

BUDGET REVISION FOR THE APPROVAL OF COUNTRY DIRECTOR

	<u>Initials</u>	<u>In Date</u>	<u>Out Date</u>	<u>Reason For Delay</u>
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ORIGINATOR

Country Office or Regional Bureau on behalf of Country Office
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CLEARANCE

Project Budget and Programming Officer, RMBP
Chief, RMBP
Chief, ODLT (change in LTSH and/or External Transport)

APPROVAL

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country Director
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PROJECT	Previous Budget US\$	Revision	New Budget US\$
Food cost	13,386,173	-	13,386,173
External transport	832,183	-	832,183
LTSH	2,247,509	-	2,247,509
ODOC	2,166,993	-	2,166,993
DSC	2,970,733	-	2,970,733
ISC (7%)	1,512,251	-	1,512,251
Total WFP cost (US\$)	23,115,843	-	23,115,843

TYPE OF REVISION

☐ Resource reallocation ☒ Extension/Reduction in time ☐ Adjustment of Fiscal Year Planning ☐ Other

NATURE OF ADJUSTMENT:

1. A budget revision (BR) is requested to extend Georgia PRRO 107870 in time to enable the Country Office (CO) properly finalize local capacity building activities and, thus, to ensure smooth hand over of WFP-supported activities to the Government and other local stakeholders. An extension in time of an additional six month is proposed, bringing the end-date of the operation to 31 December 2011.
2. No revisions in costs of the operation are envisaged.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE ADJUSTMENT:

Background of the current operation and objectives of activities

3. WFP launched its two-year PRRO in Georgia in July 2009, with the main objective to ensure a smooth transition from emergency relief to livelihood creation and restoration and, thus, to promote sustainable food security among IDPs and other vulnerable population groups in the country.
4. The relief component of the operation targeted internally displaced persons (IDPs), newly resettled population and other vulnerable, food-insecure groups. This component aimed to maintain adequate food consumption among the targeted beneficiaries.
5. WFP's recovery assistance aimed to improve local food production through the creation and rehabilitation of agricultural assets. The target group included resettled IDPs and poor households in areas adjacent to the conflict zone. The tools employed were food for work (FFW) and cash for work (CFW), tailored to the needs of communities, following consultation with them.
6. Through the tuberculosis (TB) component, WFP targeted outpatients receiving treatment under directly observed treatment (DOTS). Beneficiaries were provided with food as an incentive to complete their courses of treatment.
7. Since the onset of the operation WFP provided assistance to over 140,000 beneficiaries with 8,700 tons of food and US\$ 1.2 million cash, through relief and recovery interventions – food- and cash-based activities.
8. However, due to a critical shortage of funding, volume of food assistance to the most vulnerable war-affected people has considerably decreased, and discontinued in June 2010, and the cash-for-assets (CFA) projects ended in September. A multilateral allocation has enabled a small winterization programme for about 5,000 of the most vulnerable IDPs from November 2010 to May 2011.
9. Accordingly, since April 2010 the country office embarked upon a downsizing exercise to reduce programme activities and staff numbers in keeping with the funding situation. By the end of August 2010, all field offices (the two sub-offices in Poti and Gori, and the field office in Abkhazia), as well as two warehouses, were closed. A total of 41 staff members were separated by the end of April 2011.
10. A small office is kept to finalize activities geared towards developing and strengthening of local capacities among the government counterparts and beneficiary communities as part of the hand over and phase out strategy of WFP-supported assistance programmes from the country.

Reasons for extension-in-time and outline of activities planned for the extension period

11. Extension in time is required to implement a number of capacity building activities that will help to ensure smooth hand over of WFP-supported projects to the Government and other local stakeholders and phase out from the country by the end of extension period. These activities are as follows:

Establishment of Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS)

12. WFP will support the Government to establish a Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) within the Ministry of Refugees in order to strengthen the Government's response capacity and decision-making role in managing and prioritizing assistance programmes/projects for rebuilding livelihoods among IDPs in Georgia. WFP will provide the ministry with required IT equipment and ensure comprehensive training of the staff;
13. The FSMS will enable the Ministry to regularly monitor the food security situation among IDPs and further use the valuable information from the survey findings for decision making – how to best prioritize Government resources and donor support;
14. The FSMS will be implemented through full collaboration and participation of the Government of Georgia. The Ministry of Refugees (MRA) is expected to take the leadership of the Food Security Monitoring System. The State Department of Statistics may also be involved in the data collection and analysis process;

On job training for MRA staff

15. This activity envisages training of MRA staff on the entire cycle of project identification, implementation, as well as the evaluation of impact of supported activities over the livelihoods of the targeted beneficiary groups.
16. In partnership with the local NGO, WFP will support a number of innovative projects aimed at rehabilitation of livelihoods of the targeted IDPs in selected areas. Staff assigned by MRA will actively participate in all stages of project implementation/assessment.
17. Proposed activity will strengthen the capacity of counterpart staff in terms of identifying proper activities that address the needs of the targeted communities based on the findings/conclusions of the assessment conducted. Thus Ministry will assume its major role to provide effective and efficient assistance to IDPs as well as to improve coordination of donor support.

Capacity building of IDP communities

18. Through this activity WFP will aim to strengthen the capacity of communities themselves. Supported will be IDP farmers living in newly built IDP settlements in Shida Kartli region, where limited land availability and scarcity of other resources required for agricultural activities makes difficult for the resettled population to readjust their lives to the new environment, and makes them dependent on external aid.
19. This activity will focus on empowering IDPs to improve their food production and security and become self-sustainable through improved skills and knowledge in marketing and agriculture skills, and increased access to modern agricultural techniques and alternative types of farming.
20. IDPs will learn to diversify their income sources, and ensure better marketing for their production. This will require intensive trainings in agricultural vocational skills, modern farming technologies and marketing in the targeted settlements. Selected communities will be introduced to new varieties of fruits, vegetables and livestock breeds as well as the modern marketing techniques.

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