

BUDGET INCREASE TO CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION 200315

Assistance to populations affected by armed conflicts in the Central African Republic and the sub-region – Budget Revision No. 3

Start date: 1 January 2012

End date: 31 December 2013

	Cost (United States dollars)		Revised budget
	Current budget	Increase	
Food cost	14,215,303	3,184,292	17,399,595
External transport	2,400,120	290,765	2,690,885
LTSH	15,050,971	1,361,776	16,412,747
ODOC	1,193,759	30,638	1,224,397
DSC	6,600,467	794,989	7,395,456
ISC (7.0 percent)	2,762,244	396,372	3,158,616
Total cost to WFP	42,222,864	6,058,832	48,281,696

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision to Central African Republic protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200315 addresses increased food needs following the political crisis of March 2013, scaling up food assistance to an additional 118,500 vulnerable people from September to December 2013. This includes the introduction of a blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSF) for 66,000 children aged 6-35 months to prevent acute malnutrition, general food distribution for 2,500 South-Sudanese refugees and for 50,000 severely food insecure people. Due to previous security constraints which hindered delivery to targeted areas, other PRRO activities such as targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) and food assistance for assets (FFA) do not require additional resources.
2. Specifically, the budget revision requires:
 - an increase of US\$2.5 million for external transport; landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH); other direct operational costs (ODOC) and direct support costs (DSC);
 - additional indirect support costs (ISC) of US\$0.4 million;
 - an additional 3,830 metric tons (mt) of food commodities valued at US\$3.2 million.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

3. PRRO 200315 supports 398,000 beneficiaries from January 2012 through December 2013. The PRRO aims to (i) reduce acute malnutrition; (ii) improve food consumption for internally displaced people (IDPs), vulnerable households, returnees and refugees in conflict-affected areas and camps (Strategic Objective 1); (iii) increase communities' access to assets in fragile, transition situations, and (iv) encourage the return to school of children affected by the crisis (Strategic Objective 3). The PRRO covers accessible conflict areas mainly in the northern, central and eastern parts of the country¹.
4. Country programme 200331 (2012-2016) supports 315,000 beneficiaries in the southern and western parts of the country, which have been historically more stable and suited for longer-term development assistance. The Country Programme includes school feeding and nutrition components.
5. Immediate response emergency operation 200565 (IR EMOP) responded to the additional needs of vulnerable people affected by the coup d'état of March 2013. From June to August 2013, the operation targeted 20,000 beneficiaries in Bangui, Ombella-Mpoko, and Kemo, and the South-Sudanese refugee population in Vakaga, areas not previously covered by the PRRO.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

6. Following the Seleka coalition's first offensive against the Government in December 2012, a coup d'état in March 2013 ended President François Bozizé's Presidency. African leaders proposed the formation of an inclusive transitional council which elected Seleka leader Michel Djotodia as interim President in April 2013.
7. According to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), there are 206,000 IDPs in the Central African Republic² in addition to 55,000 persons who fled the country after the December 2012 events to seek refuge in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad, Cameroon and the Republic of Congo.
8. The Central African Republic is a least-developed, low-income food deficit country, with a population of 4.4 million. Prior to the current emergency, living conditions were already poor due to repeated political and economic crises. Basic social services are either non-existent or weak. Schools are closed and teachers are absent, leaving 656,000 children with no access to education. Around 86,000 children under five are at risk of severe or moderate malnutrition.
9. The Central African Republic is also affected by conflicts in neighbouring countries, and is currently hosting 16,500 refugees, the majority of whom are from South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports that 2,500 refugees from South Sudan have recently crossed into Vakaga prefecture in the northeast of the country.³ The refugees have limited resources and will rely on international assistance to meet their basic needs. UNHCR has asked WFP to assist these refugees.
10. WFP conducted an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) in May-June 2013⁴ in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United

¹ Details are provided in Annex 3.

² OCHA 2013, Central African Republic, Situation Report No. 15 (as of 9 May 2013):

http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/OCHA_Situation_Report_CAR_10_May_2013.pdf

³ UNHCR estimates of June 2013.

⁴ The assessment was challenged by difficulties of access and had to put major weight on qualitative information.

Nations Childrens' Fund (UNICEF) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The EFSA noted that the escalation of the conflict had caused population displacements and that in addition, due to the prolonged security crisis, most already existing IDPs were unable to return to their villages.

11. The EFSA confirmed that the overlaying of multiple shocks (displacement due to insecurity, unstable food availability) and their consequences (low consumption, reduced food sources, risk of malnutrition) have increased vulnerability particularly in the centre, centre-north, and southwest of the country. Households have lost their food reserves, farming tools, seeds, livestock and revenue from agricultural production. Most IDPs are farmers and pastoralists who have been forced to relinquish their fields. The marketing of the annual cotton crop, a lifeline for the northern part of the country, has yet to start, depriving farmers of an important income source. Livestock has been confiscated and veterinary medicines and supplies destroyed when cold chain storage facilities were looted. Most forms of livelihoods for the civilian agricultural population have been destroyed, and their resilience greatly reduced.
12. Disruptions in trade and marketing activities have led to sharp food price increases. For example, the price of cassava increased by 34 percent in July 2013, which is twice the usual price increase during the lean season. Market activity is gradually resuming, though food availability remains low and food prices high. Households spend a significant amount of their income on food and their consumption levels have considerably declined after the crisis, with the most vulnerable people having access to only one meal a day. In addition, meals are less diverse and low in proteins, fats and vitamins.
13. The EFSA found an additional 50,000 people living in areas of heightened food insecurity to be severely vulnerable. They require food assistance to prevent further deterioration. Conditional transfers through FFA activities remain the main thrust of the PRRO and the needs of additional vulnerable groups will be covered through these activities.
14. According to the July 2012 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey, national global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates are 7.8 percent, with some regions exceeding the 10 percent "serious" threshold. Health and nutrition services have declined, worsening the nutritional status of already vulnerable groups, including women and children. Nationally, the nutrition cluster estimates 19,000 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 67,000 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children aged 6-59 months in 2013.
15. The EFSA mission also concluded that the lean season will severely impact the population and increase the nutritional risk. The number of acutely malnourished children may increase as vulnerable communities face food insecurity and degradation of livelihoods in the coming months, and populations will continue to rely on negative coping strategies.
16. WFP is already contributing to the activities of the nutrition cluster by targeting 46,000 malnourished children under its TSF. But given that food security is deteriorating in five districts where GAM rates are high, and national response capacity has weakened, WFP is introducing BSF for 66,000 children age 6-35 months in these areas.

Purpose of Budget Increase

17. The budget revision will allow WFP to respond to increasing food and nutrition needs of affected populations. Geographical coverage will expand to address additional needs resulting from the latest crisis. The budget revision will absorb 20,000 IR EMOP beneficiaries under the general food distribution and food for asset activities until the end of the PRRO in December 2013.
18. To avoid overlap between CP and PRRO activities, WFP will expand the geographical targeting of its current PRRO to assist TSF and BSF beneficiaries originally covered by the CP. Consequently, these activities will be temporarily discontinued under the CP, which will be revised accordingly. The PRRO will cover all areas with functioning health centres and where security does not pose a major threat.

19. The proposed budget revision will target 118,500 additional conflict-affected and severely food-insecure people through the following activities:
20. *General Food Distribution (GFD) for refugees:* A standard GFD ration will be provided to 2,500 South-Sudanese refugees who recently arrived in the Vakaga region. WFP will conduct a Joint Assessment Mission with UNHCR to identify cooperating partners, determine their needs and assess the possibility of implementing cash and voucher transfers at a later stage, in a context where physical access is a constraint during the rainy season.
21. Under this budget revision food assistance for 6,000 refugees will be continued. These refugees are currently located in Batalimo, in the southwest of the Central African Republic. The planned repatriation of these refugees in mid-2013 did not take place due to the temporary evacuation of UNHCR staff. Therefore, UNHCR has requested WFP to continue providing food assistance to these 6,000 refugees up to the end of December 2013.
22. *GFD for severely food insecure groups:* These activities will continue to prevent a possible food and nutritional crisis during the last quarter of 2013. The prolonged insecurity and loss of assets and livelihoods have exhausted coping mechanisms. WFP will provide food assistance to vulnerable households with limited access to food in the following areas of heightened food insecurity and vulnerability identified by the EFSA: Basse-Kotto, Lobaye, Mambéré-Kadehi, Ouham and Sangha Mbaere.
23. GFD will be provided to the aforementioned households until December 2013 as they will continue to face food gaps after the poor harvest in October. Findings of missions and surveys, including the FAO post-harvest assessment⁵, a WFP market analysis⁶ and an in-depth assessment by WFP, FAO and NGO partners planned for the last quarter of 2013, will help refine future operational modalities, including targeting criteria to identify the most vulnerable groups, priority geographic areas, and the optimal period for food distributions. Macro-level targeting criteria, such as the deterioration in GAM rates from 2011 to 2012, and micro-level socio-economic household profiling criteria will also be defined based on the results of these various assessments in coordination with the food security cluster. In agreement with the food security cluster, WFP aims to target 50,000 additional severely food-insecure people through GFD for four months.
24. *Targeted supplementary feeding:* Given indications of the deterioration in the nutrition situation, children aged 6-59 months with MAM, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) will continue receiving assistance. The existing ration of Plumpy'sup for those children will be maintained. However, many areas with high GAM prevalence remain inaccessible due to insecurity; several government health centres are closed or operating with reduced staff. Programmes will continue in WFP-supported health centres that are functional and accessible. All efforts will be made to reach the planned beneficiary caseload, but assistance will be limited by implementation capacity and access constraints. TSF for PLW will continue in functional health centres. As a result of previous security constraints in delivering to targeted areas, TSF activities are fully resourced. Plans are fully aligned with the nutrition cluster.
25. *Blanket supplementary feeding (children aged 6-35 months):* Given the limited capacity of health centres to provide treatment for SAM and MAM, WFP will introduce a BSF programme targeting 66,000 children⁷ aged 6-35 months⁸ as recent surveys⁹ indicate that GAM rates are highest (over 10 percent) among children of this age group.¹⁰ BSF will be implemented in five provinces (Lobaye,

⁵ The FAO post-harvest assessment is planned for September 2013, subject to security.

⁶ WFP Market Analysis is planned for September 2013, subject to security.

⁷ The figure 66,000 represents the total number of children aged 6-35 months in the targeted area.

⁸ In areas with high levels of food insecurity and where programmes to treat acute malnutrition are weak or have low coverage, blanket feeding will be expanded to reach all children age 6-35 months.

⁹ 2010 MICS and confirmed by the 2012 SMART survey.

¹⁰ République Centrafricaine, Ministère de la Santé Publique, de la Population et de la Lutte Contre le SIDA, Ministère du Plan et de l'Economie, UNICEF, PAM, Enquête Nationale sur la Situation Nutritionnelle et la Mortalité en République Centrafricaine: Enquête basée sur la méthodologie SMART (Collecte des données: du 30 mai au 15 juillet 2012), rapport final.

Mambere-Kadei, Nana-Gribizi, Ouaka, and Sangha-Mbaere) where food insecurity is the most critical, GAM rates are high, and capacity for treatment is low. All children aged 6-35 months in the five provinces will receive an individual ration of Plumpy'doz (47g/day) irrespective of their nutrition status, for a period of four months. Children will be systematically screened using mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) at distribution sites, and those identified with MAM or SAM will be referred to health centres for treatment. WFP activities will be conducted in close coordination with the nutrition cluster and where possible, TSF and BSF will be implemented in the same areas to ensure the continuum of treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition. Because BSF is intended as a bridge until health centres are rebuilt and treatment programmes resume, it will be discontinued after the lean season.

26. Sixty percent of the PRRO is based on conditional transfers. Following the peak of the crisis, WFP will re-open its sub-offices in Bouar and Paoua in the west of the country where the majority of WFP's FFA activities are located. FFA will continue targeting food insecure and vulnerable households with income transfer to rebuild farming livelihoods.
27. Monitoring remains critical to reduce the risk of security incidents or food diversions. WFP monitoring staff will go on-site whenever security conditions permit. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) will enable monitors to reach locations served only by unsafe roads or where overnight stays are not allowed for security reasons. In line with field level agreements, NGO cooperating partners will perform regular monitoring when distributions occur. WFP sub-offices in Bouar and Paoua are operational. By November, Bambari and Kaga-Bandoro sub-offices are expected to be operational, should the security situation permit.
28. NGOs may be used for independent third-party monitoring in areas that remain inaccessible to WFP staff. Capacity of national partners is generally weak and while WFP could partner with international NGOs trained to conduct independent assessments. This necessitates both close follow-up by dedicated WFP staff and incurs significant costs. WFP will strengthen its monitoring and evaluation (M&E) capacity by recruiting a consultant M&E specialist to assist with training and reinforcement of monitoring activities.
29. The PRRO will not introduce cash or vouchers as a transfer modality because preliminary studies could not be conducted before the launching of the present budget revision. However, a market assessment will be conducted in the last quarter of 2013 to inform activities in 2014.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE			
Activity	Beneficiaries		
	Current	Increase	Revised
GFD for Sudanese refugees	14,000	2,500	16,500
GFD for IDPs	38,000	0	38,000
GFD for severely food insecure groups	80,538	50,000	130,538
TSF-Children 6-59 months ¹¹	46,258	0	46,258
TSF-PLW	14,400	0	14,400
TSF-Caregivers' ration	5,400	0	5,400
BSF-Children 6-35 months	0	66,000	66,000
Food-by-Prescription (HIV-Bangui)	2,400	0	2,400
Emergency school feeding	108,468	0	108,468
Food for assets	88,918	0	88,918
Total	398,382	118,500	516,882

¹¹ Additional beneficiaries will be served by reorienting the original caseload of 46,258 with no increases to the caseload.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

30. Rations for nutrition activities have been selected to ensure the easiest implementation modality due to limited capacity at health centres and in case there is need to pre-position stocks in inaccessible areas.

Commodities	Refugees	TFD	BSF (6-35 m)	TSF (6-59 m)	TSF (PLW)
	Unchanged	Unchanged	New	Unchanged	Unchanged
Cereals	400	400			
Pulses	60	60			
Vegetable Oil	25	20			25
Iodized Salt	5	5			
Supercereal (CSB+) with sugar	50				220
Plumpy'doz			47		
Plumpy'sup				92	
TOTAL	540	485	47	92	245
Total kcal/day	2,052	1,818	260	500	1,100
% kcal from protein	57	58	9.6	10	15.5
% kcal from fat	43	42	58.3	59.2	25.7
Number of feeding days per year or per month (as applicable)	120	Max. 120 days	120	60	270

Activity	Food requirements (mt)		
	Current	Increase	Revised
GFD for Refugees	5,443	548	5,991
GFD for IDPs	2,893	0	2,893
GFD for severely food insecure groups	2,669	2 910	5,579
TSF-Children 6-59 months	237	0	237
TSF-PLW	1,124	0	1,124
Caregivers' ration	61	0	61
BSF-Children 6-35 months	0	372	372
FBP (HIV -Bangui)	119	0	119
Emergency School Feeding	4,089	0	4,089
Food for Assets	8,298	0	8,298
Total	24,933	3,830	28,763

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

31. *Contextual risks* include an aggravation of armed conflict, lack of order or rule of law, socio-political unrest and abuses against the civilian population. Mitigation measures include continued advocacy by the United Nations for basic human rights, humanitarian access, and stability and security. An emergency preparedness and business continuity plan has been integrated into the operational response plan. UNHAS, which is managed by WFP, reaches 27 locations across the country.

32. *Institutional risks* include security risks for staff when trying to reach those in need; parties in the transitional Government have agreed to facilitate humanitarian access. Reputational risks include food diversion, endangerment of beneficiaries after receiving commodities, or pipeline breaks due to long lead times and funding shortfalls. Direct monitoring of distributions by WFP staff or cooperating partners, and sensitization of staff and partners on codes of conduct and “Do No Harm” principles will help mitigate these reputational risks.

33. *Programmatic risks* include the lack of humanitarian space, looting of WFP assets, disruption of supply chain corridors, lack of partner capacity and reduction in WFP’s capacity to monitor and coordinate the operation. These risks will be alleviated through continued advocacy for humanitarian access; reinforced security of WFP premises in conjunction with neutral forces such as the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)’s Mission for the Consolidation of Peace in the Central African Republic (MICOPAX); mapping of partners’ capacities and increasing capacity-building for local NGOs; and the use of NGOs for monitoring of distributions where access of WFP staff remains limited.

Approved by:

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Date

BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN			
Food¹²	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	2,805,60	1,444,324	
Pulses	420,80	206,613	
Oil and fats	145,40	133,482	
Mixed and blended food	422,90	1,397,205	
Others	35,10	2,668	
Total food	3,829,80	3,184,292	
Cash transfers		0	
Voucher transfers		0	
Total food, cash and voucher transfers			3,184,292
External transport			290,765
Landside transport, storage and handling			1,361,776
Other direct operational costs			30,638
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			794,989
Total WFP direct costs			5,662,460
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ¹³			396,372
TOTAL WFP COSTS			6,058,832

¹² This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

¹³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	48,945
International general service staff	0
Local staff - national officers	0
Local staff - general service	0
Local staff - temporary assistance	14,475
Local staff - overtime	0
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	195,048
International consultants	106,294
Local consultants	7,372
United Nations volunteers	0
Commercial consultancy services	0
Staff duty travel	36,180
Subtotal	408,314
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	0
Utilities	0
Office supplies and other consumables	0
Communications services	6,750
Equipment repair and maintenance	0
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	0
Office set-up and repairs	0
United Nations organization services	0
Subtotal	6,750
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	0
Communications equipment	292,875
Local security costs	87,050
Subtotal	379,925
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	794,989

ANNEX II – Revised Logical Framework

Results	Performance Indicators	Risks and assumptions
<p>OUTCOME 1 Reduced or stabilized moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children under 5</p>	<p>Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children 6-35 months (weight-for-height as %)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: Overall <15% for the targeted beneficiaries by end of 2013. <p>Prevalence of low MUAC among 6-35 month</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: Overall <15% for the targeted beneficiaries by end of 2013. <p>Supplementary Feeding (TSF) performance rates: Recovery rate, Mortality rate, Default rate, Non-response rate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: Recovery rate >75%, Death rate <3%, Defaulter rate <15%, Non-response rate <5% by end 2013. 	<p>Security hampering distributions; Escalation of conflict;</p> <p>Stalling of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) exercise in the north of the country could prevent implementation of activities in a large of part of the project area.</p> <p>Lack of complementary activities by partners/Government</p> <p>Epidemics/diseases</p> <p>Health and sanitation not adequately addressed</p> <p>Adequate funding to avoid pipeline breaks</p>
<p>OUTCOME 2 Improved food consumption over assistance period for beneficiaries of GFD and TFD in the conflict affected areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score, Target: 90% of households have at least borderline food consumption score 	
<p>OUTPUT 1.1 and 2.1 Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted IDPs and refugees in conflict-affected areas and (1.2) to moderately malnourished children under five and PLW under secure conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned figures ➤ Quantity of fortified foods (oil), complementary foods (CSB+) and special nutritional products (RUSF-Plumpy'sup and Plumpy'doz) distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution ➤ Quantity of fortified foods (oil), 	

Results	Performance Indicators	Risks and assumptions
	<p>complementary foods (CSB+) and special nutritional products (RUSF) distributed, by type, as % of actual distribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of security incidents recorded in WFP operational areas ➤ number of health centres assisted by WFP under targeted supplementary feeding programme 	
<p>OUTCOME 3 Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households among households</p>	<p>Household food consumption target: 80% of households have acceptable food consumption score</p>	<p>Increased insecurity prevents IDPs from returning to their village and communities and thus from carrying out their activities. This could also lead to a deterioration in the nutritional status of mothers and children</p> <p>Lack of complementary inputs, technical assistance, lack of community interest,</p>
<p>OUTCOME 4 Targeted communities have increased access to assets in fragile, transition situations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community asset score (baseline and target TBC) 	<p>Low partner capacity to identify and carry out income generating and productive asset activities</p>
<p>OUTPUT 3.1 and 4.1 (related to outcomes 3 and 4) Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted men, women , boys and girls under secure conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned figures ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution 	
<p>Output 4.2: Developed, built or restored livelihood assets by targeted communities and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of community assets created or restored by targeted communities and individuals, by type and unit of measure 	<p>Improved security conditions are conducive for returnees to settle</p>

Results	Performance Indicators	Risks and assumptions
individuals	targets under discussion with partners)	
OUTCOME 5 Enrolment of girls and boys, including IDPs and refugees, in assisted schools stabilized at pre-crisis levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Retention rate of boys and girls in WFP assisted schools ➤ Enrolment: average annual rate of change in number of girls and boys enrolled in WFP assisted schools 	<p>Increased insecurity prevents the setting up of schools in conflict-affected areas</p> <p>Availability of complementary inputs from the Government and other partners</p> <p>Lack of community involvement in PTA, no complementary inputs from other partners</p>
OUTPUT 5.1. Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted IDPs and refugees school children in conflict-affected areas under secure conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution ➤ Number of girls and boys who receive a food ration in WFP-assisted schools as a % of planned ➤ Number of schools assisted by WFP 	<p>Limited government support to communities(provision of qualified teachers)</p>
Outcome 6: Improved nutritional recovery of ART and/or TB treatment clients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nutritional recovery rate¹⁴of ART and TB clients 	<p>All other inputs from the Government/CNLS are available (ARV, staffing, and counseling)</p>
OUTPUT 6.1 Food and non-food items, distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to ART and/or TB treatment clients under secure conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution 	

¹⁴ A consultant is being recruited to conduct a baseline study in the context of the pilot project

ANNEX III – CP and PRRO Geographic Coverage

ACTIVITIES	CP 200331	PRRO 200315			Observations
		Original + BR1	BR2	BR3	
GFD for Refugees		Haut Mbomou (Zémio), Lobaye (Batalimo), Ouaka (Bambari)		Vakaga	
GFD for IDPs		Haute kotto, Mbomou, Ouham, Ouham Pende, Haut Mbomou, Vakaga			
GFD for severely food insecure households			Nana Gribizi, Kemo, Ouaka, Ouham, Bamingui- Bangoran, Haute kotto, Mbomou, Haut-Mbomou, Basse Kotto (Alindao), Ombella- Mpoko (Damara)	Lobaye, Mambéré Kadei, Sangha Mbaere, Basse-Kotto, Ouham	
TSF-Children 6-59 months	Lobaye, Mambéré -Kadei, Kémo, Ombélla-M'poko	Ouham, Ouham Pende, Mbomou, Haut Mbomou, Bamingui Bangora	Ouaka, Kémo, Nana -Gribizi	Lobaye, Mambéré Kadei, Kémo, Ombélla- M'poko	To avoid overlap between CP and PRRO activities, WFP will have to expand the geographical targeting of its current PRRO to absorb TSFP and BSFP beneficiaries covered under the CP
TSF - Caregivers' ration	Lobaye, Mambéré-Kadéi, Nana-Mambéré, Sangha-Mbaéré, Ouaka, Basse-Kotto.	Ouham, Ouham Pende, Mbomou, Haut Mbomou, Bamingui Bangora		Lobaye, Mambéré-Kadéi, Nana-Mambéré, Sangha-Mbaéré, Ouaka Basse-Kotto	
BSF-Children 6-35 months	Kémo, Ombella M'Poko, Lobaye, Mambéré Kadei, Bangui			Nana-Gribizi, Ouaka, Sangha-Mbaere, Mambere-Kadei, Lobaye	
Food By Prescription (HIV)		Bangui			
School Feeding	Ouaka, Basse Kotto, Lobaye, Nana Mambéré	Ouham- Pende, Ouham, Haute Kotto, Nana Gribizi, Bamingui Bangora, Mbomou, Haut Mbomou	Kemo, Nana-Gribizi		
Food for Assets		Ouham Pendé, Nana Mambéré, Nana Gribizi, Ouaka, Ouham, Bamingui Bangora, Haute Kotto			