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PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION— WEST AFRICA COASTAL 4604.07

Targeted food assistance for relief and recovery of refugees, internally displaced persons and returning refugees in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana

Number of beneficiaries	2,120,380
Duration of project	Twelve months (1 July 1999–30 June 2000)

Cost (United States dollars)

Total cost to WFP	129,877,601
Total food cost	61,743,743

ABSTRACT

Since December 1989, Liberia and Sierra Leone have been affected by destructive wars and civil strife pushing some 1,100,000 persons to seek refuge in Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. Approximately one million have been internally displaced in both countries. The conflicts have claimed the lives of more than 150,000 people in Liberia and an unknown number in Sierra Leone. Houses, roads, and social and economic infrastructure have been destroyed and most people have been deprived of their livelihoods. Although Liberia and Sierra Leone have suffered the most from the internal conflicts, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana have been affected since they have had to provide shelter in towns and camps to the refugee population, which has strained local resources. WFP has been providing assistance to the neediest refugee and internally displaced populations in the region under a series of emergency (EMOP) and protracted relief operations (PRO) since 1990. Some 1,960,000 beneficiaries are being assisted under ongoing operations (PRO LIR 4604.06, PRO SIL 5802.00, EMOP GUI 6032.00). An 8 percent increase in the total number of beneficiaries is proposed under this protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO).

Currently, the security situation ranges from a fair degree of stability and relative calm over a sustained period in Liberia, to a relapse into fully-fledged emergency in Sierra Leone. The proposed PRRO seeks to promote opportunities for assisting Liberia and Sierra Leone in their transition from emergency to recovery, rebuilding civil society and ensuring longer-term development. Such opportunities exist in Liberia and in the other countries in the region and in some areas of Sierra Leone. The PRRO also provides for emergency relief in the conflict areas, where the resumption of normal life is not likely in the short term. Relief food aid therefore remains necessary for sustaining the nutritional recovery and resettlement of new refugees and internally displaced persons, as well as for some beneficiary groups whose coping mechanisms have not yet been restored.

Food aid will be an important instrument in supporting rehabilitation and recovery activities through food for work and food for training to rebuild infrastructure and improve agricultural production and household food security. Women, who account for an average of 60 to 70 percent of the overall beneficiary number, will be targeted specifically in household food security and training-related activities. Food aid is also expected to make an important contribution to the stabilization of Liberia and Sierra Leone as it lays the ground for longer-term development. Long-term impact will be achieved through an emphasis on the active participation of beneficiaries in decision-making and implementation processes; capacity-building will be an important feature.

A regional approach has been chosen for the implementation of this PRRO. Maintaining this regional approach during current operations has been the most powerful factor for WFP's effectiveness in the region. It has provided the essential flexibility for cross-border operations, resourcing and pipeline management, as well as swift reallocation of commodities between countries in response to constantly changing situations.

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.

The WFP focal points for this document are:

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Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact the Documentation and Meetings Clerk (tel.: 066513-2641).



CONTEXT AND RATIONALE FOR PROVIDING ASSISTANCE

Context of the crisis

1. The West Africa Coastal region, comprising Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, continues to be affected, to varying degrees, by destructive wars and civil strife in Liberia and Sierra Leone. Since December 1989, these bitter conflicts have caused an estimated 150,000 deaths in Liberia and an unknown number of casualties in Sierra Leone. They have led some 1,100,000 people to take refuge in Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and have resulted in more than one million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Liberia and Sierra Leone. The number of IDPs to be assisted has been provided by the WFP country office for Sierra Leone. These figures are based on monitoring by WFP and consultations with the Government, other United Nations agencies and NGO partners involved in providing assistance to this category of beneficiaries. The estimates also take into account recent events in Sierra Leone which have brought about new numbers of IDPs. Victims and their needs for assistance, including food aid, are being discussed and coordinated with major donors in the region such as the European Union and the Government of the United States of America as well as NGOs providing food aid, such as Care, Catholic Relief Service (CRS) and World Vision.
2. While Liberia has enjoyed relative stability since presidential elections in July 1997, war has never ceased in Sierra Leone despite the peace agreement signed on 30 November 1996 between the Government and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF). In May 1997, the democratically elected government was overthrown by junior officers of the Armed Forces of Sierra Leone (AFSL). The AFSL and RUF joined forces to form the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) which remained in power until President Kabbah's government was reinstated by the Economic Community of West African States' Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) and the Civil Defence Forces in February 1998. Nevertheless, fighting has continued and the rebels, who previously controlled the north of the country, attacked the eastern and central districts of Freetown on 6 January 1999, causing over 3,000 deaths, destroying the city and displacing thousands of residents.
3. Infrastructure has been destroyed in both Liberia and Sierra Leone as a result of conflict. Both countries are rich in natural resources, with the potential to become food self-reliant, yet they remain among the world's poorest countries. The insecurity in both countries and the outflow of refugees have had a major impact on Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire and, to a lesser extent, Ghana.

WFP response

4. Within the current protracted relief operations (Liberia Regional PRO and Sierra Leone PRO), WFP has provided 88,000 tons of food aid to the five countries of the region. This has been accomplished through different schemes, such as assistance for IDP resettlement, support for refugee repatriation, therapeutic feeding, vulnerable group feeding (VGF), emergency school feeding, food for work in agriculture, and food for training. Most of this assistance has been distributed to IDPs in Liberia and Sierra Leone, and to refugees in Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire.



Situation analysis

5. The provision of relief to some beneficiaries continues in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea. At the same time, development-oriented interventions have been actively pursued in Liberia and in some areas of Sierra Leone. In addition to VGF and emergency school feeding, a large portion of food assistance has been targeted in the form of food for work to farm families to support household food security; of these beneficiaries 60 percent were women.
6. Following recent rebel attacks on Freetown and other cities in Sierra Leone, the situation has become extremely volatile and the enormous damage inflicted by rebels has set back all past efforts of the Government and the international community aimed at rebuilding the country. Security will remain the paramount consideration for WFP in the medium term.
7. Liberia has remained generally calm since a serious incident in Monrovia in September 1998; this climate of relative stability is expected to continue to be conducive to recovery and rehabilitation activities.
8. The situation in Guinea has been stable and is expected to remain so. The country is still burdened with the presence of about 500,000 refugees from Liberia and Sierra Leone. The economy is generally stagnant. In Guinea, WFP is currently supporting a large-scale refugee feeding programme, as well as development programmes for 80,000 people in Côte d'Ivoire and 15,000 in Ghana.

Food security

9. Recent harvests have been fairly good throughout the region. With the exception of Sierra Leone, people in rural areas have more access to food than urban populations. By comparison, refugees in camps in both urban and rural areas depend heavily on food aid, despite some agricultural production initiatives around camps. IDPs fleeing the fighting have been particularly food-insecure since their coping mechanisms have been reduced as a result of their unstable situation. They frequently arrive at shelter points in a poor nutritional and health condition, and need supplementary and therapeutic feeding.
10. Both Liberia and Sierra Leone have the potential to be self-sufficient in food production during periods of peace. However, inefficient production methods and underdeveloped infrastructure, marketing and extension services, as well as lack of access to credit, especially for women, have hindered the development of agricultural production in non-conflict periods. Under the current operations, WFP has launched activities, such as swamp rice development and road rehabilitation, that may increase and stimulate agricultural production and internal trade. Because of the prominent role of women in West African agriculture, and their importance to the food security of their families, WFP is targeting women in particular for improved agricultural techniques. These activities, which have enhanced food availability for war-affected populations in Liberia and Sierra Leone, will continue and will be reinforced under the proposed PRRO, as these countries progress from rehabilitation to development.
11. Food security is regularly monitored by WFP and medical/nutritional NGOs such as *Action contre la faim* (ACF) and *Médecins sans frontières* (MSF). Information is disseminated and discussed at meetings of the WFP-chaired Committee on Food Aid Coordination (CFA) in Sierra Leone and Liberia. These efforts have been important for targeting food aid and promoting agricultural development. The proposed PRRO will maintain a priority focus on improving food production and household food security.



12. Food security has somewhat improved among refugees and IDPs in some rural areas because of improved coping mechanisms (employment opportunities, small trade, etc.). However, civil strife in Sierra Leone has again forced people to flee and hide in the bush for prolonged periods or become refugees in Guinea and Liberia. Women are the most malnourished and thus comprise 75 percent of vulnerable group and therapeutic feeding programmes in all countries under this PRRO.

Environment

13. Environmental problems, particularly in Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea, are evident in the vicinity of camps where refugees, especially women who are traditionally responsible for providing fuel for their families, gather large quantities of fuelwood, thereby contributing to deforestation. To address these problems, WFP will continue to support conservation activities through food for work, with women reaping at least 25 percent of both the immediate and long-term benefits. As in the past, maize meal and bulgur wheat will be included to minimize excessive use of fuelwood thanks to their refined state and reduced cooking time.
14. Road rehabilitation activities in Liberia and Sierra Leone will address environmental concerns through construction of culverts, ditches, etc., which will not only improve the quality of roads but also reduce the negative impact of erosion on the surrounding environment. Technical assistance for road rehabilitation provided through specific donor stand-by agreements will assist WFP in its environmentally related activities.
15. In Sierra Leone, a number of environmentally related activities (such as reclaiming of land for rice production, drainage projects and reforestation) have had a significant impact, although they did not involve large numbers of participants. Security permitting, these activities will resume through a national implementing NGO specializing in environmental rehabilitation.
16. In all countries of the region, swamp-rice production and inter-cropping will be encouraged wherever possible as a means of mitigating the negative environmental impact of hill-rice (slash and burn) production in forested areas.

Government recovery policies and programmes

17. In Sierra Leone, despite the setbacks on the military front, the Government is attempting to develop plans for rebuilding the country. Priority sectors include health, education and agriculture. Before the evacuation of Freetown by the humanitarian community in early January 1999, the Government had been assisting recovery of agricultural production by distributing seeds and agricultural tools through FAO, WFP and other agencies. The Ministry of Education had been working closely with WFP and UNICEF in the context of emergency school feeding which was almost exclusively targeted to rural areas, and in providing additional inputs for rehabilitation of the education sector. When security permits, these activities will be resumed in collaboration with government bodies in Sierra Leone.
18. In Liberia, the Government is actively pursuing recovery and rehabilitation programmes in health, education and agriculture. However, lack of funding has been a major factor preventing a more active recovery programme. The Government is also concerned with rehabilitation of road networks heavily damaged during the war. This concern is shared by WFP and other aid providers, since they are major users of roads.



19. In Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire, governmental concerns focus mainly on the repatriation of refugees, the integration of residual beneficiaries from Liberia and the rehabilitation of asylum areas.

Rationale

20. The rationale for promoting recovery interventions throughout the region, as under the current PROs, is based on the fact that WFP has actively and successfully supported recovery and development-oriented activities in a primarily relief context. While there have been setbacks due to relapses into emergency situations, notably in Sierra Leone, new opportunities for interventions have led to some rehabilitation, recovery and more sustainable results in Liberia. Before the December 1998 rebel offensive, Sierra Leone had demonstrated that a cautious approach to recovery was possible in some parts of the country. However, this approach must be reviewed in light of recent events.

RECOVERY STRATEGY

Beneficiary needs

21. The assessment of beneficiary needs is based on the experience gained through previous and current monitoring by WFP, by implementing partners and by members of the donor community. In the wake of renewed rebel activity in Sierra Leone, it is clear that the need for emergency food relief will continue. The proposed PRRO has made provisions for flexible rations to meet current and potential emergency needs.
22. Experience with ongoing operations has shown that resettling populations need food and non-food aid through a variety of programmes, including rehabilitation of social infrastructure, agriculture, small trade and skills training that help them resettle and rebuild their livelihoods. A particular challenge in the volatile environment of the region will be to focus on longer-term activities in education, skills training and infrastructure rehabilitation that will help restore and strengthen the community. Improvements in household food security are important because of their stabilizing effect. Since women play a major role in household food security, WFP offices will ensure that 50 percent of the education funds go to women (and girls) and that at least 25 percent of the skills training programmes target women specifically.

The role of food aid

23. In the context of ongoing food shortages, the provision of food aid has a definite comparative advantage in that it provides nutritional support while complementing rehabilitation efforts. Since new beneficiaries are often destitute, an emergency food ration of 2,100 kcal will be made available to newly arrived IDPs and refugees requiring additional emergency support, as stipulated under the WFP/UNHCR Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). This ration will aim to improve the nutritional status of beneficiaries. Food aid is also intended to facilitate the resettlement of IDPs, as well as repatriation and resettlement of refugees, and is expected to serve as a "pull factor" by contributing to the rebuilding of basic social infrastructure in key areas of resettlement. A two-month repatriation package will assist the returnees during the journey back to their places of origin and sustain them during the initial resettlement period. The PRRO will include a contingency for increasing rations, should the situation in Sierra Leone or



elsewhere in the region deteriorate again. In all cases, women will be given lead decision-making roles in determining appropriate programmes for the use of food aid and in helping to target the right beneficiaries.

Ration levels and food basket¹

24. Food rations will be maintained at the levels of PRO 4604.06 and PRO 5802.00, according to the types of intervention, nutritional requirements of the beneficiaries, existing coping mechanisms and food-for-work needs. Efforts will be made to avoid dependence, a major risk in protracted situations, that could distract displaced persons from the ultimate goal of resettlement.
25. Daily rations for IDP resettlement and refugee repatriation will remain at 200 grams of cereals and 25 grams of vegetable oil provided in the form of a two-month resettlement package: one month at the place of departure and one month at the place of resettlement. The relatively low ration level will be augmented by the involvement of returnees in rehabilitation activities under food-for-work and other recovery activities. This safety net approach is aimed at the immediate integration of returnees in food-assisted projects, thereby minimizing possible loss of commodities through poor storage and resale of "surplus" rations. Some refugees in camps will continue to receive this same ration level because they have developed a variety of coping mechanisms giving them access to complementary food. It is also felt that the ration should be maintained at this relatively low level to avoid encouraging people to remain indefinitely in countries of asylum.
26. The composition and level of the ration for therapeutic feeding will take into account the need for quick recovery of malnourished children. Rations will comprise cereals, vegetable oil, pulses, corn-soya blend (CSB) and sugar, providing more than 1,900 kcal. CSB is included because of its high nutritional value and easy preparation. CSB is also included in some IDP and VGF rations where the nutritional status of targeted beneficiaries requires an enhancement of the ration. Emergency school feeding includes salt and sugar in addition to the other commodities. Food-for-work rations for a family of five and food-for-training rations provide a reasonable incentive to beneficiaries.
27. The composition of the food basket remains basically unchanged (see Annex V). It takes into account past experience, food habits, the need for supplementary and therapeutic feeding, and the objective of each intervention (relief, VGF, emergency school feeding, and food-for-training, seed protection, etc.) within the overall role of food aid.

Programme approaches

28. Programme approaches range from emergency relief to specific rehabilitation and recovery activities. These different approaches have already been tested under current operations and have generally been successful. No major change is foreseen, except for a stronger emphasis on rehabilitation and recovery, particularly in Liberia.
29. Relief assistance will be targeted to identified groups, particularly in Sierra Leone, where there has been a relapse into full fledged emergency in large areas of the country. This assistance will also be made available to new refugee groups in host countries.
30. In other areas, recovery and longer-term development will be guided by a community-based approach. Local groups, especially women's groups, will have a major

¹ See Annex III for details on ration levels by beneficiary type.



role to play in phasing out food aid in countries such as Liberia, and possibly Sierra Leone, which have the potential to become food self-reliant.

31. Targeted distributions to the most vulnerable women, men and children featured prominently under the current PROs. The relief needs of refugees and IDPs will be met as early as possible through specific actions such as VGF and food for work. The use of scoring sheets, verification of beneficiaries and the involvement of community leaders to determine the neediest recipients will continue. When required, a ration level equivalent to 2,100 kcal will be provided for a pre-determined and limited time period. The standard rations which, under the current PROs, provide some 1,780 kcal per person per day, will be maintained for other target groups.
32. Progress towards self-reliance and sustainability will be a primary goal. The right timing of assistance is particularly important in the case of food for work for agricultural rehabilitation, so that food aid is used only for the period needed and leads to self-reliance after one or two harvests.
33. WFP will actively support national capacity-building. Its assistance will aim at enabling the Government to take increasing responsibility from the beginning of the rehabilitation process onward. Joint assessments, implementation and monitoring of activities will be encouraged.
34. In order to be able to respond to new situations leading to increased needs, the PRRO has a built-in contingency in the various lines of items which will allow for a quick response to unforeseen relief and rehabilitation requirements.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The regional approach

35. A regional approach is being proposed for this PRRO, covering needs in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, because the current division of the regional operation into two PROs and one emergency operation (EMOP) has proved ineffective. For maximum efficiency, from resourcing to allocation and final distribution, a single regional pipeline is indispensable. With one resourced pipeline, calls forward can be synchronized to accommodate the entire region, thereby limiting isolated resource shortfalls. It also obviates the need to time and track two or three separate pipelines. Allocations can be planned on the basis of a global coordination approach of all incoming cargoes. This approach will also allow the regional office to play a more active role in ensuring that beneficiary needs are covered and distributions continue on schedule.
36. While Liberia PRO 4604.00 was reasonably well-resourced, Sierra Leone EMOP 5767.00 and PRO 5802.00 have lagged behind, requiring massive "de facto" loans from the Liberia Regional Operation to cover their full needs. In the absence of a specific regional operation, recourse to these practical arrangements has been inevitable in order to prevent a serious shortage of resources for Sierra Leone. The "de facto" regional approach has been and remains the most powerful factor in WFP's recognized efficiency in the region. It has allowed for flexibility in pipeline management and timely logistics arrangements to meet urgent needs. The possibility of pre-positioning or holding commodities in neighbouring countries to respond to crises is invaluable and helps WFP retain its reputation for quick response. Because of the ethnic links between groups in



different countries of the region, political boundaries become irrelevant in times of strife and it becomes more rational for food to simply follow people.

Goals and objectives

37. This PRRO's objectives are to provide relief assistance to the victims of civil strife and to new refugees and IDPs, to facilitate the return of refugees and IDPs to their place of origin once the situation has stabilized, and to support their reintegration. It also aims to facilitate the rehabilitation of the social and productive infrastructure and at improving household food security. In line with WFP's Commitments to Women, this will be achieved in all cases through the participation and empowerment of women.
38. More specifically, the PRRO will contribute to:
- a) meeting basic humanitarian needs for those who have lost all coping mechanisms or are totally dependent upon others for their survival;
 - b) resettling refugees and IDPs in their place of origin;
 - c) promoting self-reliance, especially of women, through support to productive activities; and
 - d) rehabilitating or reconstructing devastated infrastructure.

KEY PROGRAMME COMPONENTS AND BENEFICIARIES¹

39. The PRRO will assist a total of 2,120,380 beneficiaries, of whom 68 percent will be women in each country. Under a continued relief mode, it will benefit people who have been affected by war and civil unrest, and whose coping mechanisms are, for the time being, insufficient to cover their needs. The men and women beneficiaries will comprise refugees, IDPs, vulnerable groups and children in an acute state of malnutrition who are being assisted through therapeutic feeding. The share of this relief component in the overall PRRO is 1,089,000 beneficiaries or nearly 52 percent of the total number.
40. The recovery and rehabilitation component will be implemented through food-for-work programmes including food for agriculture and food for training. These will include emergency school feeding, rehabilitation of roads, reconstruction of social and productive infrastructure, rehabilitation of agricultural land and measures to increase agricultural production. Some of the activities may lay the ground for longer-term development. This is notably the case for food-for-training and agricultural activities, and for road rehabilitation which is the key to subsequent development activities.

Intervention modalities by beneficiary category

Refugees

41. Beneficiaries and food aid needs for refugees are regularly discussed between WFP and its partners, including UNHCR, in the appropriate fora, such as the Committees on Food Aid Coordination (CFA), in six-monthly consultation meetings and in joint needs assessment missions. The latest UNHCR refugees census took place in February 1999 in Guinea with active WFP staff participation. A final report and data have not yet been

¹ Details on beneficiaries by types of intervention, gender and country are provided in Annex IV.



released. Refugees in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire, will receive food rations under specifically targeted intervention schemes, such as therapeutic feeding, vulnerable group feeding, food for work, etc. Full food rations will be distributed to an estimated 145,000 beneficiaries, 70,000 of whom are in Liberia, 15,000 in Sierra Leone, 50,000 in Guinea and 10,000 in Côte d'Ivoire; 70 percent of beneficiaries in each country are women. Following recent events in Sierra Leone, the number of Sierra Leonean refugees fleeing to Guinea, as well as that of IDPs inside Sierra Leone, has increased.

Resettlement of internally displaced persons

42. Recent events in Sierra Leone have led to major displacements of populations in various parts of the country. As the security situation improves, it is estimated that some 100,000 IDPs (4.7 percent of the total number of beneficiaries covered by the PRRO) will require WFP assistance for resettlement inside Sierra Leone. Seventy percent of the IDPs are women. IDPs returning to their places of origin will receive a two-month food package. To help IDPs cope during the difficult settling-in period, efforts will be made to start rehabilitation activities (infrastructure and agricultural, basic services, etc.) supported by food aid at the place of resettlement. Concerted action and close cooperation of all parties are vital for resettlement. Collaboration with United Nations partners, the NGO community and Government will be essential. In the case of Liberia, it is considered that the situation has stabilized to the point that WFP support for direct resettlement of IDPs is less necessary.

Repatriation of refugees

43. Repatriation of longer-standing Liberian refugees in Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea will continue as per UNHCR's repatriation plan. Screening of any new beneficiaries and assessment of their needs, including food aid, will be carried out to avoid a negative impact on the return of currently assisted people to their countries of origin. Setbacks in the repatriation of Sierra Leonean refugees from Liberia and Guinea are foreseeable because of the renewed outbreak of fighting. The repatriation package is the same as that provided for IDP resettlement, i.e. one month upon departure from camps and one month upon arrival at the area of settlement. The number of beneficiaries in this category is estimated at 295,000 (14 percent of the total). Seventy percent of the refugees repatriated will be women. WFP will continue to work in close collaboration with UNHCR on repatriation and resettlement activities.

Therapeutic feeding

44. This programme is targeted to malnourished children under five years of age and accompanying adults, 75 percent of whom will be women. It is particularly important for IDPs in Sierra Leone and for some refugee groups in Liberia and Guinea. Food rations are designed to enable quick recovery. The food basket will be comprised of cereals, vegetable oil, pulses, corn-soya blend (CSB) and sugar, and will provide 2,100 kcal. Therapeutic feeding has been efficiently and effectively implemented through MSF and ACF. This programme might have to be increased, depending on eventual new numbers of IDPs and refugees in the wake of the events in Sierra Leone. Some 84,000 beneficiaries (4 percent of the total) are foreseen within this category (20,000 in Liberia, 50,000 in Sierra Leone and 14,000 in Guinea).



Vulnerable group feeding (VGF)

45. This programme will continue to provide a safety net to households and groups at risk. Targeted beneficiaries will include children under five, expectant and nursing mothers, households headed by women, elderly and disabled people, as well as institutions (orphanages, etc.). Of the beneficiaries, in all categories, 75 percent will be women. The programme will also provide assistance to newly displaced persons whose coping mechanisms are weak or non-existent. For this purpose, the ration provided for VGF will also contain CSB. WFP will continue to work in partnership with medical NGOs, UNICEF and the respective Ministries of Health for implementation. Some 463,880 beneficiaries (22 percent of the total) will be assisted under the programme (60,000 in Liberia, 100,000 in Sierra Leone, 270,000 in Guinea, 30,000 in Côte d'Ivoire and 3,880 in Ghana).

Emergency school feeding

46. This programme is considered very important for the recovery and rebuilding of civil society. It helps children, 60 percent of whom are girls, to resume a normal life by facilitating the reopening of schools. It is also aimed at re-integrating child soldiers. It has proved to be one of the strong "pull factors" for IDPs and refugees to resettle. Food rations provided to school staff help governments cope with funding constraints which hamper the re-establishment of a school system. Governments and communities will be encouraged to take responsibility for staff salaries as soon as possible. Development of curricula and other educational inputs are equally important. In this regard, WFP will continue to ensure links with other partners such as UNICEF and UNESCO. As the programme is expanded under the proposed PRRO, increased attention will be given to the management, monitoring and selection of appropriate implementing partners. A total of 613,000 beneficiaries (28.9 percent of the overall total) will participate in this programme (300,000 in Liberia, 150,000 in Sierra Leone, 128,000 in Guinea and 35,000 in Côte d'Ivoire). Because of the high percentage of girls, WFP in each case meets the WFP Commitment of investing 50 percent of education resources in educating girls.

Food for work

47. Food for work has proved to be a useful instrument for supporting much-needed rehabilitation and recovery activities. It ensures that participants develop a sense of ownership and self-reliance (particularly resettling IDPs and refugees). The number of beneficiaries expected to participate in food-for-work schemes will amount to 371,500 (17.5 percent of the overall total): 150,000 in Liberia, 200,000 in Sierra Leone, 16,500 in Guinea and 5,000 in Côte d'Ivoire. In each country, 60 percent of the participants are women, hence meeting the WFP Commitment of providing at least 25 percent of the food-for-work activities and assets to women. Selection of activities will be based on proposals presented by communities on their own initiative and opportunities identified by WFP or NGO field staff or other partners, including government departments. In all cases, discussions with beneficiary community leaders and targeted groups are essential. These activities will be discussed in the Committees on Food Aid Coordination in order to ensure complementarity of food and non-food inputs and to optimize the use of resources. The authority for approval of food-for-work schemes lies with the WFP Country Directors. Care will be taken to clearly limit the duration of individual food-for-work interventions in order to underline the importance of self-help and avoid dependence.



Targeted areas for food-for-work interventions

48. Rehabilitation of productive assets will focus on swamp-rice development, seed protection, establishment of seed banks, purchase of rice seeds from farmers and harvest protection. In these activities, WFP will continue its close cooperation with NGOs and other partners (particularly FAO) to ensure technical soundness and provision of essential non-food inputs. The involvement of women (60 percent) in food-for-agriculture projects is already significant and will be pursued further.
49. The rehabilitation of social infrastructure such as health centres and schools will serve as an important “pull factor” for the resettlement of IDPs and refugees. Capacity-building directed at local and national government departments will be a prominent feature.
50. The rehabilitation of rural roads is a vital concern for WFP. It has a direct impact on WFP’s capacity to transport food, while rehabilitation work provides short-term employment for IDPs and refugees. In addition, road improvement has lasting effects on access, trade and agriculture. Active collaboration with NGOs, United Nations agencies — United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Office for Project Services (UNDP/UNOPS), the International Labour Organization (ILO)—and donors will be pursued. Technical assistance and non-food inputs are important.

Food-for-skills training

51. Activities undertaken in the framework of this component will provide long-lasting benefits to participants in terms of income-generating prospects and self-reliance. They will also mitigate their food and income losses in case of relapses in the security situation. Unemployed youths and mutilation victims will be specifically targeted, and there will be an overall emphasis on targeting women. A total of 48,000 beneficiaries (2.3 percent of the total) will be assisted (20,000 in Liberia, 25,000 in Sierra Leone and 3,000 in Guinea), with 60 percent women.

GENDER CONSIDERATIONS

52. The proposed PRRO will promote a stronger gender approach in all programming areas. To achieve this, the regional and country offices will continue to develop new partnerships with agencies providing assistance to women and women’s groups. Efforts will be made to focus on those activities which result in clear and durable benefits to women (training for income-generating activities, literacy programmes and targeted support for agriculture). Direct partnership with women’s groups (in addition to activities with traditional NGO implementing partners) will permit greater understanding of the constraints women face. In the health sector, WFP will target projects which address the root causes of malnutrition, food insecurity and high infant and maternal mortality rates in the region. In education, WFP will continue to act as a strong advocate for the enrolment and retention of girls in school. In all countries of the region, the emphasis will be on determining the most effective ways of applying gender criteria to WFP-assisted interventions. Efforts have already been made, particularly in Liberia and Sierra Leone, to address gender issues. WFP-supported activities, such as agricultural rehabilitation, have targeted women directly. In addition, female staff have been hired for “non-traditional” posts such as mechanics and warehouse managers, and in various forms of casual labour. New activities will build on those successful activities, especially where the results and impact have been the most impressive.



53. While war and civil unrest have inflicted much hardship on the population, they have also imposed changes in gender relations and in the responsibilities of women. For example, war has created many woman-headed households. The transition from relief to rehabilitation and development could provide an opportunity to focus more closely on enhancing the position of women and advocating for their rights and status.

LOGISTICS ARRANGEMENTS

54. WFP will continue to move food aid from the major ports (Monrovia , Freetown, Conakry, San Pedro and Abidjan) up to extended delivery points (EDPs) and, in many cases, to final delivery points (FDPs). Wherever feasible, WFP will use available local transport facilities as a way of supporting the private sector. In Liberia and Sierra Leone, such contracts will also help revive the trucking industry. WFP will also maintain its own regional trucking for inaccessible areas where most private truckers cannot travel. WFP will continue to support road rehabilitation, which remains crucial to access the remotest and poorest areas.
55. Given the volatile security situation in the region, an integrated regional logistics and pipeline management approach will be maintained to allow maximum flexibility in the allocation and movement of commodities. An integrated flexible approach will also make it easier to establish a regional landside transport, storage and handing (LTSH) rate, currently estimated at an average of 135 United States dollars per ton, that will cover transport of food aid in all countries of the region. However, it is worth noting that the combined regional internal transport, storage and handing (ITSH) rate of 135 dollars per ton represents an increase of about 8.9 percent over the combined average ITSH rate of the current operations in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea. In addition to annual price inflation, this increase may be explained by the increased difficulties to access the same delivery points because of the deterioration of roads and high insecurity in and around Sierra Leone.

RISK ASSESSMENT

56. The collapse of government infrastructure in many areas should not preclude WFP assistance. Government participation is important but may not always be possible due to resource constraints and other impediments. Nevertheless, efforts must be made to involve governments in implementation arrangements and in the identification of implementing partners.
57. The security of all staff is a constant concern as evidenced by past and recent crises in Liberia and Sierra Leone, and the speed with which dangerous situations evolve. Projects cannot be implemented and monitored unless safe access to sites can be guaranteed. Planning for the installation of longer term recovery assets should include prior assessment of the security environment. Planning must allow for quickly moving in and out of areas where security is a concern.

Contingency planning

58. In spite of improvements in some areas, the overall situation in the region is not stable and relapses from periods of peace into conflict are common. Civil strife has resulted in



additional numbers of people requiring relief assistance, and has caused recurring security problems for staff.

59. The events in Sierra Leone from 1997 onward and the lessons learned from experiences in Liberia have underscored the importance of contingency planning. WFP will ensure that resources are available and that systems are in place to allow a timely and adequate response in times of possible crisis. This planning will include access to difficult-to-reach areas for assessments and air transport for emergency food, medical supplies or the evacuation of humanitarian agency staff. Special operations such as helicopter transportation, stand-by support vessels, the strengthening of a reliable regional trucking fleet and fully-equipped mobile workshop units are or may become essential. Stockpiling strategic stocks in one or two secure areas in the region will allow for continued flexibility and quick response.
60. The regional approach has proved to be a valid instrument for quick redeployment of staff and food commodities from one area to another. In this context, a contingency food requirement for an additional of 200,000 persons is included to cover emerging relief needs and possible new beneficiaries. To prevent over-resourcing, periodic reviews of needs and caseloads will provide donors with an update on requirements. The allocation of the contingency resources will be coordinated by the regional office in consultation with operational partners and donors.

Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) arrangements

61. WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) Unit will support the establishment of a VAM facility in the regional office. This will enhance assessment and response capacity, drawing on existing data and information coordinating committees. The Committees on Food Aid Coordination in Liberia and in Sierra Leone and their government counterparts, the National Technical Committees on Food Aid, possess baseline data that will help determine and target beneficiaries. These committees are comprised of agencies and NGOs such as UNICEF, ACF, MSF and others, which are involved in nutrition monitoring and deal specifically with issues to be covered under the VAM programme (monitoring and assessments of nutritional status, population movements of IDPS, etc.). A Regional VAM Unit based in Abidjan will help consolidate the information and enable a timely response and better targeting of assistance to specific groups. Once the VAM facility is established, it will be possible to expand vulnerability mapping activities by training focal points in the country offices.

Monitoring and ongoing evaluation

62. Monitoring and ongoing evaluation are essential to guide the transition from emergency relief to rehabilitation and recovery. Increased efforts will be made to monitor and report on commodity movements and to assess progress of the operation in meeting its objectives. Additional staff and training will be required and their cost is reflected in the PRRO budget.
63. Medical/nutritional NGOs such as ACF and MSF will monitor the food basket and review ration levels periodically and readjust them as needed. Food storage and delivery will continue to be monitored by WFP field staff. Market surveys will be undertaken to evaluate whether there is a continuing need for food aid, allowing adjustment to minimize the risk of diversion or market displacement. The intensity and quality of monitoring will be conditioned by the volatility of the situation and the difficulties of safe access.



64. Qualitative monitoring will collect information on:
- a) timeliness of receiving commodities at ports of entry or at points of delivery;
 - b) timeliness of receiving commodities at extended delivery points (EDPs) or final delivery points (FDPs);
 - c) distribution to beneficiaries by implementing partners, according to established schedules;
 - d) food monitors will conduct spot checks and random verification of commodity management and distribution; and
 - e) feedback from women's groups on role played by women.
65. Quantitative monitoring will include:
- a) number of actual recipients, including data on gender, their localization and their degree of vulnerability, through spot-checks and beneficiary monitoring;
 - b) number of women and men as workers and planners in food-for-work and food-for-training projects, through fields visits by WFP country staff, questionnaires to implementing partners and Rapid Rural Appraisals;
 - c) school attendance by girls, through inspection of records, unannounced visits and community-level consultations;
 - d) nutritional rehabilitation and surveillance carried out, through questionnaires submitted by medical NGOs and WFP staff; and
 - e) outputs of food-for-work, through visits to infrastructures and discussions with beneficiary communities.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS AND SELECTION OF PARTNERS

66. WFP assistance will be provided within the country-level framework established by United Nations agencies in consultation with the respective governments, the international donor community and the NGO community. Strategic planning will aim to promote opportunities for rehabilitation, recovery and development.
67. Further strengthening of institutional arrangements and partnerships will be required as WFP interventions move from recovery to development. WFP actively participates in coordination activities dealing with health and nutrition, agriculture, education and infrastructure rehabilitation. Relief and rehabilitation activities will continue to be coordinated at the country level through regular Committees on Food Aid Coordination meetings chaired by WFP. Because food aid is a major component in relief and recovery interventions, joint programming will facilitate complementarity of inputs and maximize impact.
68. Consultation between WFP and its partners is a continuous process at country and regional levels. The WFP and UNHCR Regional Offices in Abidjan will continue to organize bi-annual coordination and consultation meetings. WFP Country Directors, as well as UNHCR Country Representatives (and increasingly UNICEF), are participating in these regional consultations. The meetings focus primarily on policy and strategic issues, as well as on resourcing and operational matters regarding assistance to refugees and IDPs



throughout the region. Representatives of major donor countries also participate in these regional consultation meetings. Once a year, a full joint-assessment mission, with donor participation, reviews all ongoing activities. Its findings help in adjusting strategies and planning specific interventions.

69. WFP's operational collaboration with UNHCR is well established. WFP will remain responsible for food delivery to refugees up to FDPs, whereas UNHCR will be responsible for distribution and reporting through mutually-agreed implementing partners. WFP will also continue to cooperate with other United Nations agencies (FAO, UNDP/UNOPS, ILO, UNESCO, etc.), the governments and local and international NGOs.
70. WFP will continue to use a mix of international and national NGOs throughout the region for implementation of the various intervention schemes. These NGOs will continue to distribute WFP food and provide non-food and technical inputs. Joint monitoring will remain an integral activity of the whole process. Partners will continue to be selected on the basis of their capacity and areas of expertise, the inputs they can provide, their credibility and recognition by the host government. Whenever possible, local NGOs will also be involved. The increasing involvement of national NGOs in Liberia and Sierra Leone demonstrates the special role they play in rebuilding their society.
71. Following the approval of the PRRO, Letters of Understanding (LOUs) will be signed by the WFP Country Representatives in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana with the respective governments. These LOUs will confirm agreement on specific activities, resource levels and mutual responsibilities.
72. Provisions have been made in the PRRO budget to cover the cost of increasing WFP capacity in critical areas such as monitoring, evaluation, logistics, training, gender development and overall coordination at the regional and country levels.

Security issues

73. During the course of the proposed PRRO, WFP will continue to provide assistance in many insecure areas. Because of the volatility of the situation in Sierra Leone, and to a lesser extent in Liberia, security of staff will remain a major concern for WFP. WFP will closely monitor the security situation in Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire, since arms and people may cross their borders freely from neighboring countries.
74. In Sierra Leone, where periods of relative stability in some parts of the country are suddenly disrupted by relapses into war, it is difficult to put in place measures that will effectively ensure the security of WFP staff, equipment and food commodities. The Regional and Country Offices, in close collaboration with the common United Nations field security structure, will further improve security for staff. Security-awareness training is an important component in the proposed PRRO. Recent events in the region have again demonstrated that mobile and stationary telecommunications equipment is vital for staff security (satellite phones, high speed radio communications, radio, hand sets and strong back-up batteries). The proposed budget envisages the enhancement of existing equipment as well as replacement of equipment that has been looted/confiscated during recent events in Sierra Leone. Other contingency security measures include vehicles, first aid kits, extra laptop computers, some building infrastructure enhancements and protective gear (flak jackets, helmets). Provisions are also being made for exceptional evacuations. A total of 825,250 dollars has been allocated in the budget for security.



EXIT STRATEGY

75. As the need for relief and rehabilitation decreases and the opportunities for longer-term development increase, it will be possible for WFP to focus more on resettlement, reconstruction and rehabilitation activities.
76. The relative stability in Liberia has already made it possible to focus more on development-oriented actions, such as the Liberia Quick Action Project 5974.00 "Support to community-based rural development initiatives" and the strengthening of government involvement in the school feeding programme through a Donor Quality Improvement Grant. If the situation continues to improve, it is possible that relief assistance would substantially decrease and that most of the country's needs could be addressed under a regular development programme.
77. In the countries of asylum (Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana), the exit scenario is based on the repatriation of refugees, integration of residual caseloads into the host country's economic and social environment, and rehabilitation of specific zones of asylum. UNHCR will continue to promote organized repatriation until the end of December 1999, with its actual assistance to reintegration activities in Liberia to be discontinued by June 2000. WFP will continue to coordinate with UNHCR to ensure complementarity of timing and specific activities.
78. Repatriation of Liberian refugees from Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Ghana has resulted in a significant reduction of caseloads in these countries. However, renewed war activities in Sierra Leone have slowed down repatriation of Sierra Leonean refugees from Guinea and have even resulted in additional beneficiaries. There has been an unexpected return of about 15,000 Liberian refugees to Côte d'Ivoire following an incident in Monrovia in September 1998, which involved the arrest and deportation of their ethnic and political leader.
79. Under the current circumstances in Sierra Leone, it is difficult to envisage an early phasing-out from emergency relief. Nevertheless, WFP will seize opportunities to help rebuild infrastructure and to promote longer term development whenever this appears safe and realistic.

BUDGET PROPOSAL AND INPUT REQUIREMENTS

Food aid requirements

80. The PRRO covers a one year period from July 1999 to June 2000. Total food requirements are 210,993 tons at a cost of 61,743,743 dollars. They include 141,528 tons of cereals, 16,081 tons of vegetable oil, 22,255 tons of pulses, 27,297 tons of CSB, 3,188 tons of sugar and 644 tons of salt. Country allocations are 31 percent for Liberia, 34.7 percent for Sierra Leone, 29.5 percent for Guinea, 4.4 percent for Côte d'Ivoire and 0.4 percent for Ghana. Country allocations will nevertheless remain flexible, as called for under the proposed PRRO. More details are given in Annexes V and VI.
81. Allocations for the different programmes, i.e. relief, rehabilitation and recovery, are tentatively set. Flexibility will allow the shifting of resources between relief and recovery target groups as new needs arise. It is envisaged that rehabilitation and development programmes could increase during the PRRO's one-year time frame. Consequently, the



PRRO has a built-in contingency in the various item lines, which will allow for quick response to unforeseen relief and rehabilitation requirements.

82. The PRRO's estimated food requirements will enable WFP to adequately respond to the situation as currently foreseen. A number of factors are expected to expand the distribution of food aid under the new PRRO. These include increased road rehabilitation activities in Liberia, which have been a major obstacle to higher and more regular distribution rates, improved WFP transport capacity, greater focus on monitoring, and vulnerability mapping. It is also hoped that the situation in Sierra Leone will improve and that WFP will eventually resume full activities as well as reach new areas in the country.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

83. The PRRO is recommended for approval by the Executive Board within the budget provided in Annexes I and II.



ANNEX I

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (tons)	Average cost per ton	Value (dollars)
WFP COSTS			
A. Direct operational costs			
Commodity ¹			
– Cereals	141 528	195	27 597 960
– Pulses	22 255	418	9 302 590
– Vegetable oil	16 081	860	13 829 660
– CSB	27 297	369	10 072 593
– Sugar	3 188	280	892 640
– Iodized salt	644	75	48 300
Total commodities	210 993		61 743 743
External transport and Superintendence			17 807 903
LTSH a. or b.			
a. Landside Transport			
b. ITSH	210 993	135	28 484 055
Subtotal direct operational costs			108 035 701
B. Direct support costs (see Annex II for details)			
Direct support costs			13 231 900
Total direct costs			121 267 601
C. Indirect support costs (7.1 percent of total direct costs)			8 610 000
TOTAL WFP COSTS			129 877 601

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	3 881 900
United Nations Volunteers	532 000
National professional officers	54 750
International consultants and SSA	210 200
Local staff and temporaries	1 614 400
Subtotal	6 293 250
Technical support services	
Project evaluation and monitoring	306 500
Subtotal	306 500
Travel and DSA	
International	523 600
In-country	138 000
Subtotal	661 600
Office expenses	
Rental of facility	253 200
Utilities	93 500
Communications	167 400
Office supplies	135 700
Equipment repair and maintenance	80 000
Subtotal	729 800
Vehicle operations	
Spare parts	270 000
Insurance	67 400
Maintenance	197 000
Fuel	160 500
Subtotal	694 900
Equipment	
Communications equipment	189 500
Light vehicles and trucks	1 225 900
Computer equipment	134 000
Subtotal	1 549 400
Non-food items	
Storage facilities	392 000
Kitchen utensils	325 000
Seeds and tools	355 000
Agricultural equipment	275 000
Warehouse equipment	220 000
Other equipment	150 000
Other	444 200
Subtotal	2 161 200
Field Security	
Security Staff cost	440 250
Security equipment (vehicles, radios, telephone, etc.)	330 000
Security operating cost (maintenance of equipment, travel, stress counselling)	55 000
Subtotal	825 250
Public information	10 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	13 231 900



ANNEX III

BENEFICIARIES (JULY 1999–JUNE 2000)

Activity	Liberia	Sierra Leone	Guinea	Côte d'Ivoire	Ghana	Totals
Resettlement of IDPs	0	100 000	0	0	0	100 000
Refugees	70 000	15 000	50 000	10 000	0	145 000
Refugee repatriation (package)	100 000	100 000	50 000	40 000	5 000	295 000
Therapeutic feeding	20 000	50 000	14 000	0	0	84 000
Vulnerable group feeding	60 000	100 000	270 000	30 000	3 880	463 880
Emergency school feeding	300 000	150 000	128 000	35 000	0	613 000
Food for work/agriculture	150 000	200 000	16 500	5 000	0	371 500
Food for training	20 000	25 000	3 000	0	0	48 000
Totals	720 000	740 000	531 500	120 000	8 880	2 120 380



ANNEX IV



ANNEX V

FOOD COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS				
Activity	Number of days	Daily ration (grams)	Beneficiaries	Total (tons)
Resettlement of IDPs				
Cereals	60	200	100 000	1 200
Vegetable oil		25		150
Subtotal				1 350
Refugees				
Cereals	365	200	145 000	10 585
Vegetable Oil		25		1 323
Subtotal				11 908
Refugee repatriation				
Cereals	60	200	295 000	3 540
Vegetable oil		25		443
Subtotal				3 983
Therapeutic feeding				
Cereals	365	100	84 000	3 066
Vegetable oil		50		1 533
Pulses		60		1 840
CSB		200		6 132
Sugar		20		613
Subtotal				13 184
Vulnerable group feeding				
Cereals	365	300	463 880	50 795
Vegetable oil		25		4 233
CSB		125		21 165
Subtotal				76 192
Emergency school feeding				
Cereals	210	200	613 000	25 746
Vegetable oil		20		2 575
Pulses		50		6 437
Salt		5		644
Sugar		20		2 575
Subtotal				37 975
Food for work				
Cereals	120	1 000	371 500	44 580
Vegetable oil		125		5 573
Pulses		300		13 374
Subtotal				63 527
Food for training				
Cereals	210	200	48 000	2 016
Vegetable oil		25		252
Pulses		60		605
Subtotal				2 873
Total			2 120 380	210 991¹
Total food requirements by commodity				
Cereals				141 528
Vegetable oil				16 081
Pulses				22 255
CSB				27 297
Sugar				3 188
Salt				644
Total				210 993¹

¹Difference between totals (2 tons) here and figures in Annex I is due to rounding off.



ANNEX VI

COMMODITY COSTS DISAGGREGATED BY COUNTRY

Commodities	Quantity (tons)	Average cost per ton (dollars)	Total value (dollars)
Liberia (720,000 beneficiaries)			
Cereals	45 050	195	8 784 750
Pulses	9 240	418	3 862 320
Vegetable oil	5 316	860	4 571 760
Corn-soya blend (CSB)	4 198	369	1 549 062
Salt	315	75	23 625
Sugar	1 406	280	393 680
Total	65 525		19 185 197
Sierra Leone (740,000 beneficiaries)			
Cereals	47 620	195	9 285 900
Pulses	10 185	418	4 257 330
Vegetable oil	6 023	860	5 179 780
CSB	8 213	369	3 030 597
Salt	158	75	11 850
Sugar	995	280	278 600
Total	73 194		22 044 057
Guinea (531,500 beneficiaires)			
Cereals	41 808	195	8 152 560
Pulses	2 282	418	953 876
Vegetable oil	4 052	860	3 484 720
CSB	13 341	369	4 922 829
Salt	134	75	10 050
Sugar	640	280	179 200
Total	62 257		17 703 235
Côte d'Ivoire (120,000 beneficiaires)			
Cereals	6 565	195	1 280 175
Pulses	548	418	229 064
Vegetable oil	647	860	556 420
CSB	1 368	369	504 792
Salt	37	75	2 775
Sugar	147	280	41 160
Total	9 312		2 614 386
Ghana (8,880 beneficiaries)			
Cereals	485	195	94 575
Pulses	0	418	0
Vegetable oil	43	860	36 980
CSB	177	369	65 313
Salt	0	75	0
Sugar	0	280	0
Total	705		196 868
GRAND TOTAL	210 993		61 743 743

**BENEFICIARIES BY GENDER
(JULY 1999–JUNE 2000)**

Activity	Liberia			Sierra Leone			Guinea			Côte d'Ivoire			Ghana			Totals		Total no. of women
	Population	% of total	% female	Population	% of total	% female	Population	% of total	% female	Population	% of total	% female	Population	% of total	% female	Population	% of total	
Resettlement of IDPs	0	0	70	100 000	14	70	0	0	70	0	0	70	0	0	70	100 000	5	70 206
Refugees	70 000	10	70	15 000	2	70	50 000	9	70	10 000	8	70	0	0	70	145 000	7	59 704
Refugee repatriation (package)	100 000	14	70	100 000	14	70	50 000	9	70	40 000	33	70	5 000	56	70	295 000	14	234 760
Therapeutic feeding	20 000	3	75	50 000	7	75	14 000	3	75	0	0	75	0	0	75	84 000	4	56 483
Vulnerable group feeding	60 000	8	75	100 000	14	75	270 000	51	75	30 000	25	75	3 880	44	75	463 880	22	370 714
Emergency school feeding	300 000	42	60	150 000	20	60	128 000	24	60	35 000	29	60	0	0	60	613 000	29	345 207
Food for work/agriculture	150 000	21	60	200 000	27	60	16 500	3	60	5 000	4	60	0	0	60	371 500	18	222 177
Food for training	20 000	3	60	25 000	3	60	3 000	1	60	0	0	60	0	0	60	48 000	2	28 648
Total	720 000	68		740 000	68		531 500	68		120 000	68		8 880	68		2 120 380		1 400 718