-CONFLICT, POST-DISASTER OR TRANSITION SITUATIONS			
Outcome 3.1: Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households, communities, IDPs and refugees	3.1.1 Household food consumption score <i>Target : score exceeds 28/35 for 80% of targeted households)</i> 3.1.2 Coping strategy index <i>Target: Negative coping mechanisms decreased for 80% of targeted communities</i>	VAM assessments PDM Cooperating Partner M&E reports	Security situation Availability of non-food items through the cooperating partners No pipeline breaks
Outcome 3.2: Targeted communities have increased access to assets in fragile, transition situations	3.2.1 Community asset score <i>Target: functioning , useful productive assets increased for 80% of targeted communities</i>	VAM assessments Cooperating Partner evaluation reports	Security situation Non-food items available No pipeline breaks
Outcome 3.3: Enrolment of girls and boys, including IDPs and refugees, in assisted schools stabilized at pre-crisis levels.	3.3.1 Retention rate <i>Target : Retention rate met for 80% of sampled schools</i>	Cooperating Partner M&E reports M&E reports WFP staff	Security situation No pipeline breaks School infrastructure useable, teacher presence, School accessories available
Output 3.1.a : Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions	3.1.1. Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned figures 3.1.2. Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution ⁹ 3.1.3(a) Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution 3.1.3(b) Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of actual distribution	Distribution reports of cooperating partners (CP) Field visits, Monitoring reports of WFP staff and monitoring agents	All required commodities are available and the security conditions do not hamper distributions



Results-Chain	Performance Indicators	Data source	Risks, Assumptions
Output 3.1.b : Vouchers/cash transfers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and timely to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions.	3.1.1. Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving vouchers/cash transfers, by category, as % of planned figures 3.1.2. Value of vouchers/cash transfers distributed in time, as % of planned distribution 3.1.3.(a) Value of vouchers redeemed in time, as % of actual distributions 3.1.3(b) Tonnage of food purchased on the market in exchange for voucher, by food item	Monthly distribution report of cooperating partners. eVoucher system. Field visits, monitoring reports of WFP staff and monitoring agents.	All food items are available in sufficient quantity and security conditions do not hamper markets. Food meeting quality standards. Presence of cooperating partner with adequate capacities.
Output 3.2: Developed, built or restored livelihood assets by targeted communities and individuals	3.2.1 Number of community assets created or restored by targeted communities and individuals 3.2.2 Number of women and men trained in livelihood-support thematic areas	Monthly reports from partners Field visits, monitoring reports WFP staff Final CP report	Availability and use of all components required for asset rehabilitation Security situation
Output 3.3: School feeding coverage aligned with programme of work	3.3.1 Number of schools assisted by WFP	CP reports Field visits and monitoring reports of WFP staff	Security situation Timely food delivery in necessary quantities
Output 3.4 : Transfer modality efficiency (cost efficiency analysis for C&V versus in-kind)	3.4.1 US\$ actually saved through voucher/cash transfer modality	WFP Finance reports	WFP financial system captures and calculates actual cost savings
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5: STRENGTHEN THE CAPACITIES OF COUNTRIES TO REDUCE HUNGER, INCLUDING THROUGH HAND-OVER STRATEGIES AND LOCAL PURCHASE			
Outcome 5.1 Increased marketing opportunities at national level with cost-effective WFP local purchases	5.1.1 Food purchased locally, as % of food distributed in-country	Procurement Reports eVoucher system	Local market stable enough to allow in-country purchase
Outcome 5.2 Broader national policy frameworks incorporated hunger solutions	5.2.1 Percentage increase in government's funding for hunger solution tools in national plans of action	Government Reports	Stable political context

