

BUDGET INCREASE No. 7 TO WEST AFRICA EMERGENCY OPERATION 200438 (BURKINA FASO, MAURITANIA AND NIGER)

Assistance to refugees and host communities affected by insecurity in Mali

Start date: 1 June 2012 **End date:** 31 December 2014

Extension period: 12 months **New end date:** 31 December 2015

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and related costs	124 816 568	18 889 641	143 706 209
Cash and vouchers and related costs	19 202 520	4 202 290	23 404 810
Capacity development & augmentation	-	-	-
Direct support cost	14 945 731	5 010 540	19 956 271
Indirect support cost	11 127 537	1 967 173	13 094 710
Total cost to WFP	170 092 357	30 069 643	200 162 000

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. The proposed budget revision to West Africa Emergency Operation 200438 (EMOP) accommodates the continuing needs of Malian refugees in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger who have fled insecurity in northern Mali. The revision extends the EMOP for one year and maintains the food, nutrition and school feeding activities of the original operation. The total beneficiary caseload is reduced from 145,000 to 123,000 in line with revised estimates of the refugee population size and needs.
2. Specifically, the budget revision requires:
 - Increase of USD 10.8 million in food transfers and USD 3.7 million in cash and voucher (C&V) transfers;
 - Increase in associated costs, including external transport, landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH), other direct operational costs (ODOC) of USD 8.1 million; and
 - Increase in direct support costs of USD 5.0 million.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

3. The EMOP addresses the life-saving needs of refugees who have fled conflict in northern Mali since early 2012 through the following activities: (i) general food distribution (GFD) through in-kind food and cash/voucher transfers; (ii) prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) and targeted supplementary feeding (TSF); and (iii) emergency school feeding.
4. The budget revision contributes to WFP Strategic Objective 1, "Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies."

5. This EMOP is coordinated by the WFP West Africa Regional Bureau (Dakar) in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and United Nations Regional Humanitarian Coordinator. Assistance needs of vulnerable populations internally displaced by the conflict in northern Mali are addressed separately through Mali EMOP 200525, which will be followed in January 2015 by Mali Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200719.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

6. Security in northern Mali continues to deteriorate. Inter-Malian peace talks in Algiers convened intermittently from August to November. Attacks targeting the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) and aid workers have increased. Since September 2013, 31 peacekeepers have been killed and 90 wounded.¹ Attacks are likely to continue increasing as armed groups aim to strengthen claims for territorial autonomy by consolidating control over strategic areas ahead of and during negotiations.
7. Some implementing partners have suspended or withdrawn operations, impacting WFP activities.² WFP and other humanitarian agencies are developing a contingency plan to maintain assistance by increasing the capacity of national and community-based organizations.³
8. Because of continued security risks in places of origin, refugee populations in neighbouring Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger have remained mostly static, with few Malians choosing to return. In Mauritania, UNHCR and the Government have agreed to deactivate 20,000 camp residents from the refugee list by the end of April 2015. The closure of the Mauritania–Mali border in October following confirmation of the first Ebola case in Mali further limited cross-border movement.
9. The EMOP has helped improve the food security and nutrition status of refugee populations in the three receiving countries. These improvements, however, remain modest and may be reversed in the absence of sustained intervention.
10. Camps surveyed in Burkina Faso in August showed slightly reduced prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM).⁴ Results from the UNHCR-led March 2014 standardized nutrition survey (SENS) found GAM prevalence to be: 3.0 percent in Saag-Nioniogo Camp (acceptable); 5.5 percent in Mentao Camp (poor); and 10.6 percent in Goudoubo Camp (serious).⁵ The June 2014 Burkina Faso post-distribution monitoring (PDM) report confirmed positive results from food assistance, with 95 percent of households achieving acceptable food consumption scores across all camps.⁶
11. Preliminary findings of an August 2014 Government-led survey of Burkina Faso's agricultural campaign revealed that five regions face critical food insecurity due to late and infrequent rains, including Oudalan and Seno, where refugee camps are located. The

¹ Regional Mali Crisis: Internal Situation Report #79 (October 2014).

² Due to ongoing insecurity, Handicap International and Danish Refugee Council have not yet resumed their activities in northern Mali. WFP has evaluated all cooperating partners for 2014, and will use the results from these evaluations to prepare project proposals and field level agreements for 2015. Regional Mali Crisis: Internal Situation Report #82 (November 2014).

³ For example, to mitigate security constraints and staff movement restrictions, WFP works with a local NGO monitoring partner in northern Mali, *Association Malienne de Recherche Action pour le Développement* (AMRAD). The monitoring partner collects food security, household, nutrition and market data. Mali Executive Brief (November 2014).

⁴ Regional Mali Crisis: Internal Situation Report #78 (September 2014).

⁵ Sex-disaggregated data is not available for the March 2014 SMART-SENS survey carried out in Burkina Faso. This need will be taken into consideration in future nutrition surveys.

⁶ 100% in Mentao and Sag-Nioniogo; 88% in Goudebou; 92% in Bobo-Dioulasso. *Rapport PDM 2014 dans les camps officiels de refugies Maliens* (June 2014).

presence of refugees in the area puts added pressure on an already fragile food security situation, necessitating the continuation of food assistance.

12. The nutrition situation in Mauritania has shown continued improvement, progressing from emergency-level GAM rates for children under five of 20 percent in July 2012 (including 5.9 percent with severe acute malnutrition), to 11.8 percent GAM prevalence in October 2013 and 9.9 percent in October 2014. The January 2014 PDM in Mbera camp noted improved food insecurity rates, decreasing from 22 percent in October 2013 to 17 percent in January 2014.⁷ Severe food insecurity remains between 2 and 3 percent while moderate food insecurity decreased from 20 percent to 14 percent between the two last PDMs.⁸
13. The July 2014 SMART survey in Niger also noted improvement in the nutrition situation, from 2012–2013 when GAM rates exceeded emergency thresholds in all camps, to current rates below 10 percent in all camps except Abala, where GAM prevalence remains near 15 percent, approaching the critical threshold.⁹ Niger’s nutrition technical working group composed of WFP, United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and UNHCR has been revived since September 2014 to ensure better coordination of nutrition activities.¹⁰ Refugees at Intikane site in Tahoua region have regular access to food assistance, stable prices and diversified sources of revenue, and are able to exercise their principal livelihood of pastoralism.¹¹ Food consumption rates at refugee camps in Niger remained acceptable and stable between December 2013 (53 percent) and June 2014 (55 percent).¹²

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

14. This one-year extension addresses the continued presence in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger of Malian refugees that remain dependent on food assistance due to persistent insecurity in northern Mali that impedes their return. For example, the May 2013 UNHCR/WFP JAM in Mauritania concluded that humanitarian assistance would have to be maintained in the medium-term due to continuing insecurity in northern Mali and recommended that activities increasingly support the self-reliance and livelihoods of refugees.¹³ Since this assessment, the security situation in northern Mali continues to deteriorate.
15. The budget revision proposes a reduced beneficiary caseload for its one-year extension-in-time. UNHCR biometric registration recorded 33,049 Malian refugees in Burkina Faso, and the planned beneficiary caseload was reduced from 35,000 in 2014 to 32,000 in 2015, including 16,320 women and 15,680 men. Refugees are targeted at four camps: Goudebou and Mentao (Sahel region), Saag-Nioniogo (Central region), and Bobo-Dioulasso (Hauts-Bassins region). The revised figure also includes a reduced beneficiary caseload for MAM treatment among children aged 6–59 months due to decreased GAM prevalence. In total,

⁷ Sex-disaggregated food security and nutrition data are not available at the moment, though this need will be taken into consideration in future documents.

⁸ The May 2013 UNHCR/WFP JAM found that about 14 percent assessed households were food insecure. *Enquête de suivi post-distribution - PDM4 - du camp de Mbera* (January 2014).

⁹ *Rapport de mission conjointe dans les camps de refugies de Tabareybarey, Mangaize, Abala* (23–27 September 2014).

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ *Note de synthèse: situation alimentaire et nutritionnelle de refugies de Intikane* (région de Tahoua) (October 2014).

¹² In Niger, the gender breakdown of the camps is: Abala and Tabareybarey: 52 percent men, 48 percent women; Intikane: 68 percent men, 32 percent women; and Mangaize: 55 percent men, 45 percent women. All camps except Mangaize receive GFD. At Mangaize, 80 percent of voucher recipients are female versus 20 percent male recipients. The gender breakdown of nutrition activities is found in Table 1. *Rapport de l'enquête Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) dans les camps et sites de Réfugiés et Retournés* (Premier Passage-Juin 2014).

¹³ Refugees in Mbera are highly dependent on host communities for self-reliance and livelihoods. WFP strategy includes substantial multi-sectorial support to host communities and indirectly to refugees. This support is provided under the PRRO and aligns with the overall WFP resilience reinforcing strategy in the country. WFP will continue, in collaboration with UNHCR and other partners, to analyze medium-term needs of refugees and self-reliance perspectives and will adjust strategy accordingly.

300 PLW and 825 children (including 421 males and 404 females) will receive treatment for MAM. Host populations are targeted through parallel in-country operations. Activities for host communities include school feeding under Country Programme 200163, and MAM prevention and treatment for children and PLW and food assistance for assets (FFA) activities under PRRO 200509.

16. Based on UNHCR biometric registration results, Mauritania plans to deactivate 20,000 camp residents from the refugee list.¹⁴ As discussed between UNHCR and the Ministry of Interior, the deactivation will take place in two phases: approximately 6,000 people will be deactivated by the end of December 2014 and another group will be deactivated by the end of April 2015. The corresponding beneficiary caseloads for 2015 are 48,000 from January to April 2015 and 34,000 from the end of April to December 2015. Refugees located at Mbera camp in Hodh Ech Chargui region are targeted.
17. In Niger, UNHCR biometric registration introduced in 2014 has been completed at the Intikane site and at camps in the Tillabery region.¹⁵ Refugees are located at two types of sites: in camps at Abala, Mangaize and Tabareybarey in Tillabery region, and in ZARs at Tezalit and Intikane in Tahoua region.¹⁶ Once biometric figures are finalized, WFP expects planning figures to decrease slightly. The planning figure for 2015 is 43,000 Malian refugees for camps in Tillabery and the ZARs in Tahoua region; down from 50,000 beneficiaries in 2014. No major repatriation movements are foreseen given the unstable political and security situation in Mali, though some new arrivals could be expected in 2015.
18. UNHCR and WFP are finalizing plans with the Government of Niger to integrate Nigerien returnees currently staying in the camps into the national assistance system of *filets sociaux*, and the reintegration process started in early October. Under this safety net scheme, Nigerien returnee households receive 10,000 FCFA per month for one year after reinstalling in a village of their choice. All returnees are expected to leave the camps by the end of 2014, at which point 6,000 Nigerien returnees will have been reintegrated. Accordingly, planning figures for 2015 include refugees only. The Governments of Mali and Niger, and UNHCR have also concluded a tripartite agreement for voluntary repatriation of Malian refugees, however, due to rising insecurity in northern Mali since July 2014, the repatriation process was suspended. Nevertheless, to facilitate the repatriation process once it resumes, UNHCR Niger continues to register populations that wish to return to Mali.

¹⁴ The January 2014 PDM highlighted the need to clarify beneficiary numbers as several indicators pointed to a greater number of people served by GFD than the number of people confirmed in the camp, and some households reported holding more than one card. *PDM4 - du camp de Mbera*, op. cit.

¹⁵ Regional Crisis Internal Situation Report #78 (September 2014).

¹⁶ The division of beneficiaries is as follows: ZAR Intikane 13,000; ZAR Tazalite 1600; Mangaize 1,500; Abala 10,700; and Ayourou 7,600.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY						
Activity	Burkina Faso		Mauritania		Niger	
	Current	Revised	Current	Revised	Current	Revised
GFD – refugees (food/cash/voucher)	35 000	32 000	60 000	48 000	50 000	43 000
<i>Gender disaggregated</i>		<i>M: 16 320 F: 15 680</i>		<i>M: 21 327 F: 26 673</i>		<i>M: 20 820 F: 22 180</i>
TSF – children 6–59 months	1 000	825	2 220	1 450 ^a	-	844 ^b
<i>Gender disaggregated</i>		<i>M: 421 F: 404</i>		<i>M: 710 F: 740</i>		<i>M: 429 F: 415</i>
TSF – PLW	130	300	400	190	-	258
BSF – children 6–59 months (Niger – children 6–23 months)			12 000	8 000	8 250	4 300
<i>Gender disaggregated</i>				<i>M: 3 950 F: 4 050</i>		<i>M: 2 023 F: 2 277</i>
BSF – PLW			3 960	2 300	-	-
ESF – refugees	3 000	4 000	12 000	7 500 ^c	-	-
<i>Gender disaggregated</i>				<i>M: 4 150 F: 3 350</i>		
TOTAL (excluding overlap)	35 000	32 000	60 000	48 000	50 000	43 000

^a Caseload considers deactivation of camp residents in Mauritania and data collected from the SMART survey in October-November 2014.

^b Caseload accounts for activities in the two ZARs. Other TSF activities (for refugees in camps) are managed under the PRRO.

^c This figure includes pre-primary children in Mbera camp.

19. Burkina Faso will maintain a combination of food distributions and C&V transfers consistent with June 2014 PDM findings that 76 percent of beneficiaries prefer this combination of modalities.¹⁷ Recent PDMs have also shown that cash transfers increase refugees' social cohesion with host populations.¹⁸ Mauritania will continue monitoring markets to identify whether conditions are conducive for C&V.¹⁹ In April 2013, Niger introduced voucher assistance in Mangaize camp, where 56.4 percent of beneficiaries prefer vouchers, and plans to continue its use, with possible expansion to other camps.²⁰ Vouchers are distributed to female household members, or in households without female members, to a male family member. Voucher assistance in Niger is supplemented with Super Cereal to ensure refugee populations' nutritional needs are met, considering continued high malnutrition rates and the absence of Super Cereal in local markets. All other locations

¹⁷ *Rapport PDM 2014*, op. cit. Sex-disaggregated data regarding transfer modality preferences is not available for the June 2014 PDM in Burkina Faso. This need will be taken into consideration in future PDMs for refugee assistance.

¹⁸ Because mobile networks in Burkina Faso remain unreliable and unstable, mobile transfers are not yet a viable option for cash transfers. Nevertheless, WFP is reflecting on how to better use biometric registration for payments.

¹⁹ Prospects for the introduction of C&V appear limited as the Hodh Ech Chargui region where Mbera camp is located is a remote area characterized by high levels of food insecurity, acute malnutrition, poverty and physical insecurity. However, WFP will continue to monitor the situation for future opportunities. Sex-disaggregated data regarding transfer modality preferences is not available for Mauritania. This information can be collected in future PDMs. UNHCR/WFP JAM (May 2013).

²⁰ Modality selection in Niger aligns with refugee preferences and local capacities to deploy C&V. PDM survey data indicates 58 percent refugee households prefer food assistance; 18.4 percent prefer vouchers and 11.9 percent prefer a combination of cash and vouchers. These preferences differ by sites. In Mangaize, 56.4 percent of refugee households prefer vouchers whereas in Tabarebarey 22.4 percent refugee households prefer a combination of cash and food. *Rapport PDM 2014*, op. cit.

receive food transfers. Expansion of vouchers to other camps is possible, though restricted by limited resources and local capacity.²¹ Pursuant to a WFP/UNHCR memorandum of understanding, Niger also plans to introduce the System for Cash Operations (SCOpe) in 2015 to simplify voucher accounting and increase transparency and accountability.²² WFP and UNHCR have also agreed to implement food and nutrition assessment recommendations to reduce rations by half for 70 percent of beneficiaries in the Intikane ZAR.

20. Food transfer values remain unchanged for all countries: a standard general ration of 2,187 kcal/person/day for refugees in Niger and half rations of 1,204 kcal/person/day supplemented with C&V transfers in Burkina Faso. In Mauritania, the food transfer value is 1,996 kcal/person/day, below the standard general ration due in part to the removal of fortified blended food.²³
21. Prevention and treatment of malnutrition among refugee children and PLW remains a key EMOP objective. Niger proposes to change its BSF target group from children aged 6–59 months to 6–23 months.²⁴ The rest of the nutrition package, including active screening for malnutrition in children aged 6–59 months, nutrition education and referrals, remains unchanged and will be maintained by WFP and partners. Partners have been asked to begin sensitization among refugees as soon as possible to ease the transition. Nutrition awareness sessions will be organized each month for women at BSF distribution sites. Moreover, community health workers will organize awareness sessions in camps, targeting women and men, to ensure proper use of the BSF ration and proper family practices at household and community level. The revision also proposes to introduce MAM treatment via *centres de récupération nutritionnelle ambulatoires* (CRENAM) in Intikane ZAR for children aged 6–59 months and PLW.
22. In Burkina Faso, BSF activities are not included in the camps because the 2014 SENS survey found GAM rates to be either low (3 percent in Saag-Nioniogo camp) or improving (decrease from 24.5 percent in 2013 to 10.6 percent in Goudoubo camp), and the PDM found that 95 percent of households had acceptable food consumption scores across all camps. In Mauritania, BSF will be maintained for children aged 6–59 months and PLW, as per recommendations of the May 2013 JAM,²⁵ and rations will be maintained at 46 g of Plumpy'Sup for children aged 6–59 months, and 200 g of Super Cereal and 20 g of vegetable oil for PLW. In Mauritania, nutrition sensitization activities are implemented mainly in MAM treatment centers and BSF sites, which are frequented mostly by women. Women are therefore more exposed to and targeted by nutrition sensitization. Topics include: (i) early and exclusive breastfeeding until six months of age; (ii) complementary feeding from six months to two years or more; (iii) good hygienic practices; (iv) detection and prevention of malnutrition and common diseases; and (v) child growth monitoring. Since May 2014, dry feeding rations have replaced wet feeding activities in Niger, and the transition went smoothly. The budget revision maintains a 200 g Super Cereal Plus ration for BSF dry feeding, the standard ration in Niger.

²¹ An April 2014 joint WFP/UNHCR feasibility study recommended extension of vouchers into other camps through fairs; two tenders were launched to attract potential traders and farmer associations willing and able to participate. However, only two small-scale traders expressed interest, an insufficient number to support voucher activity. A WFP/UNHCR steering committee has proposed that eight traders in Mangaize extend their businesses to other camps. Most contributions have been in-kind, limiting resources available for voucher expansion.

²² Including accountability for associated equipment costs.

²³ Fortified blended food was removed from the GFD ration after it was noted that some beneficiaries in the camp had used Super Cereal Plus in cattle feed instead of for personal consumption, despite nutrition awareness sessions stressing its importance.

²⁴ To improve the nutritional situation, WFP aims to focus resources on the most vulnerable categories of children.

²⁵ To be reconsidered following results of the 2014 SMART performed in Mbera camp.

23. In Burkina Faso and Mauritania, TSF activities will continue for children aged 6–59 months and PLW. Niger proposes to switch from Super Cereal Plus to Plumpy’Sup for MAM treatment in children aged 6–59 months in the ZARs to harmonize with the countrywide standard. The TSF ration includes 92 g of Plumpy’Sup for children aged 6–59 months, 250 g of Super Cereal and 25 g of vegetable oil (20 g in Burkina Faso) for PLW.
24. The EMOP maintains emergency school feeding as an effective safety net for refugee households in Burkina Faso and Mauritania with school aged children. School feeding in Burkina Faso is implemented by Plan International and UNICEF in Goudebou and Mentao camps, for which WFP provides school meals. There is no specific micronutrient supplement given to primary-school aged children. Children receive GFD (which includes Super Cereal), and school meals (including porridge made from Super Cereal for breakfast and maize meal and beans for lunch). The Government of Burkina Faso through the Ministry of Health regularly organizes deworming campaigns for children and adults. School feeding in Mauritania is implemented through a partnership with INTERSOS, an international NGO. Food baskets for children contain micronutrient-rich Super Cereal to ensure adequate daily micronutrient intake by school aged children.

TABLE 2: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY
(grams or USD/person/day)^a

	GFD				TSF		BSF		ESF	
	Burkina Faso ^b	Mauritania	Niger ^c		Children 6-59 months	PLW	Children 6-59 months (Niger - children 6-23 months) ^d	PLW	Burkina Faso	Mauritania
			Food	Voucher						
Cereals	200	400	400						160	
Pulses	50	100	100						40	
Vegetable oil	25	25	25			20 Burkina 25 Mauritania 25 Niger		20 Mauritania	20	
Salt	5	5	5						3	
Super Cereal	25		50	50		250		200 Mauritania	60	60
Super Cereal Plus							200 Niger	200 Niger		
Plumpy'Sup					92		46 Mauritania			
Cash (USD)	0.23			0.48/0.60 ^c						
TOTAL (g/p/d)	305	530	580		92	270 Burkina 275 Mauritania 275 Niger	200 Niger 46 Mauritania	220 Mauritania 200 Niger	283	60
TOTAL (USD/person/day)	0.23			0.48/0.60^c						
Total Kcal value	1 204	1 996	2 187		500		787	940	1 125	255
Number of planned feeding days per month	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	22	22
Number of planned months	12	12	12	12	(year round; planned treatment per child is 3 months)	(year round; planned treatment per PLW is 6 months)	12 Niger 6 Mauritania	6	10	12 (including summer course)

^a Unless specified, rations per activity are the same across countries.

^b Refugees in Burkina Faso benefit from a mixed food/cash ration.

^c Niger plans vouchers with two different values, taking into account seasonal price trends.

^d Considering recent indications of improvement in nutrition status, WFP will monitor the situation and determine if BSF can be further reduced.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY				
Activity	Commodity / Cash/Voucher	Food requirements (mt) Cash/voucher (USD)		
		Current	Increase	Revised total
GFD – refugees	Food	115 285	17 553	132 838
GFD – refugees (USD)	Cash/Voucher	18 393 163	3 749 053	22 142 216
TSF – children 6–59 months	Food	166	73	239
TSF – PLW with MAM	Food	407	48	455
BSF – children 6-59 months (Niger – children 6-23 months) with MAM & PLW	Food	4 244	564	4808
ESF – refugees	Food	874	222	1096
Total mt	Food	120 977	18 459	139 435
Total cash (USD)	Cash/Voucher	18 393 163	3 749 053	22 142 216

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

25. Previously assessed risks for implementation of this EMOP are maintained. Additional risks are as follows.
26. *Programmatic risks:* Risk of violence and abuse of beneficiaries poses limited programmatic risk.²⁶ In Burkina Faso and Mauritania, security forces are present at all distributions to reduce the risk of violence and abuse. To reduce risks for vulnerable groups, community services exist in all camps such that women, children and elderly persons can be accompanied to and from distributions sites. For elderly or handicapped persons who cannot travel to distribution sites, community services can pick up and deliver rations.
27. The planned deactivation of 20,000 camp residents in Mauritania from the refugee list also poses a potential security risk. The mitigation strategy includes communication with the national authorities at central level, including the Ministry of the Interior and the Presidency; local authorities; local security services; refugee and host community leaders; and donors and all partners working in the camp. UNHCR and WFP work in close collaboration with national authorities on this issue. Complaint mechanisms are provided for refugees to seek reintegration into the database if proven errors are identified.
28. *Contextual risks:* While the security situation inside Niger remains generally calm, threats continue along borders with Mali, Nigeria and Libya. Since October 2014, multiple incidents have occurred in the Tillabery region that is exposed to incursions from armed groups presumed to originate from northern Mali. In late November, armed groups conducted attacks in Ouallam and Bani-Bangou departments aimed at Defence Forces and Security (FDS) camps and positions. Recurrence of such incidents increases destabilization risks for populations in these areas who are already concerned about safety. These incidents could also interfere with normal conduct of WFP operations and use of armed FDS escorts to accompany field missions.

²⁶ According to the June PDM, 99.71 percent refugee households in Burkina Faso found little risk of insecurity at distribution sites and 83.87 percent refugee households said there were no particular risks for vulnerable groups. In Mauritania, there is no particular security concerns in the camp. In Niger, the June 2014 PDM reported that 94.1 percent refugee households found little risk of insecurity at distribution sites and 97.8 percent said there were no particular risks for vulnerable groups.

29. In Burkina Faso, protests in late October led to the resignation of President Compaoré after 27 years in office. Michel Kafando was named interim president by a transitional council of religious, military, political, civil and traditional leaders. Although storage facilities were looted across the country, WFP warehouses were unaffected and there was no significant impact on WFP operations. The change in leadership is not expected to lead to state fragmentation or further violence.
30. *Institutional risks*: The January 2014 PDM in Mbera camp noted cases of discrimination in access to blanket feeding assistance where Arabs and Bellas were refused enrolment by mostly Tamashek administrators.²⁷ WFP continues to apply the “do no harm” principle and remains mindful of protection risks for refugees. Compliance mechanisms are in place at all refugee camps and UNHCR conducts regular awareness campaigns with WFP and other protection cluster partners.
31. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) update of 23 December, Mali has eight confirmed Ebola cases and six deaths. WFP offices in neighboring countries have developed and currently maintain contingency plans and prevention measures. In Mauritania, prolonged closure of the Mali-Mauritania border could weaken the food security situation in the border region of border Hodh Ech Chargui, where 50.7 percent of the population is food insecure. In Niger, the Ministry of Health has developed a contingency plan to install isolation centers in all regions of the country.

Approved by:

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director, WFP

José Graziano da Silva
Director-General, FAO

Date :

Date:

²⁷ *Enquete de suivi post-distribution* (MAM treatment, January 2014).

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	12 444	6 447 263	
Pulses	3 111	1 891 337	
Oil and fats	946	735 062	
Mixed and blended food	1 773	1 655 516	
Others	185	23 585	
Total food transfers	18 459	10 752 762	
External transport		1 838 881	
LTSH		4 872 206	
ODOC food		1 425 793	
Food and related costs²⁸			18 889 641
C&V transfers		3 749 053	
C&V related costs		453 237	
Cash and vouchers and related costs			4 202 290
Capacity development & augmentation			-
<i>Direct operational costs</i>			23 091 930
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			5 010 540
Total direct project costs			28 102 470
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) ²⁹			1 967 173
TOTAL WFP COSTS			30 069 643

²⁸ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

²⁹ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	2 525 520
General service staff **	627 000
Danger pay and local allowances	31 200
Subtotal	3 183 720
Recurring and other	445 401
Capital equipment	271 510
Security	150 000
Travel and transportation	749 909
Assessments, evaluations and monitoring¹	210 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	5 010 540

* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

** Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff - General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

BSF	blanket supplementary feeding
C&V	cash and vouchers
CRENAM	<i>centres de récupération nutritionnelle ambulatoires</i>
EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GFD	general food distribution
IED	improvised explosive device
JAM	joint assessment mission
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
MINUSMA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
ODOC	other direct operational costs
PDM	post-distribution monitoring
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
SENS	Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey
SCOpe	System for Cash Operations
TSF	targeted supplementary feeding
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
ZAR	<i>zone d'accueil des réfugiés</i>

ANNEX IV – LTSH matrix

ANNEX V – Project budget plan

ANNEX VI – Project statistics