

Republic of Congo PRRO 103121
Budget Revision No.: 11

BUDGET REVISION FOR THE APPROVAL OF REGIONAL DIRECTOR

	<u>Initials</u>	<u>In Date</u>	<u>Out Date</u>	<u>Reason For Delay</u>
<u>ORIGINATOR</u>				
Country Office
<u>CLEARANCE</u>				
Project Budget & Programming Officer, RMBP
Chief, RMBP
Chief, ODLT (change in LTSH and External Transport)
<u>APPROVAL</u>				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regional Director

PROJECT CGCO PRRO 103121

	Previous Budget	Revision	New Budget
Food cost ¹	US\$ 9,730,510	US\$ 2,664,000	US\$ 12,394,510
External transport ²	US\$ 3,923,225	US\$ 633,790	US\$ 4,557,015
LTSH ³	US\$ 5,305,856	US\$ 1,874,374	US\$ 7,180,230
ODOC ⁴	US\$ 480,636	US\$ 172,650	US\$ 653,286
DSC ⁵	US\$ 2,159,767	US\$ 294,172	US\$ 2,453,939
ISC (7%) ⁶	US\$ 1,511,999	US\$ 394,729	US\$ 1,906,728
Total WFP cost (US\$)	US\$ 23,111,993	US\$ 6,033,715	US\$ 29,145,708

TYPE OF REVISION

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional commodity | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional DSC | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional ODOC | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional LTSH |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional external transport | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extension in time | <input type="checkbox"/> Other | |

¹ Food cost can comprise both commodities and cash/voucher transfers.

² The first leg of transport for commodities: from the donor country to the recipient country port, or in cases of regional commodity purchases, from the place of purchase to the recipient country.

³ Landside, Transport, Storage and Handling - LTSH comprises the actions required to (a) care for and (b) physically deliver the commodities from the completion of external transport through to final distribution.

⁴ Other Direct Operational Costs - ODOC include deliverable goods (non-food items), services and training to beneficiaries and/or to implementing partners.

⁵ Direct Support Costs - DSC are those costs which are incurred directly in support of projects by a WFP Country Office.

⁶ Indirect Support Costs - ISC is a fixed rate resourced from all donor contributions, which is used to cover (non-project) corporate overhead costs, i.e. PSA.

NATURE OF THE BUDGET REVISION

1. This budget revision to the Republic of Congo, Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 103121 is required to extend in time the operation for six months from 1st January to 30th June 2011 with additional resources;
2. The budget revision will result in:
 - An additional 5,162mt of food at an estimated value of US\$2,664,000;
 - An increase in the associated costs: external transport, land transport and handling (LTSH), other direct operational costs (ODOC) and direct support costs (DSC) all valued at US\$2,974,986;
 - An increase in indirect support costs of US\$394,729.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of existing project activities

2. PRRO 103121 was approved in mid 2007 with an overall objective to improve food security and socio-economic recovery of people affected by armed conflict and poverty in the RoC for an initial period of two years from 1st June 2007 to 31 May 2009. It has since undergone ten budget revisions⁷. Budget Revision 6 and 9 were specific to enable extension of the PRRO to December 2010.
3. Due to improved security situation particularly in the Pool region PRRO 103121 has greater emphasis on recovery than emergency interventions. The specific objectives of the PRRO are:
 - a. Improved food security and enhanced resilience to shocks for vulnerable groups in conflict affected areas
 - b. Support improved nutrition and health status of children and mothers through the reduced the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) and Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) programmes at day-treatment centres,
 - c. Increased attendance in WFP – assisted schools particularly of girls.
4. Activities being implemented include **Food for Education (FFE)** targeting the most food insecure regions of Pool, Cuvette and Plateaux; **PMTCT and ART programmes** focusing on the three most vulnerable regions of Pool, Lekoumou, and Bouenza; **Food for Work (FFW)** targeting mainly the Pool area and **Capacity Development** within the Government to enhance its ability to manage these projects as a main partner.

Conclusion and recommendation of the re-assessment

5. According to the 2007 FAO Food Balance Sheet, national average consumption is 2512 Kcal per person per day, however the 2009/2010 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) highlighted the fact that the diet of most of the population is poor in quality if not quantity.
6. According to the 2010 spatial repartition of the population survey, 61.8 percent of the population in Congo live in urban areas of Brazzaville and Pointe Noire. According to the Ministry of Trade, Plan, Territory Development and integration's 2010 thematic analysis report on Household poverty in Congo, urban areas contribute to 51.2 percent of Congo's poverty against 41.6 percent for rural areas. Brazzaville alone contributes to 32 percent of the whole

⁷ BRs 1, 2, 4, 7, 8 & 10 were Technical revisions, BRs 3 & 5 - Additional commodity; and BRs 6 & 9 – Extension in time;

poverty in RoC. Urban areas are thus particularly affected by food insecurity and a lack of access to education and health services.

7. WFP safety nets feasibility surveys carried out between May and August 2010 in suburban areas of Brazzaville and Pointe Noire estimated that 56% of the population only eat one meal per day. The feasibility survey also quoted, the voucher system is more cost efficient as it would cost \$10 more to distribute food rationally to households under a pilot project, which represents a \$35 000 savings per month and \$420 000 for the whole duration of one year.
8. ODJ Kampala platform regional bureau conducted a programme review in September 2010. The main outcome of this mission was the need for a transition from PRRO to development programme category for the current programmes targeting food insecure beneficiaries. The mission also considered the findings of the WFP led safety net feasibility studies. And concluded that to address the current nutrition and food security challenges, the CO prepares two single development project activities as follows:
 - Schools meals development project targeting the rural areas of plateaux, cuvette, pool and lekoumou;
 - Pilot safety net programme in the urban areas of Brazzaville and Point Noire using a conditional voucher as the main implementation modality.

Purpose of extension and budget increase

9. The six months extension in time and budget increase will accord WFP an opportunity to refocus food assistance to better contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the education sector and conclude consultations with government and partners to outline a more development oriented strategy. This will also provide the CO ample time to prepare the indicated development project documents. The same number of beneficiaries targeted under PRRO 103121 will be targeted during the extension period.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE			
	Beneficiaries		
Activity	Present	Increase	Revised
Food for Work	12,500	0	12,500
PMTCT/ART	30,000	0	30,000
School feeding	70,000	0	70,000
Total	112,500	0	112,500

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

10. A total of 5,162mt of food is requested for this extension. Rice has been eliminated for school feeding because the project received a donation of maize meal which is served to the children together with canned tuna fish.

Table 2. FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY TYPE			
	Food requirement (mt)		
Activity	Present	Increase	Revised
PMTCT/ART	13,835	2,781	16,616
FFW	1,623	658	2,281
School feeding	5,989	1,723	7,712
Total	21,447	5,162	26,609

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