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**Executive Board
Second Regular Session**

Rome, 12 - 15 May 1998

PROTRACTED REFUGEE AND DISPLACED PERSON PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 7

PROTRACTED REFUGEE AND DISPLACED PERSON PROJECT SUDAN 4168.05

Food assistance for Ethiopian and Eritrean refugees

WFP food cost	12,227,969 dollars
Total cost to WFP	20,459,719 dollars
Total cost	20,459,719 dollars
Number of beneficiaries (planning figure)	138,000
Duration	Eighteen months (1 July 1998 - 31 December 1999)

All monetary values are expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated.
One United States dollar equalled 1,744 Sudanese pounds in February 1998.



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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document contains recommendations for review and approval by the Executive Board.

Pursuant to the decisions taken on the methods of work by the Executive Board at its First Regular Session of 1996, the documentation prepared by the Secretariat for the Board has been kept brief and decision-oriented. The meetings of the Executive Board are to be conducted in a business-like manner, with increased dialogue and exchanges between delegations and the Secretariat. Efforts to promote these guiding principles will continue to be pursued by the Secretariat.

The Secretariat therefore invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document, to contact the WFP staff member(s) listed below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting. This procedure is designed to facilitate the Board's consideration of the document in the plenary.

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BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR PROVIDING ASSISTANCE

1. Sudan has been providing asylum for many years to large numbers of refugees fleeing civil conflict and political instability, as well as natural disasters such as drought, in neighbouring countries. Following the first massive influx from Ethiopia in 1967 (when some 30,000 refugees crossed the border) there was an almost continuous stream of refugees from Ethiopia and Eritrea over the next 25 years. This flow peaked during the catastrophic drought of 1984-85 when more than one million people fled to Sudan. Though many Ethiopians later returned to their country, new influxes took place during October/November 1990 due to civil unrest and drought. During May 1991, when there was a change of government in Ethiopia, WFP was assisting over 300,000 refugees from Ethiopia and Eritrea settled in camps in eastern Sudan.
2. It was anticipated that most refugees would repatriate to their homelands following the installation of new governments in Eritrea and Ethiopia in 1991. While a considerable number of them with resources reportedly did repatriate spontaneously, the majority of those living in camps waited for an official repatriation programme to begin, as they required assistance with transportation back to their places of origin and reintegration into society.
3. A tripartite agreement signed between UNHCR and the Governments of Ethiopia and Sudan in February 1993 paved the way for the repatriation of the Ethiopian refugees. Between mid-1993 and June 1997, about 64,000 Ethiopians were assisted to repatriate. This operation is expected to be concluded by mid-1998.
4. The repatriation of Eritrean refugees began in November 1994, following the conclusion of separate bilateral agreements between UNHCR and the Governments of Eritrea and Sudan. The ensuing pilot project assisted the repatriation of some 25,000 Eritrean refugees between November 1994 and May 1995. Since then, political constraints between the Governments of Eritrea and Sudan have prevented further repatriation, and this situation is not expected to change in the immediate future.
5. In collaboration with UNHCR and the Government of Sudan, WFP has been providing food assistance to Ethiopian and Eritrean refugees in Sudan since 1967 through emergency interventions and protracted relief operations (PROs). Current assistance is being provided through project Sudan 4168.04 - "Food assistance for Ethiopian and Eritrean refugees" at a cost to WFP of 19.3 million dollars. This project, which commenced in July 1996, was originally intended to help 200,000 refugees for 18 months. In March-April 1996, a joint Government/ UNHCR/ WFP census of the camps in eastern Sudan found that the camp populations had declined by almost 40 percent. As a result, a budget revision was approved in November 1996 to extend the current project, without budget increase, for a further six months, to June 1998, for 126,000 refugees in 23 camps (14,800 refugees from Ethiopia and 111,400 from Eritrea). In addition, WFP is providing supplementary feeding only to 12,000 refugees.
6. Each registered refugee, irrespective of age or sex, is eligible to receive a food ration as part of the general food distribution. Following the census, each head of household received a card listing the number of people in the household eligible for a ration. Children born since the census are not currently included in the general food distribution, and the current registration does not take account of deaths that have occurred since the census.



7. An estimated total of 12,000 refugees, belonging to various categories of vulnerable groups, have received supplementary food rations under the on-going phase of the PRO, through a range of selective feeding programmes, admissions being greatest during June/July and September/October each year, following seasonal peaks in the incidence of diarrhoea and malaria respectively.

GOVERNMENT POLICY ACTIONS

8. The Commission for Refugees (COR) is responsible, on behalf of the Government of Sudan, for the coordination of assistance to the refugees and for the management of the refugee camps in collaboration with UNHCR. COR is headed by a Minister of State directly responsible to the Minister of the Interior.
9. The refugees being assisted have been settled in three different types of camps:
 - **Reception camps.** These were originally intended to act as immediate reception centres from which the refugees would later be resettled. However, it has not been possible to resettle most of the refugees who arrived since 1985. Employment opportunities near the reception centres are limited, and most refugees in the reception camps have been unsuccessful in finding employment in the surrounding areas;
 - **Wage-based camps.** These are located mainly in agricultural areas where it is expected that the refugees will be able to obtain employment in the immediate vicinity and thus become self-reliant.
 - **Land-based camps.** Most refugee families in these camps have been allocated five feddans¹ of agricultural land, although some have 10 feddans (or 20 feddans if the household has more than 10 members). They require food aid as the land they have been allocated is not as productive, agriculturally, as had been anticipated (see paragraphs 13 and 14). However, the arable land offers them greater potential and opportunity to be self-reliant than the refugees in wage-based or reception camps. There are also some who own livestock or run small business.
10. Refugees in land-based camps are allowed to make private lease contracts with local landowners for additional arable land or to cultivate private land on a crop-sharing basis. They may request travel permits to enable them to look for work in other provinces.
11. In order to create an incentive to increase self-reliance among refugees in the land-based camps, the Government has agreed that the rations in the general food distribution be reduced gradually. Therefore, in the new phase (see paragraph 17) refugees in this category will be encouraged to be self-reliant through a gradual reduction of food aid (see paragraph 51, Table 2).

¹ 1 feddan = 0,5 hectare.



DEVELOPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

12. At the request of WFP and UNHCR, in September-October 1997, the Save the Children Fund/UK (SCF/UK) conducted a Household Food Economy Assessment of Ethiopian and Eritrean refugees residing in the camps in eastern Sudan.
13. Overall, refugees with access to land have more opportunities for self-reliance than those without land. Refugees allocated 10 feddans are the most likely to achieve some self-reliance as they can potentially produce part of their cereal needs and some cash crops. In the past, they also benefited from agricultural extension services as well as a tractor hire scheme at subsidized costs, funded by UNHCR. A substantial proportion of the land originally allocated for the use of refugees in land-based camps is currently uncultivated due to lack of technical assistance (extension services) and the elimination of agricultural subsidies by the Government (COR). At present, the Government is reviewing with other donors the possibilities of assisting these refugees with the agricultural input required.
14. Refugees in wage-based camps have not been as successful as hoped in finding nearby employment. Some of the agricultural schemes in which they were settled have not developed as planned due to the issues discussed in paragraph 13. Furthermore, the refugees must often compete with itinerant labour for the work available. As most opportunities are in the agricultural sector, work prospects are even more limited during years of poor harvest when the need for employment is often greatest.
15. Consequently, there is little difference in the socio-economic situation of refugees in most of the wage-based camps and in the reception centres. The majority in both types of camps rely heavily on food assistance to meet their food needs. The malnutrition rates in some of the wage-based camps are similar to those in the reception centres, which have the highest malnutrition rates (10-15 percent < 80 percent WFH) of all camps. This similarity between the two types of camps was noted in the SCF/UK Household Food Economy Assessment report, which recommended that all refugees in both the wage-based camps and in the reception centres receive a full ration.
16. To encourage increased self-reliance, agricultural land will be allocated in 10 feddan parcels to as many refugee families as possible, in the first instance using the currently uncultivated land that has been reserved for refugee use. Priority will be given to those in the most deprived wage-based camps. The reallocation of land to refugees will be undertaken within an overall framework of consolidation of the smaller camps, to improve the efficiency in providing services.
17. As refugees with access to 10 feddans are now mostly self-reliant, these camps will be phased out of the general food distribution from 1999 (although emergency food aid may be required in these camps in the event of widespread severe crop failure). During the phase-out period, the general food distribution will be replaced as necessary by food-for-work (FFW) activities close to the camps, such as afforestation, conservation of micro-catchments to help reverse environmental degradation, and construction of bunds on agricultural land to improve productivity through water-spreading. The infrastructure to undertake appropriate FFW activities already exists in the vicinity of each camp. Strict work norms will ensure that the FFW programme is self-targeting for those with limited income or no other source of food. A non-governmental organization (NGO) with experience in implementing FFW projects in Sudan will be contracted to manage these activities.



18. Camps where refugee families have been allocated five feddans will continue to receive a general distribution of a half ration of cereals and a full ration of non-cereals. The possibility of implementing FFW activities in the area of these camps to supplement the general food ration for those with no other source of income will be investigated, in order to assess the possibilities of achieving self-reliance. The latter will be on the actual productivity rate/ potential of the agricultural land they have been allocated.
19. In all camps, clean water (surface or ground water) is provided, based on the WHO standard of 20 litres of water per person per day. The water supply services are managed by the COR Water Unit.
20. Primary school education has been provided to refugees in all camps through schools run by COR and funded by UNHCR. Assistance to post-primary students currently focuses on short apprenticeships or vocational courses.
21. Health care services, coordinated by the COR Health Unit, will continue to be provided by local NGOs and funded by UNHCR. The selective feeding programmes, comprising supplementary feeding, therapeutic feeding, and, if required, blanket feeding will be managed by the NGOs following COR/UNHCR guidelines as agreed in December 1994.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

22. The objectives of WFP assistance will be to:
 - a) maintain or improve the health and nutritional status of refugees in the camps until repatriation (or an alternative solution) is possible; and
 - b) for those refugees with access to land, help them increase their self-reliance and reduce dependence on food aid.

BENEFICIARIES

23. For planning purposes, the number of beneficiaries for this proposed expansion is estimated at 138,000 Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees living in designated camps (based on a net annual population increase of 3 percent).
24. Registration of children born since the 1996 census will be based on mother and child health (MCH) clinic records. This will also provide an incentive to ensure that children are registered with the clinics and receive proper post-natal care.
25. The number of people eligible for continued food assistance will be reviewed following the conclusion of the final phase of the repatriation exercise for Ethiopian refugees which is expected in mid-1998. The scope of the PRO will be revised, if necessary, in accordance with mission results. In order to deal with the technical problems associated with the registration of new-born children, deaths and absentees, UNHCR registration experts will review the current situation prior to the commencement of the new project in July 1998. A complete census is planned before the end of 1998, and the scope of the PRO will be revised accordingly.
26. The average number of beneficiaries in the different types of camps, over the life of the project, is estimated as follows:



- land-based camps with 10 feddans/family: 12,000
 - land-based camps with five feddans/family: 23,000
 - reception centres/wage-based camps: 103,000
27. Refugees resettled from wage-based camps to land-based camps will initially receive a full ration. Following the second harvest, the land-based refugees will receive the reduced ration allocated for land-based camps (see table 2 in paragraph 51).
28. Of the beneficiaries receiving a reduced ration, an estimated 2,000 families will be allocated food aid in a FFW programme.
29. The total number of refugees likely to be admitted into selective feeding programmes during the project period is estimated at 19,500, based on the anticipated number of expectant and nursing women and malnourished children in the camps. This is an increase from the previous phase of the PRO, taking into account new-born infants and a six-month increase to the total duration of the PRO (from 12 to 18 months). The beneficiaries to be assisted under this category are estimated as follows:
- Blanket feeding: 8,798 persons
 - Supplementary feeding (nursing women): 4,140 persons
 - The malnourished and those with tuberculosis: 5,787 persons
 - Therapeutic feeding: 775 persons

* the duration of supplementary feeding varies; some cases are estimated to require such assistance for the duration of the PRO and others will only need it intermittently.

ASSISTANCE TO WOMEN

30. The SCF/UK 1997 Household Food Economy Assessment report indicated that among the refugee population there was a disproportionate number from vulnerable groups including the elderly, the infirm, and the poorest, many of whom are women. There are many women-headed households, particularly in the reception camps and in some of the wage-based camps (see Table 1 below).

TABLE 1. HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY WOMEN (SCF/UK, 1997)

Gender	Reception camps	Wage-based camps	Land-based camps
Households headed by women (%)	24	22	9

31. The report states that the refugees categorized as “very poor” are generally those without a family member able to earn an income. Approximately half of the women-headed households are “very poor”. Women are typically the principal managers of food within the household. However, local practices sometimes restrict their participation in activities outside the household. Under the PRO, WFP will reinforce the role of refugee women in the management of the relief food aid by recruiting women refugees to assist in food



distribution. Priority will be given to recruit women who are heads of households to provide them with access to employment. At least 50 percent of those employed in distribution teams will be women beneficiaries.

32. WFP will support efforts to install appropriate facilities at distribution sites (e.g., providing shade for distribution sites, toilets) to encourage women's participation in the distribution.
33. Under the supplementary feeding programme WFP will give special attention to vulnerable women and children.

NON-FOOD INPUTS

34. As most of the refugees have already been receiving assistance for more than ten years, no general distribution of non-food items is anticipated. UNHCR will, however, assess needs on a case-by-case basis. The sale of empty containers will fund specific development activities designed to improve the situation of the refugees (such as supporting small-scale credit schemes, improving camp infrastructure, providing fuel-efficient stoves, warehouse maintenance, buying new scoops, etc.).

MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION

35. UNHCR and WFP will establish a system of regular planning meetings (at least every four months) to develop a work programme for the coming period, including monitoring arrangements. Joint COR/UNHCR/WFP coordination meetings take place in Showak on a monthly basis, during which food stocks, deliveries and distribution plans, as well as adjustments in camp population figures, are reviewed and established.
36. In order to make certain that beneficiaries properly manage the food they receive, rations are distributed regularly each month. To facilitate this, WFP will continue to ensure the availability of food stocks sufficient for at least two months at each camp. In those camps that are inaccessible by truck during the rainy season, the current system of pre-delivery and storing at the camp level will be retained.
37. WFP food aid is the main and often sole source of food for the refugees. When there are delays in WFP deliveries, refugees are forced to take private loans. Accordingly, to the extent possible and depending on the availability of commodities, WFP will provide some retroactive distributions to the poorest refugees to enable them to repay their loans.
38. WFP will run a training programme for store keepers to ensure that a standard system of storage and record-keeping is followed in each camp.

FOOD AID STRATEGY

39. WFP will purchase sorghum and iodized salt locally, with cash-in-lieu-of-commodities. If cash is not available, imported wheat will be sold at public tender, and sorghum and iodized salt purchased with the funds so obtained. Only in exceptional circumstances, when sorghum is not available locally, will wheat be distributed as part of the ration.
40. The other commodities will be imported through Port Sudan.



41. WFP will be responsible for the transport of food to the agreed extended delivery points (EDPs) established for each camp on a commercial basis. The Commodity Logistics Unit (CLU) of COR, which maintains its own transport fleet, will be given first option at prevailing commercial transport rates obtained through a tender process.
42. Under existing arrangements between UNHCR and COR, CLU will continue to be responsible for receiving and storing food and other commodities at EDPs, transporting and distributing these commodities in the camps, and preparing appropriate accounts and reports. The WFP waybill will form the basis for all food deliveries, with each commodity recorded by shipping instructions number in all documentation.
43. Food will be distributed on a monthly basis by COR, monitored by WFP/UNHCR out-posted international and national field officers.
44. Refugees with ration cards will come to distribution centres at each camp to collect their food. Priority is given to distributing food directly to women beneficiaries. The process entails ration cards being cross-checked against a tally sheet maintained by CLU. CLU staff are responsible for supervising food distribution, assisted by refugees who perform weighing, scooping, refugee verification and related functions.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

45. WFP will monitor the receipt and storage of food at EDPs and, jointly with UNHCR, will monitor food distribution at camp level. WFP monitors will also conduct random surveys of beneficiaries after each food distribution to ensure that food has been correctly distributed. A standard structure for the field monitor reports of both UNHCR and WFP will be used, and the field monitor reports of each agency will be shared with the other.
46. The nutrition data regularly collected among malnourished children seen at the MCH centres (as a percentage of children of that age category in the population) and trends in numbers of beneficiaries enrolling for supplementary feeding programmes (fluctuations in number of beneficiaries) will be used to monitor the prevailing nutritional situation and act as an early warning system, to trigger more in-depth investigations to identify and resolve nutrition problems before they become serious.
47. Annual nutrition surveys will continue to be conducted each September-October by COR in collaboration with the implementing NGOs in each camp.
48. The level of participation by refugees in FFW activities will be monitored to determine the continued need for such activities, and to establish the level of free food distribution required. These activities will target at least 50 percent women among eligible beneficiaries.
49. The annual Food and Agriculture Organization/WFP Crop and Food Needs Assessment missions will determine the overall harvest situation and the need for supplementary emergency food distributions in the land-based camps. Base-line surveys will be conducted in order to collect relevant information on PRO beneficiaries which will also assist in evaluating the impact on women beneficiaries.



NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND THE FOOD BASKET

50. The food ration for the general food distribution will consist of sorghum (or the same amount of wheat if sorghum is unavailable locally or from donors), vegetable oil, pulses, sugar and iodized salt. These commodities take into account the refugees' preferences and customs.
51. The daily ration scale for the general food distribution will be as follows:

**TABLE 2. RECOMMENDED RATION SCALE, JULY 1998 - DECEMBER 1999
(grams/person/day)**

Duration/period (days)	Jul. 98-Dec. 99 548		Jul. 98-Dec. 99 548		Jul.-Dec. 98 183		Jan.-Jun. 99 183		Jul.-Dec. 99 183		Total
Camp type	Reception centres/wage camps		Land-camps (5 feddans)		Land camps (10 feddans)		Land camps (10 feddans)		Land camps (10 feddans)		
Beneficiaries	103 000		23 000		12 000						138 000
Commodities	Total tons	Grams	Total tons	Grams	Total tons	Grams	Total tons	Grams	Total tons	Grams	
Cereals	28 222	500	3 151	250	549	250	549	250	-	-	32 471
Pulses	3 951	70	882	70	154	70	77	35	77	35	5 141
Vegetable oil	1 693	30	378	30	66	30	33	15	33	15	2 203
Sugar	1 129	20	252	20	44	20	22	10	22	10	1 469
Iodized salt	261	5	58	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	349
Corn-soya blend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (tons)	35 256		4 721		823		691		142		41 633

52. The full ration is consistent with the new WFP/UNHCR Guidelines for Estimating Food and Nutritional Needs in Emergencies in providing 2,100 kcal/person/day and meeting protein and fat requirements. The ration level will also compensate for milling losses (estimated at 10 percent).
53. Refugees participating in the FFW programme will receive a daily family ration for each day worked consisting of:

- Cereals (sorghum) 1,250 grams
- Pulses (split peas/lentils) 350 grams
- Vegetable oil 150 grams

The estimated requirement for the FFW component is 1,985 tons (see Table 4).

54. This ration, based on the current ration provided in the general food distribution in land-based camps, has a local value of approximately 1,500 Sudanese pounds, on average, 75 percent of the wage rates for unskilled labour in rural areas. This should be sufficient to meet any genuine food needs amongst the refugees but should not attract refugees (or other Sudanese) from more sustainable activities.



55. The provision of a more adequate general ration should minimize the need to correct or prevent malnutrition, but the current selective feeding programme will be maintained as follows:
- Supplementary feeding, a dry take-home ration, will be provided to all moderately malnourished children (70-80 percent weight-for-height (WFH)), severely anaemic children under five years of age, medical and social referrals (chronically ill, single elderly people without support, orphans) and expectant and nursing women;
 - Therapeutic feeding will be provided to the most severely malnourished children (<70 percent WFH) and to people suffering chronic illness. Hospital patients will also receive food through the therapeutic feeding programme;
 - Blanket feeding will be undertaken for all children under three years in a camp if the malnutrition rate (<80 percent WFH) in the camp exceeds 15 percent and for all children under five years if the rate exceeds 20 percent. Blanket feeding will be implemented for a three-month period, after which a new nutrition survey will evaluate the impact and determine the continued need.
 - The supplementary feeding ration indicated below equals 941 kcal of energy and 31 grams of protein (14 percent). The therapeutic and intensive feeding equals 2,460 kcals and 78 grams of protein (13 percent) respectively.

**TABLE 3. RECOMMENDED RATION SCALE FOR SELECTIVE FEEDING,
JULY 1998-DECEMBER 1999**

Duration/period	Supplementary blanket feeding		Therapeutic intensive feeding		Total
	Jul. 98 - Dec. 99 Various*		Jul. 98 - Dec. 99 days: 548		
Beneficiaries	18 725		775		19 500
Commodities	Total tons	gr/day	Total tons	gr/day	
Cereals	-	-	85	200	85
Pulses	-	-	25	60	25
Vegetable oil	127	20	38	90	165
Sugar	127	20	38	90	165
Iodized salt	-	-	-	-	-
CSB	1 133	180	-	-	1 133
Total (tons)	1 387		186		1 573

* For duration, please refer to paragraph 29.

56. In addition, expectant mothers will receive daily iron and folic acid supplements during pregnancy as part of the MCH services. Vitamin A will be distributed in MCH centres to children and nursing mothers as a preventative measure. UNHCR will resource these items.
57. On the basis of these rations, the overall food requirements for the 18-month period is indicated below. A contingency (approximately four percent) has been added.



**TABLE 4. OVERALL FOOD REQUIREMENTS, JULY 1998-DECEMBER 1999
(in tons)**

Commodity	General food distribution	Selective feeding	Food-for-work	Contingency	Total
Cereals	32 471	85	1 418	1 407	35 381
Pulses	5 141	25	397	218	5 781
Vegetable oil	2 203	165	170	93	2 631
Sugar	1 469	165		62	1 696
Iodized salt	349			-	349
CSB		1 133		-	1 133
Dried skim milk*		52		-	52
Total	41 633	1 625	1 985	1 780	47 023
WFP total	41 633	1 573	1 985	1 780	46 971

* To be resourced by UNHCR and not included in WFP food and food-related costs.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

58. The project is recommended for approval by the Executive Board, within the budget shown in Annexes I and II.



ANNEX I

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (tons)	Average cost per ton (dollars)	Value (dollars)
WFP COSTS			
A. Direct operational costs			
Commodities ¹			
– Cereals (sorghum/wheat)	35 381	183	6 446 104
– Pulses	5 781	442	2 556 975
– Vegetable oil	2 631	800	2 104 800
– CSB	1 133	400	453 200
– Iodized salt	349	210	73 290
– Sugar	1 696	350	593 600
Total commodities	46 971		12 227 969
External transport and superintendence			3 278 900
Landside transport, storage and handling (a. or b.)			
a. Landside transport	46 971	60	2 818 260
b. Internal transport, storage and handling			
Subtotal direct operational costs			18 325 129
B. Direct support costs (see Annex II for details)			778 250
Total direct costs			19 103 379
C. Indirect support costs (7.10 percent of total direct costs)			1 356 340
TOTAL WFP COSTS			20 459 719

¹ This is a notional food basket used for budgeting and approval purposes. The precise mix and actual quantities of commodities to be supplied to the project, as in all WFP-assisted projects, may vary over time depending on the availability of commodities to WFP and domestically within the recipient country.



ANNEX II

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (<i>dollars</i>)

Staff costs

International	186 900
United Nations Volunteers (14 months)	45 000
National professional officers	
International consultants and SSA	
Local staff and temporaries	135 000

Subtotal**366 900****Technical support services**

Project appraisal	30 000
Food Economy Surveys	90 000
Project Evaluation	40 000

Subtotal**160 000****Travel and DSA**

International	10 500
In-country	64 350

Subtotal**74 850****Office expenses**

Furniture	1 000
Rental of facility	2 000
Utilities	8 500
Communications	15 000
Office supplies	2 000
Equipment repair and maintenance	20 000
Vehicles running and maintenance	65 000

Subtotal**113 500****Equipment**

Communications equipment	21 000
Vehicles	25 000
Computer equipment	8 200
Agricultural equipment	
Warehouse equipment	
Other equipment (specify)	

Subtotal**54 200****Non-food items**

Storage facilities	
Kitchen utensils	
Seeds	
Milling costs	
Other (specify)	
Training and Workshop	8 800

Subtotal**8 800****TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS****778 250**