

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation – The Republic of the Congo 200147

Assistance to Congolese Refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the Likouala Province of the Republic of the Congo

THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO PRRO 200147	
Number of beneficiaries	115,100
Duration of project	22 months (March 2011 – December 2012)
WFP food tonnage	25,698 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
WFP food cost	11,016,892
WFP cash/voucher cost	0
Total cost to WFP	33,827,940

Executive Summary

Tribal fighting in the Equateur province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) led thousands of refugees to seek asylum in five districts of the Likouala province of the Republic of the Congo (“the Congo”) from late-October 2009. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Government estimate the number of refugees at 115,100.

At the request of the Government of the Republic of the Congo, WFP launched its emergency operations in November 2009 to provide food assistance. The emergency operation “Food Assistance to Congolese Displaced in Likouala Province” (200095) was extended until February 2011 to enable a transition to this protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO).

Since fighting stopped and a tripartite agreement was signed in June 2010 between UNHCR and the governments of the Congo and the DRC, opportunities for a gradual and voluntary repatriation have been explored. According to UNHCR, 80 percent of the refugees have expressed the desire to return to their home country if the security situation improves.

Likouala province is the poorest and currently the most food-insecure region of the Congo. With 129,000 residents living in the affected districts of Likouala province, the refugee influx has increased the population by 89 percent.

A UNHCR/WFP/Government joint assessment mission (JAM) undertaken in October 2010 showed that interruption of trade between Equateur and Likouala provinces affected refugees’ and host communities’ food security. The JAM reports 75 percent of Likouala refugee

households being food-insecure, which is indicated by their inadequate food consumption. Access to land for refugees remains limited as arable land is scarce. Coping mechanisms depend mainly on seasonal fishing, casual labour and petty trade. The refugees' agricultural production and purchasing capacity were insufficient to meet their food consumption needs but food aid and social support from the host population helped to ensure a relatively stable nutritional situation in 2010. However, between an April 2010 emergency food security assessment and the October 2010 JAM, acute malnutrition among children from 6-59 months increased slightly from 4 to 5 percent. The JAM recommended the continuation of food aid to refugees to maintain their food intake and limit the use of negative coping strategies.

The objective of this PRRO is to protect the nutritional and food security status of DRC refugees, particularly women and children, through food assistance. General food distributions will be provided to refugees staying in Likouala province and to those repatriating to the DRC, using a partial ration that will complement households' own food sources.

This operation will address WFP Strategic Objective 1 ("save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies") and Millennium Development Goal 1 ("eradicate extreme poverty and hunger"). The success of assistance to refugees will depend on continued progress in resolving the protracted conflict in DRC and ensuring humanitarian presence and assistance in the Equateur province to encourage returns. There are potential risks of new influxes of refugees in the future, given the presidential and parliamentary elections planned for DRC in late-2011.

SITUATION ANALYSIS AND SCENARIO

Overall context

1. The Republic of the Congo ("the Congo") is classified as a low-income food-deficit country by the Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations (FAO) and a lower-middle income country by the World Bank. It ranked 126th out of 169 countries on the 2010 United Nations Development Programme Human Development Index, placing the Congo at the bottom of the group of countries with 'medium' human development. The gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in 2009 was US\$2,601,¹ which is relatively high compared to that of neighbouring countries. However, approximately 54 percent of the population are below the income poverty line of US\$1 per capita per day.² The economy, although mainly dependent on the petroleum industry, also relies on subsistence agriculture, fishing and handicrafts. In 2008, the oil sector accounted for 65 percent of the GDP, 85 percent of government revenue, and 92 percent of export revenue.³ Only 2 percent of the country's 10 million hectares of arable land are currently exploited⁴ and consequently 70 percent of the population's food consumption needs are imported. This makes the country highly dependent on the international market and vulnerable to price fluctuations.⁵

¹ World Bank - http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators?cid=GPD_WDI

² Human Development Report 2010

³ http://www.africa.com/congo_brazzaville

⁴ World Food Programme: <http://www.wfp.org/countries/congo-republic>

⁵ World Food Programme - <http://www.wfp.org/countries/congo-republic>

2. The population is very young, with 42 percent of the 3.9 million inhabitants under 15. The population is predominantly urban, with 60 percent living in the two main cities, Brazzaville and Pointe Noire. Over half of the urban population live in slums. Life expectancy at birth is 54 years. Some 72 percent of women and 91 percent of men are literate, and the national gross primary school enrolment rates are 55 percent for girls and 62 percent for boys.⁶
3. The Congo is still recovering from the effects of the 1997-2003 civil war which affected agricultural production and market access. It has also been a host nation for refugees fleeing armed conflict in neighbouring Rwanda, Angola and Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).
4. In October 2009, ethnic conflicts combined with disputes concerning over-fishing and farming rights caused residents of the Equateur province in DRC to flee and cross the river into the Congo. The wave of refugees continued through November 2009 as the national army and the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)⁷ launched an unsuccessful offensive to halt the ethnic conflict. In April 2010, a new wave of refugees crossed into the Congo as armed elements attacked the town of Mbandaka in the Equateur province.⁸
5. According to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Government of the Republic of the Congo, 115,000 refugees have settled on the right bank of Ubangui river between the towns of Bétou and Loukolela (near Liranga - see map in Annex IV). With 129,000 residents in the affected districts of Likouala province, the refugee influx has increased the population by 89 percent. The army of the Congo has provided safety for the refugee population and humanitarian personnel. Occasional incursions in the camps from DRC stopped after the arrest of the rebel leader. Security on the Ubangui and Congo rivers has improved since April 2010, but is still fragile. UNHCR continues to ensure protection of the refugees while reinforcing government capacities and coordinating food and non-food assistance. UNHCR also leads consultations to facilitate the refugees' voluntary repatriation to DRC.
6. The refugees are hosted in five of the seven districts that constitute Likouala province.⁹ In Bétou and Liranga districts, the refugees outnumber the local population (see figure 1). This demographic increase, notably along the bank of the Ubangui river, is a source of tension and conflict between the refugee and host populations as it puts pressure on natural resources which are central to the host households' livelihoods.

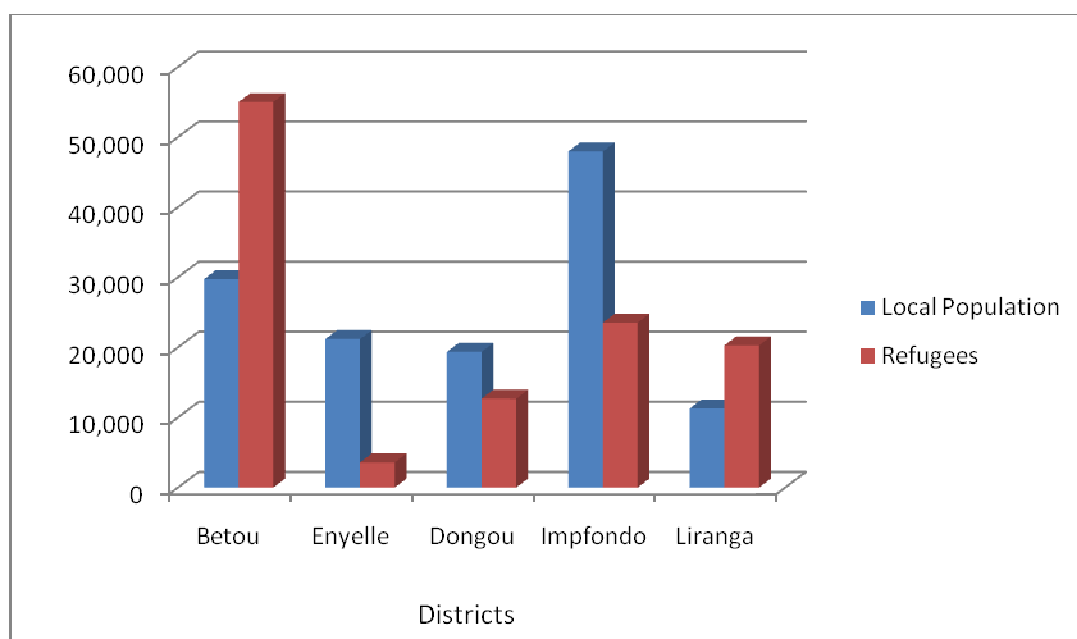
⁶ Population Reference Bureau, http://www.prb.org/Datafinder/Geography/Summary.aspx?region=58®ion_type=2

⁷ MONUC is now the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO).

⁸ OCHA: Humanitarian Situation in Equator Province, Snapshot report, October 2010.

⁹ There is only one refugee camp. Some refugees live in sites along the river while others are live among host communities.

Figure 1: Population numbers by origin and district in Likouala province¹⁰



Food security and nutrition situation

7. The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) has classified the hunger situation in the Congo as ‘serious’ based on its 2010 Global Hunger Index, which combines the share of the population with insufficient access to food, the prevalence of children under 5 who are underweight, and the mortality rate of children under-5.¹¹
8. Likouala province is a food-deficit area with poor links to markets. The local population is mostly dependent on subsistence farming (cassava and plantains) and fishing. The dry season lasts from January to May, with short rain showers during the months of March and April. The rainy season is between June and December with a short dry season between July and August. Food availability varies with the season. Cassava plants require 12 to 14 months to mature while fishing on the Congo and Ubangui rivers is only possible during and just after the rainy season, linked to river water levels.
9. The WFP comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA) conducted in 2009 indicated that 5 percent of the population was food-insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity but no household was found to have “poor” food consumption. In Likouala province, although food consumption was acceptable for the majority of the population, the proportion of households in the poorest wealth quintile was the highest of all provinces (8 out of 10 households) and access to safe water and sanitation was among the lowest. Household production (mainly banana and cassava) covers, on average, 7-8 months of household food consumption requirements. The deficit is normally compensated for by trade with neighbouring villages in DRC, as local markets are almost non-existent. This cross-border trade stalled during the peak of the fighting and is slowly resuming with improving security conditions in DRC. Most economic activities in the conflict-affected area will take some time to recover.

¹⁰ UNFPA 2007 Population census; UNHCR Refugees verification exercise September 2010. The total population of Likouala province is 154,115 persons.

¹¹ International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) 2010 Global Hunger Index: The Challenge of Hunger: Focus on the Crisis of Child Undernutrition; <http://www.ifpri.org/publication/2010-global-hunger-index>.

10. Since their arrival in the Likouala province in October 2009, Congolese refugees have been reliant on food assistance, but also on limited cultivation, fishing, wild foods, sale of fuelwood, trade, and casual labour in order to meet their food and non-food needs. As in other refugee situations, more than half of households make some income from trade within the settlement sites. However, the demand for casual labour is seasonal and opportunities that are available to the refugees during the rainy season are declining in the dry season. Fishing opportunities also decrease as the river water levels drop during the dry season. Some refugees cross the river into DRC to work in their fields.
11. In April 2010, WFP conducted an emergency food security assessment (EFSA) in the Likouala province. Findings of the assessment indicated that the percentage of households in the host population with “poor” or “borderline” food consumption had increased from 5 percent in 2009¹² before the refugee influx to 23 percent after the arrival of refugees, while 43 percent of refugees were found to have “poor” or “borderline” food consumption. The majority of the refugees were only consuming cassava roots and cassava leaves with low nutritional value and employed a number of negative and unsustainable coping strategies to acquire complementary food. WFP’s emergency assistance had started in November 2009 and a continuation of WFP food aid to refugees was recommended by the EFSA to protect food consumption and nutritional status, and minimize negative coping strategies.
12. In October 2010, the UNHCR/WFP joint assessment mission (JAM) re-assessed refugee needs in Likouala province. At the time, while WFP had intended to provide a full GFD ration (ie 2100 kcal/person/day) the food assistance reaching refugees represented only 25 percent of requirements (see paragraph 26). The JAM showed that food security, taking into account the assistance provided, was stable but refugee households were resorting to unusual coping strategies to meet their residual food and non-food needs, some of them damaging for their livelihoods (e.g. prostitution and crossing a dangerous river to collect food from their fields). The number of households led by women has increased and represents 36 percent of all households; 80 percent of refugee beneficiaries are women and children.
13. The average area cultivated by refugees (about 0.25 ha on average) only increased by 5 percent between emergency food needs assessment (EFSA) and the JAM, largely because forest clearance is necessary to cultivate crops. Although the refugees have limited access to land, their own agricultural production was their third most important food source. WFP was not able to deliver and distribute as much food aid as was planned for 2010, especially in the first half of the year (see paragraphs 12 and 26). Between April and October 2010, refugee households acquired about half of their food from the market using cash from the typical income-generating activities in Likouala, many of which risk longer-term livelihoods or are unsustainable (see paragraph 10). However, the proportion of food that was purchased from the market declined by 11 percent over that period. Additional food sources in the second half of 2010 - including WFP food aid, family members and community support - largely offset the decreased food that refugees were able to obtain from the market.
14. There was a modest improvement in dietary diversity between April and October, with more frequent consumption of items such as meat, vegetable oil, sugar and fruits. This was attributed to: (i) WFP rations of basic staple foods (such as cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, blended food) allowed refugees to use their income to purchase complementary nutritious foods; and (ii) the timing of the JAM coincided with a seasonal period of greater economic activities. However, between April and October the proportion of households with limited food security increased

¹² WFP Comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA), 2010.

dramatically, from 14 to 44 percent, while the proportion of households with acceptable consumption decreased from 40 to 25 percent.

15. The October 2010 JAM found that wasting (measured by global acute malnutrition - GAM), among children living with host families had worsened slightly from 3.8 percent during the EFSA in April to 5.1 percent of children in host families, while 1.2 percent of refugee children suffered from severe acute malnutrition (SAM). While these acute malnutrition levels indicate a “poor” rather than a “serious” nutrition situation,¹³ the most vulnerable households are in a fragile state with an inadequate diet, and the risks of deterioration are aggravated by the poor water and sanitation conditions; the 2009 CFSVA showed that 76 percent of the population in Likouka province had no access to safe drinking water. The JAM indicated that refugees still need food assistance from WFP, otherwise acute malnutrition rates would be expected to increase further.
16. Considering: (i) the instability of the refugees’ own food and income sources, which are largely dependent on seasonal opportunities (which covered between 25-50 percent of consumption requirements in 2010 when WFP distributions were less than planned); (ii) the widespread use of negative coping strategies; (iii) the reliance on food aid and social support to fulfil food consumption requirements; and (iv) the social and practical difficulty to target different groups of refugees according to their capacity to meet their food needs, the JAM recommended a food ration covering 75 percent of refugees’ minimum daily kilocalorie requirements.

Scenarios

17. This protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) is based on the assumption that a number of refugees will return to their villages in DRC if the security situation continues to improve in the coming months, despite elections in the home country scheduled for November 2011. An increase in the humanitarian presence and assistance in the Equateur province is expected to encourage spontaneous returns and enable a voluntary repatriation exercise. UNHCR has already started consultations with the governments of DRC and the Congo to initiate a progressive repatriation exercise after June 2011, the onset of the agricultural season. UNHCR indicates that 80 percent of refugees have expressed a desire to return to their home country if the security situation improves sufficiently. This PRRO is based on the assumption that 20,000 refugees would return in 2011 and 30,000 in 2012.
18. A worst-case scenario would be the withdrawal of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) forces, leading to renewed fighting which would restrict humanitarian aid delivery and result in additional influxes of refugees into the Congo.

¹³ The severity of a nutrition situation based on wasting: <5% “acceptable”; 5-9% “poor”; 10-14% “serious” (WHO, 2000). The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)¹³ estimate that 11 percent of children under 5 nation-wide are underweight, 8 percent are acutely malnourished (wasted) and 30 percent are chronically malnourished (stunted).

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

Policies, Government's capacities and actions

19. The Government of the Republic of the Congo has made significant efforts to ensure order and security in the districts where refugees have settled. National and local administrations collaborate with UNHCR to register refugees and evaluate their needs, as well as those of the local population. The Government provided logistics (fuel and air transport) and medical assistance at the beginning of the crisis, and subsequently focused on security, administration and coordination.

Policies, capacities and other actors' actions

20. Coordination of humanitarian operations is ensured by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and the Resident Coordinator (RC), with UNHCR as the lead agency for coordination of the response, protection of the rights of the refugees and monitoring of the situation. UNHCR, WFP, the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF are engaged in needs assessments, nutrition surveys, distributions of food and non-food items, monitoring and reporting. WFP coordinates logistics interventions in consultation with UNHCR. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) supported the launch of the 2010 Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) and the submission of a request to the Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF).
21. Apart from UNHCR and WFP emergency assistance to refugees, other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are implementing programmes to improve the living conditions of both the local population and the refugees. This includes FAO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNICEF, WHO, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). FAO distributed tools, seeds, and fishing material. UNICEF and UNESCO launched an education development programme, also targeting indigenous communities. WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA deliver medical assistance, undertake vaccination campaigns (particularly following the polio virus epidemic which started in Pointe-Noire in October 2010) and implement interventions to provide safe drinking water and sanitation equipment. UNAIDS carried out surveys on HIV prevalence.
22. WFP will implement this operation in partnership with Caritas, the Assistance Agency for Repatriates and Refugees in Congo (AARREC), the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), International Partnership for Human Development (IPHD), *Médecins sans frontières-France* (Doctors without Borders - MSF) and *Médecins d'Afrique* (Doctors of Africa - MDA).

Coordination

23. The Ministry for Social Affairs, Humanitarian Action and Solidarity coordinates humanitarian operations in Brazzaville while at the provincial and district level, the *Prefecture* is responsible for coordination in Impfondo and Bétou areas. UNHCR leads regular coordination and technical meetings. WFP coordinates the food assistance sector with regular meetings with partners to plan distributions, monitoring and reporting activities. UNICEF coordinates nutrition activities, whereas WHO follows-up on the sanitary situation and vaccination campaigns.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

24. The main goal of the PRRO is to protect the nutritional and food security status of refugees from DRC, particularly women and children, through the provision of food assistance from March 2011 to December 2012. It is aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 1 (“Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies”) and Millennium Development Goal 1 (“Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger”). The specific objectives are to:
- maintain and improve refugees’ food consumption; and
 - support the repatriation of refugees to DRC.

WFP RESPONSE STRATEGY

Nature and efficiency of food assistance provided up to date

25. Following the influx of refugees in October 2009, WFP responded initially with an immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP 200093) “Displaced population from DRC in Likouala” for November-December 2009 to assist recently arrived Congolese refugees. Emergency operation (EMOP 200095) “Food assistance to Congolese Displaced in Likouala Province” continued food assistance to refugees from January 2010 to February 2011.
26. The implementation of the EMOP was impaired by the low level of in-country food stocks at the beginning of the operation, late arrival of in-kind pledges and insufficient funding. However, the opening of a road-river corridor (Douala-Bangui Bétou) covering three countries (Cameroon, Central African Republic and the Congo) helped solve the logistics constraints. WFP also established barges to transport food on the Ubangui and Congo rivers, and set up a fleet of trucks for road transport within the Likouala province. About 50 percent of the EMOP’s total food requirements were delivered by January 2011.
27. The improvement of the food aid pipeline in May 2010 resulted in regular food ration distributions during the rainy season from June to November, when fishing was more difficult due to strong currents and muddy water. The food consumption score improved slightly and nutritional situation remained relatively stable.
28. The logistics improvements created under the EMOP will benefit the current PRRO. The logistics facilities put in place by WFP allowed timely deliveries of other humanitarian goods and fuel, and will continue to facilitate access to sites and deliveries of humanitarian cargo for UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF and NGOs.

Strategy Outline

29. The PRRO will ensure access to food for refugees while they are under the protection of the Government of the Republic of the Congo and UNHCR. Although refugees were welcomed at first by host populations, who willingly shared their livelihood resources with them, competition over these limited resources - including land, fishing, hunting and labour - has increased over time and has created tensions. Trade disruption between the Equateur province and the Likouala province has also affected food availability and prices on local markets.
30. A monthly food ration covering 75 percent of average daily food requirements will be

distributed to refugees registered by UNHCR. Refugees repatriating to DRC will receive a two-week ration while in transit.

31. WFP food assistance to refugees will enable them to complement their current food sources and ensure a diversified diet. A cash-based transfer is not considered appropriate at this stage considering the low level of agricultural production locally and insufficient trade between provinces. If market links improve during the course of the PRRO, the viability of cash or vouchers transfers will be revisited.

Handover strategy

32. UNHCR is liaising with the governments of the Congo and the DRC to plan a safe, voluntary and effective repatriation of the refugees. Since fighting stopped and a tripartite agreement was signed in June 2010 between UNHCR and the governments of the Congo and the DRC, opportunities for a gradual and voluntary repatriation have been explored. According to UNHCR, 80 percent of the refugees have expressed the desire to return to their home country if the security situation improves. WFP assistance to DRC refugees will be gradually scaled down as the repatriation exercise makes progress. Support to refugees may not be terminated within the two-year period but is foreseen to be reduced in 2012 compared with 2011 (see table 1).

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

33. *General food distribution:* 115,100 registered refugees will be assisted through monthly GFD for the duration of their stay in the five districts of Likouala province. Support to residents in the same areas is expected to be provided by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), as well as through programmes targeting both local and refugee populations implemented by FAO, UNICEF and UNESCO.
34. *Support to repatriation:* If the security situation in the Equateur province in DRC improves, UNHCR will support the Government in facilitating refugees' voluntary return. An estimated 50,000 refugees could return to DRC in 2011 and 2012. WFP will provide a 2-week ration to those wishing to repatriate, considering that they will receive a complementary repatriation package in the areas of return.
35. The planned beneficiary numbers are outlined in table 2 below. The number of refugees receiving GFD is expected to decrease as refugees start repatriating to DRC.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARY NUMBERS

Beneficiaries	March - June 2011		July - December 2011		January - June 2012		July - December 2012	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Refugees	35,000	80,100	28,500	66,600	28,500	66,600	19,796	45,304
Repatriating refugees*			6,000	14,000			9,000	21,000
Total	35,000	80,100	34,500	80,600	28,500	66,600	28,796	66,304

*Repatriation exercises are expected in the second half of the year, coinciding with the agricultural season.

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS

36. The proposed food ration takes into account the capacity of the majority of the refugees to cover their food needs through limited agricultural production and market purchase. Cassava leaves and some tubers are typically the main food consumed but local production is insufficient throughout the year. Fish can be consumed 2-3 times a week during the fishing season only. As a result, the refugees' diet relies on external food aid and to some degree on social support. The composition of the ration was calculated to provide 75 percent of average kilocalorie requirements in order to complement the refugees' own food sources and limit the use of negative coping strategies.

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION (g/person/day)	
Cereals	300
Pulses	100
Vegetable oil	20
Salt	5
TOTAL	425
Total kcal/day	1 600
% Kcal from protein	11.4
% Kcal from fat	12.8

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS (mt)			
	Refugees	Repatriates	Total
Cereals	17 930	210	18 140
Pulses	5 977	70	6 047
Vegetable oil	1 195	14	1 209
Salt	299	3	302
TOTAL	25 401	297	25 698

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

37. The Ministry of Planning will ensure project coordination and monitoring, whereas the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action will be responsible for the operational aspects. WFP will undertake a follow-up EFSA and a nutrition survey in 2011 to evaluate changes in the food security and nutrition situation and adjust the operation modalities if necessary. A joint Government/UNHCR/WFP mid-term review will also be carried out.

38. Local committees, including at least 50 percent women, will be established to ensure consultation and coordination with the beneficiaries.
39. Existing agreements with NGO partners for food distribution will be reviewed and extended as appropriate. As per the corporate memorandum of understanding between WFP and UNHCR, an action plan will be prepared and implemented. WFP will also liaise with WHO and UNICEF for nutritional interventions required for some of the refugees.
40. Food rations will be distributed to bearers of ration cards issued by UNHCR. Staff from UNHCR, WFP and NGO partners will ensure monitoring of the distributions.
41. Logistics arrangements set up under EMOP 200095 will be used for the implementation of this PRRO. Logistics structures have already been improved with additional temporary warehouses and fuel tanks. A six-month buffer stock will be established prior to the onset of the rainy season in June. The Douala-Bangui-Bétou corridor and the Pointe Noire-Brazzaville-Impfondo corridor have been enhanced with one additional truck and small barges, increasing WFP river and road transportation capacity in Likouala. Nevertheless, overland transport is expensive because of the difficult road conditions and distances. The landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) rate will decrease from US\$622 per mt to US\$520 per mt, in this PRRO compared to EMOP 200095, mainly due to removing air transport and enhancing cost-sharing arrangements.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

42. WFP will collect data to monitor implementation and evaluate outcomes (see logical framework in Annex II). In coordination with other United Nations agencies and NGOs, a database will be established at the beginning of the operation to integrate gender-disaggregated information on vulnerability, population movements, food security, and other relevant data. WFP food aid monitors will spend at least 50 percent of their time visiting distribution sites and storage facilities, while partners will also be trained on monitoring and reporting.
43. Close liaison will be maintained between WFP in the Congo and WFP in DRC to anticipate and monitor refugee movements, and coordinate assistance, including provisions for repatriating refugees.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND CONTINGENCY PLANNING

Hazard and Risk assessment

44. The main risks are security-related. The security situation is still precarious and armed groups sometimes raid from the opposite river bank. The physical protection of the refugee population in such an extended area is extremely difficult. Supply chain and operational coordination is complicated by long distances and poor roads. Trucks can be easily blocked, resulting in delivery delays and increased costs. Timely funding is necessary for efficient stock planning and delivery.

Contingency Planning

45. WFP has a contingency plan that is regularly updated and also takes part in contingency planning exercises by the Government and the United Nations system. Assessments will be conducted as necessary, should new shocks occur.

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

46. The intervention area is classified under ‘minimum’ phase by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) based on a security assessment undertaken in May 2010.¹⁴ UNHCR is acting as security area coordinator, while WFP has a designated security focal point. WFP and partner staff are receiving UNDSS regular briefings on the security situation in Likouala and Equateur provinces. Appropriate communication equipment has been installed in WFP offices in Bétou and Impfondo.

APPROVAL

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Josette Sheeran
Executive Director
United Nations World Food Programme

Date:

¹⁴ There are 6 security phases: minimum, low, moderate, substantial, high, extreme

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
Food ¹⁵	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	18,140	7,437,318	
Pulses	6,047	2,418,640	
Oil and fats	1,209	1,136,742	
Mixed and blended food	0	0	
Others	302	24,192	
Total food	25,698	11,016,892	
Cash transfers		0	
Voucher transfers		0	
Subtotal food and transfers			11,016,892
External transport			3,122,467
Landside transport, storage and handling			13,350,677
Other direct operational costs			1,410,970
Direct support costs ¹⁶ (see Annex I-B)			2,713,891
Total WFP direct costs			31,614,897
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ¹⁷			2,213,043
TOTAL WFP COSTS			33,827,940

¹⁵ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

¹⁶ Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

¹⁷ 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	133,796
Local staff - national officers	152,774
Local staff - general service	1,148,539
Local staff – overtime	7,200
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	40,000
United Nations Volunteers	146,667
Staff duty travel	91,000
Subtotal	1,719,976
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	30,800
Utilities	44,000
Office supplies and other consumables	57,000
Communications services	57,640
Equipment repair and maintenance	19,800
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	318,750
Office set-up and repairs	60,000
United Nations organization services	240,000
Subtotal	827,990
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	66,300
Communications equipment	89,000
Local security costs	10,625
Subtotal	165,925
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	2,713,891

ANNEX II – LOGICAL FRAMEWORK – The Republic of the Congo PRRO 200147

Outcome	Indicators	Target and performance measure	Data source
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergency situations			
Outcome 1 Improved food consumption over assistance period for target households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household food consumption score. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The score exceeds 35 for 80% of the target refugee households. 	UNICEF nutritional survey. Follow up of JAM/EFSA.
Output 1.1 Food distributed in planned quantity to target groups of women, men, girls and boys.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food by category as a percentage of planned figures. Quantity of food distributed by type as a percentage of planned distribution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GFD: 115,100 refugees in 2011 and 95,100 in 2012. Support to repatriation: 20,000 repatriating refugees in 2011, and 30,000 in 2012. 25,698 mt will be distributed to refugees for 22 months. 	Annual Monitoring.

ANNEX III - LIST OF ACRONYMS

ARREC	Assistance Agency for Repatriates and Refugees in Congo
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CERF	Central Emergency Relief Fund
CFSVA	comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis
CSB	corn-soya blend
EFSA	emergency food security assessment
EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GDP	gross domestic product
ha	hectare(s)
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IPHD	International Partnership for Human Development
JAM	joint assessment mission
MDA	<i>Médecins d'Afrique</i> - Doctors of Africa
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MONUSCO	United Nations Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MSF	<i>Médecins sans frontières</i> - Doctors without Borders
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
SAM	severe acute malnutrition
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDs
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

ANNEX IV: MAP showing location of refugees from DRC (Likoulala = Likouala)

