

GUINEA PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION 105530

B/R No.:14

PROJECT REVISION FOR THE APPROVAL OF:

➤ Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer

	<u>Initials</u>	<u>In Date</u>	<u>Out Date</u>	<u>Reason For Delay</u>
<u>ORIGINATOR</u>				
Country Office or
Regional Bureau on behalf of Country Office				
<u>CLEARANCE</u>				
Regional Director,
Project Budget and Programming Officer, RMBP
Chief, RMBP
Chief, OSLT (change in LTSH and/or				
External Transport)
Director and Deputy CFO, RMB
Director, ODX
<u>APPROVAL</u>				
Deputy Executive Director and COO

PROJECT: Post-Conflict Transition in Forest Guinea Region

Start date:01/07/2007

End date: 31/12/2012

Extension period: 12 months

New end date: 31/12/2013

	Previous Budget (US\$)	Revision (US\$)	New Budget (US\$)
Food cost	31,417,648	299,201	31,716,849
External transport	11,076,545	61,911	11,138,456
LTSH	12,969,930	96,641	13,066,571
ODOC	2,922,263	35,206	2,957,469
DSC	12,641,973	134,300	12,776,273
ISC (7%)	4,971,987	43,908	5,015,895
Total WFP cost (US\$)	76,000,346	671,167	76,671,513

TYPE OF REVISION

☒ Additional commodity
 ☒ Additional DSC
 ☒ Additional ODOC
 ☒ Additional LTSH
☒ Additional external transport
 ☒ Extension in time
 ☐ Other

DISTRIBUTION:

DED and COO

Chief, ODLT

Country Director

OD Registry

ERD

Regional Director

Chief, ODXP, RMBP, ODXR, ODXC

Programme Officer, RMBP

Programming Assistant, RMBP

RMB

RB Programme Advisor

RB Programme Assistant

RB Chrono

Liaison Officer, OMD

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. A budget revision to the Guinea protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 105530 “Post-Conflict Transition in Forest Guinea Region” is proposed to extend the operation until December 2013 to continue providing food assistance to 6,000 Ivorian refugees based on the recommendations from joint assessments carried out by WFP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).
2. This budget revision will require additional 670 mt of food, valued at US\$299,201, and additional associated costs of US\$328,058, consisting of external transport, landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH), other direct operational costs (ODOC) and direct support costs (DSC); the value of additional indirect support costs is US\$43,908.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of existing project activities

3. PRRO 105530 started in July 2007 for a period of two years, until June 2009. The operation’s geographical coverage was originally limited to the Forest Guinea region. A significant expansion was made in June 2008 in order to cover the Middle and Upper Guinea regions and peri-urban Conakry, in response to the high food prices crisis. The PRRO was subsequently extended through 2010 and 2011 as a result of the unstable security and political situation in Guinea and instability in neighbouring countries. In 2012, the school feeding and nutrition interventions were transferred from the PRRO to the country programme, leaving a leaner PRRO focussing specifically on meeting the needs of the Ivorian refugees.
4. The PRRO is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1¹ and 3.² Activities under Strategic Objective 1 include general food distribution (GFD) for Ivorian refugees and targeted supplementary feeding for malnourished children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women. Activities under Strategic Objective 3 include food for assets (FFA) for the Ivorian refugees.
5. WFP will launch a new country programme in January 2013 for the period 2013–2017 in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework. The country programme is expected to cover 13 districts in six of the eight regions affected by structural food insecurity, high chronic malnutrition rates and low school enrolment rates. The programme plans to reach an annual average of 161,000 beneficiaries under three components: i) support to primary education; ii) nutrition support to vulnerable groups; and iii) support to community-based supplies for school feeding programmes, and to enhancing resilience in fragile communities. As the country programme does not include assistance to refugees, there will be no overlap with the PRRO.

Conclusion and recommendation of the re-assessment

6. Over the course of the conflict in Côte d’Ivoire, thousands of Ivorians fled to neighbouring countries. UNHCR estimates that 6,000 Ivorian refugees are registered in the Forest region in the southern part of Guinea.³ These refugees are hosted in Kouankan II Camp in Macenta prefecture. Among the refugees in Kouankan II camp, 3,500 Ivorian refugees arrived in Guinea before 2011 and 2,500 refugees fled Côte d’Ivoire following the post-electoral crisis in 2011.

¹ Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies.

² Strategic Objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations.

³ UNHCR, August 2012.

7. A survey conducted in June 2012 by UNHCR and the Government found that the Ivorian refugees were not ready or willing to return home, fearing renewed violence in their home country. The survey also found that the refugees and host populations were struggling to meet their food needs. Given the precarious food security situation faced by the refugees and the limited prospects for repatriation in the immediate future, the Government and UNHCR requested WFP to continue the provision of food assistance to Ivorian refugees currently settled in Kouankan II camp. According to the 2009 national food security survey, 53 percent of households are food-insecure in the region of N'Zérékoré, where the refugees are settled. This is significantly higher than the national average of 32 percent.⁴
8. Although no nutrition data specific to the refugee population is available, the most recent Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey found a prevalence of chronic malnutrition of 39.4 percent in the region of N'Zérékoré (against a national average of 34.5 percent) and a prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) of 2.2 percent compared to the national average of 3.7 percent.⁵
9. WFP, in collaboration with UNHCR and the Government, will conduct a joint assessment mission (JAM) in early 2013 to re-assess the food and non-food needs of the refugees. In addition, WFP is advocating for the inclusion of the Kouankan II refugee camp in the 2013 SMART survey, which will help to provide a better understanding of the refugees' nutritional status. WFP assistance to refugees will subsequently be reviewed and tailored according to assessment findings. The appropriateness and feasibility of cash and voucher transfers will be explored; a feasibility study is currently underway to inform future decisions.

Purpose of budget increase

10. The main purpose of this budget revision is to extend-in-time the PRRO until December 2013 to continue addressing the basic food and nutrition needs of the refugees, and begin to transition from relief to early recovery through FFA activities for the longer-term refugees. This is the last extension-in-time of the PRRO. During the course of 2013, the Government with the support of UNHCR and other partners including WFP, will explore durable solutions for the refugees. These include integration into local communities, repatriation to home country or resettlement to another country. Should the refugees require further assistance beyond 2013, they will be assisted through WFP country programme.
11. *General food distribution:* In 2013, WFP will continue to assist, through GFD, the 2,500 Ivorian refugees who fled the political tensions in Côte d'Ivoire in 2011. WFP expects to phase out the PRRO in Forest Guinea by end-2013. In order to be able to make prompt operational readjustments to the assistance, WFP will continue to work closely with UNHCR and other agencies operating in the region in order to assess the refugees' food security and nutrition situation, movements and needs.
12. *Food for assets:* Approximately 3,500 Ivorian refugees, who arrived at the camp prior to 2011, will be assisted through FFA as part of a United Nations joint recovery programme in the Forest Guinea region. Carried out jointly with regional authorities and local communities, the programme was established to help boost the local economy and social development, and to promote environmental conservation. The programme also seeks to attenuate the impact of the refugees' presence on the environment. In collaboration with the Food and Agriculture

⁴ Republic of Guinea and WFP (Food Security Analysis Service). National Food Security Survey. August 2009.

⁵ Ministry of Health, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP, European Union. National Survey of Nutrition/Health, based on the SMART methodology, 2011–2012. (Data collected from 5 December 2011 to 6 February 2012)..

Organization of the United Nations (FAO), WFP will provide the refugees with livelihood recovery support during the 2013 lean season (April-August). Activities will mainly consist of the multiplication and re-distribution of New Rice for Africa (NERICA) seeds, as well as other agriculture-related recovery activities such as tree nurseries, reforestation, and environmental protection. Targeting criteria and timing of activities in relation to the agricultural season will be defined jointly with UNHCR and FAO in consultation with the refugees.

13. *Targeted supplementary feeding*: In order to treat acute malnutrition amongst the refugees in the camp, WFP will continue supporting the targeted supplementary feeding programme, reaching about 100 malnourished pregnant and lactating women and 100 children aged 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition.⁶ Every two weeks, WFP will provide premixed dry rations of Super Cereal and vegetable oil to malnourished pregnant and lactating women, and Super Cereal plus to moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months. Entry and exit criteria will be in line with the national nutrition protocol.⁷ While assistance will be provided for two months to children aged 6-59 months, malnourished pregnant and lactating women will remain in the programme for six months after delivery. The targeted supplementary feeding programme will be managed by the Public Health Ministry through health centres in the camp in collaboration with the non-governmental organization (NGO) International Centre for Research and Development Research (CIDR).

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY			
Activity	Current	Increase	Revised Total
GFD	2,500	-	2,500
FFA	3,500	-	3,500
Targeted supplementary feeding - Pregnant and lactating women	100	-	100
Targeted supplementary feeding – Children 6-59 months	100	-	100
Adjusted Total*	6,000	-	6,000

* The total number of beneficiaries has been adjusted to avoid double-counting refugees benefiting from GFD and SFP.

⁶ The number of beneficiaries is based on the average observed attendance at the health centre located in the refugee camp, which reflects the total needs in the camp and the implementation capacity of the cooperating partner.

⁷ Entry criteria for children 6-59 months: 70 and 80 percent of median weight-for-height (WFH). Exit criteria: Over 85 percent of median WFH attained over two consecutive measurements. Entry criteria for pregnant women: perimeter brachial less than 210 mm.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

14. Table 2 below shows the daily individual rations for ongoing activities.

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)				
Commodity	GFD	FFA	Targeted supplementary feeding	
			Pregnant and lactating women	Children 6-59 months
Rice	350	350	-	-
Pulses	50	50	-	-
Vegetable oil	25	25	25	-
Salt	5	5	-	-
Super Cereal			270	-
Super Cereal Plus			-	200
TOTAL	430	430	295	200
Total Kcal/day	1,649	1,649	1,251	752
% Kcal from protein	35.5	35.5	45	18.3
% Kcal from fat	27.4	27.4	40	16.5
Number of feeding days	360	180	360	60

15. Tables 3 outlines the current and revised total PRRO food requirements:

TABLE 3: FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY TYPE (mt)			
Activity	Present	Increase	Revised
GFD	3,421	387	3,808
School feeding – onsite meals	15,519		15,519
School feeding –take-home rations	868		868
FFA	18,324	271	18,595
Food for training	6,779		6,779
Targeted supplementary feeding – Pregnant and lactating women	1,095	8	1,103
Targeted supplementary feeding – Children 6-59 months	1,489	4	1,493
Supplementary feeding - Family ration	2,442		2,442
HIV clients on ART*	576		576
HIV household members	2,305		2,305
Vulnerable persons (high food prices)	15,903		15,903
Internally displaced persons	4,903		4,903
Supplementary feeding programme - accompanying persons	15		15
Total	73,640	670	74,310

* ART = anti-retroviral therapy

16. Food distribution modalities will not change during the extension period. Overall coordination and supervisory oversight of the PRRO will continue to be provided by the Ministry of International Cooperation, through its central coordination unit. Operational

coordination of all humanitarian activities at the regional level will continue to be provided by the Ministry of Decentralization and Territorial Administration, through its National Service for Humanitarian Action (*Service National d'Action Humanitaire*). Twice a year, stakeholders will participate in a joint review of the implementation of the PRRO and planned activities for the next period. The stakeholders will include representatives from the Ministry of Decentralization and Territorial Administration, the Ministry of International Cooperation, WFP, United Nations and NGO partners as well as community-based organizations such as refugee committees in the camp.

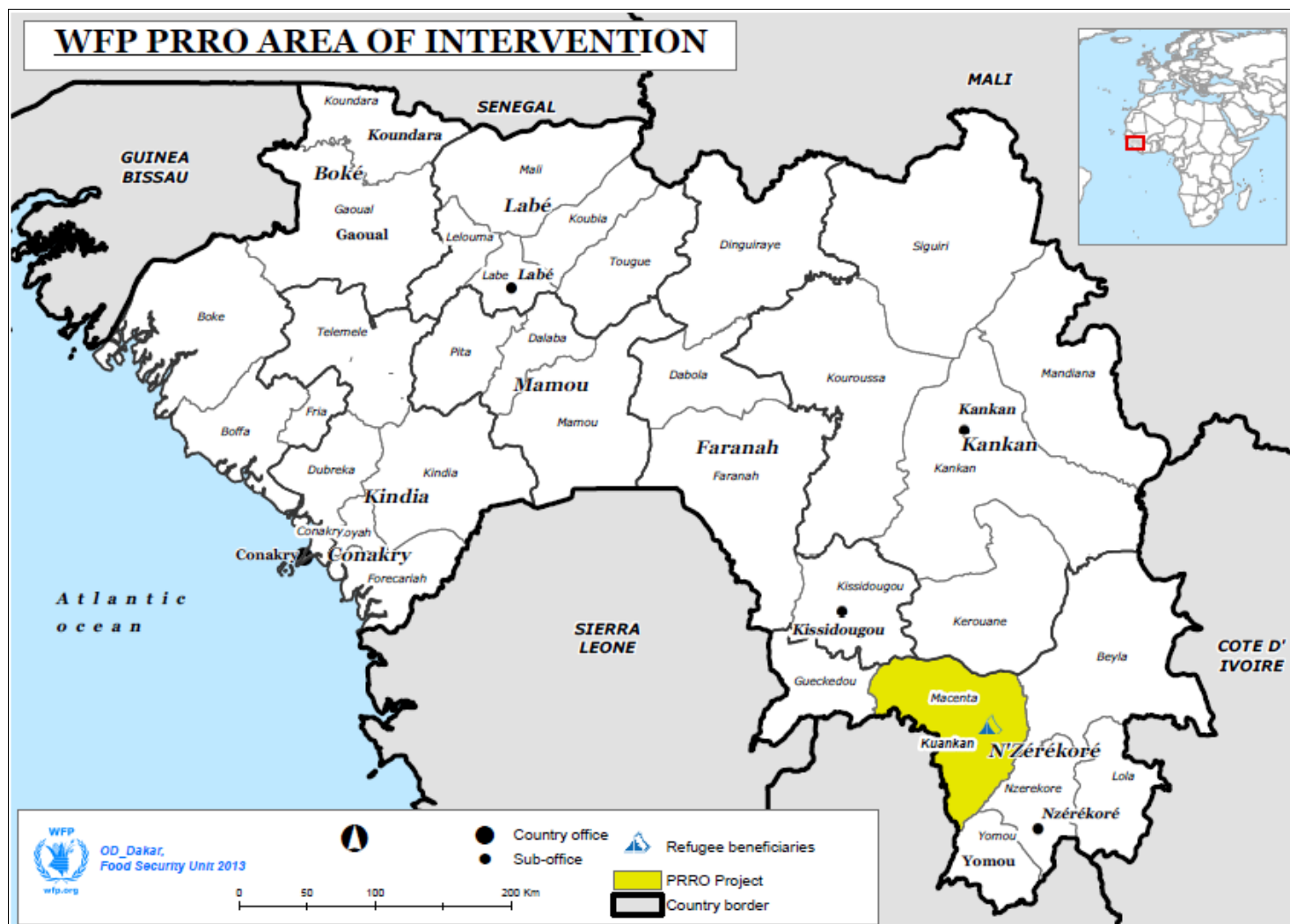
17. WFP will partner with NGOs for food distributions. The Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD - United Kingdom) will be responsible for GFD, while CIDR will assist the targeted malnourished beneficiaries in the camp. WFP will ensure that clearly detailed responsibilities are laid out through Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) and field-level agreements, and will conduct field visits and partner assessment exercises in order to ensure that cooperating partners maintain adequate technical, human and financial capacities to deliver food assistance.
18. A coordinated response will be ensured through strong coordination mechanisms, involving the Government, other United Nations agencies, NGO partners and donors. WFP has signed MOUs with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) which is responsible for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition, FAO and UNHCR.
19. WFP participates in a nutrition working group, composed of the ministries of Agriculture and Public Health, FAO, UNICEF, *Terre des Hommes* (a Swiss NGO working on child relief and protection), *Action Contre la faim* (Action Against Hunger), and Helen Keller International, that puts particular focus on the Forest region. Furthermore, WFP will participate in joint food security and nutritional assessments undertaken by NGOs and other United Nations agencies, including playing a leading role in conducting JAMs. A final evaluation has also been planned during the course of 2013.
20. In partnership with other United Nations agencies and NGOs, WFP will continue to support the sustainable solutions championed by UNHCR and the Government for the Ivorian refugees. These include pursuing opportunities for self-reliance for the refugees who opt for local integration, and continuing to assist those refugees who remain in need of support.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
Outcome	Indicators	Assumptions
<p>Outcome 1: Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted refugees</p> <p>Outcome 2: Reduced acute malnutrition among targeted refugees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food consumption score (FCS) of targeted refugee households (less than 20% have FCS below 25) ➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among the under-5s in WFP targeted populations (measured using weight for height) target: (< 10% by December 2011) ➤ Recovery rates among supplementary feeding beneficiaries (target: >75%) ➤ Defaulter rates among supplementary feeding beneficiaries (target: <15%) ➤ Mortality rates among supplementary feeding beneficiaries (target: < 3%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Government, other United Nations agencies and partner organizations provide complementary actions and inputs
<p>Output 1.1: Food is distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted refugees under secure conditions</p> <p>Output 1.2: Increased participation and empowerment of women in decision making bodies</p> <p>Output 1.3: Food is timely provided in sufficient quantity and quality for beneficiaries of supplementary feeding programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance as a percentage of planned beneficiaries ➤ Tonnage of food distributed by type of commodity as a percentage of planned distribution ➤ Number of food distribution related security incidents recorded at distribution sites. ➤ Percentage of women occupying leadership positions in Food Distribution Committees (50%) ➤ % of women receiving household food entitlements at food distribution points (target: 75%) ➤ Actual number of beneficiaries receiving food assistance in supplementary feeding centres by sex and by age groups ➤ Tonnage of food distributed by activity and by type of commodity as a percentage of planned distribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Security conditions and road access allow f WFP and cooperating partners as well as beneficiaries to have access and work freely in the targeted areas. ➤ Adequate and timely funding available

Strategic Objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post disaster or transition situations		
Outcome 3: Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted refugee households participating in FFA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food consumption score (FCS) of targeted households (target > 80% have FCS above 25) ➤ Community asset score (target to be confirmed) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The political environment in Guinea is peaceful and stable ➤ The Government, other United Nations agencies and partner organizations respect their commitments and achieve planned result
Output 3.1: FFA rations are distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Actual number of participants to FFA by sex and by category of activities. ➤ Actual tonnage of food distributed by type of commodity expressed as a percentage of planned distribution ➤ Quantities (mt) of NERICA seeds multiplied ➤ Number of refugee farmers who will benefit from seed redistribution. ➤ Hectares of trees planted or of area reforested. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Security conditions and road access allow staff members of WFP and implementing partners as well as beneficiaries to have access and work freely in the targeted areas. ➤ Adequate and timely funding available ➤ Availability of complementary inputs (seeds, training skills) and technical expertise from cooperating partners

ANNEX III – MAP



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ACORD	Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development
ART	anti-retroviral therapy
CIDR	International Centre for Research and Development Research
DSC	direct support costs
ENSA	<i>Ecole nationale de la statistique et de l'administration économique</i> (National School of Statistics and Economic Administration)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	food for assets
FFT	food for training
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GFD	general food distribution
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
JAM	joint assessment mission
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
MoU	memorandum of understanding
NERICA	New Rice for Africa
NGO	non-governmental organization
ODOC	other direct operational costs
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund