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**Executive Board  
Second Regular Session**

**Rome, 22–26 October 2007**

# REPORTS OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ON OPERATIONAL MATTERS

Agenda item 11

## PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (1 JANUARY – 30 JUNE 2007) — GUINEA 10553.0

*For information\**



Distribution: GENERAL  
**WFP/EB.2/2007/11-B/5**  
12 September 2007  
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

### Post-Conflict Transition in Forest Guinea Region

Number of beneficiaries	408,400
Duration of project	July 2007 – June 2009
WFP food tonnage	27,589 mt
<b>Cost (United States dollars)</b>	
WFP food cost	8,552,481
Total cost to WFP	24,446,403

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## NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

**This document is submitted to the Executive Board for information.**

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

Regional Director, ODD\*:      Mr M. Darboe      Mustapha.Darboe@wfg.org

Senior Liaison Officer, ODD:   Mr T. Lecato      tel.: 066513-2370

Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact Ms C. Panlilio, Administrative Assistant, Conference Servicing Unit (tel.: 066513-2645).

\* West Africa Regional Bureau



## ABSTRACT

1. Twenty years of conflict in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire have resulted in political instability and refugee movements in Forest Guinea, which were exacerbated by movements of internally displaced people (IDPs).
2. Socio-economic indicators in a 2005 demographic and health survey by the Ministry of Planning revealed alarming degradation: acute malnutrition among children under 5 is 10.8 percent regionally as opposed to 9.4 percent nationally, an increase from 6.2 percent in 1999; 86 percent of children under 5 and 59 percent of women suffer from iron deficiency; infant mortality is 132/1,000; child mortality is 215/1,000.
3. The repatriation of Liberian refugees was completed in June 2007; the camps have been closed. But the long-term presence of refugees has contributed to infrastructural damage, environmental degradation and food insecurity. A 2005 vulnerability analysis and mapping study concluded that 52 percent of households in Forest Guinea were food-insecure or highly vulnerable to food insecurity. The political crises at the beginning of 2007 further aggravated this situation.
4. In line with the recommendations of the 2006 joint assessment mission of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and WFP, the project will assist the integration of the remaining Liberian refugees and communities affected by their presence. As recommended by an April 2007 assessment, livelihood recovery is the focus of the project, supported by other activities.
5. In accordance with government priorities, the United Nations agencies in Guinea have set up a joint programme for 2007–2011 to support recovery in Forest Guinea. WFP's contributions to these joint activities are included in this project.
6. Protracted relief and recovery operation 10553.0 will help communities in the targeted areas to: (i) prevent deterioration of the nutritional status of Ivorian refugees and IDPs (Strategic Objective 1); (ii) protect and restore the livelihoods of vulnerable community and refugee households (Strategic Objectives 2 and 4); and (iii) improve the health and nutrition of malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women and people living with HIV (Strategic Objective 3).
7. Rehabilitation of livelihoods is the main focus: 51 percent of resources will be allocated to food for work and food for training. Food for education will account for 24 percent of resources, focusing on areas negatively impacted by the presence of refugees and areas where former refugees are being integrated. Relief assistance for IDPs and the remaining Ivorian refugees will account for 21 percent of resources. Nutritional rehabilitation and support for families affected by HIV will account for 4 percent of resources.
8. Food aid support will be progressively reduced as regional authorities and local partners assume responsibility for rehabilitation and as the local population and integrated refugees become self-sufficient.