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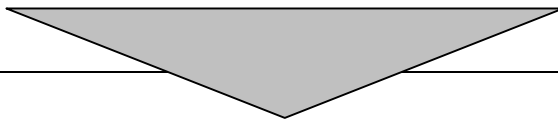
PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION— WEST AFRICA COASTAL 10064.1

**Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and
Recovery of Refugees, Internally Displaced
Persons and Returning Refugees in Guinea,
Sierra Leone, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire**

Number of beneficiaries	789,430 (including 50,000 contingency caseload) Females: 60 percent
Duration of project	12 months (1 January–31 December 2003)
Cost (United States dollars)	
Total cost to WFP	56,817,004
Total food cost	26,490,246

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Note to the Executive Board



This document is submitted for approval by the Executive Board.

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

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Executive Summary

The present humanitarian and political crisis of the West Africa Coastal region has its roots in Liberia's brutal civil war. Throughout the 1990s and into 2001, civil conflict raged intermittently in Liberia and Sierra Leone, spilling over their borders and into Guinea. In 2002, Liberia is once again at the epicentre of a conflict that could spread quickly throughout the coastal region. By June 2002, considerable internal displacement was occurring. For many people in Bong and Lofa counties, the displacement is relentless. Others are leaving the country. Significant new influxes of refugees were being recorded in Sierra Leone, Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire. With no sustainable political solution in sight, the humanitarian situation there is expected to remain in a state of deep crisis at least through 2002, and the prospects for recovery in neighbouring Guinea and Sierra Leone are likely to suffer as a result.

Assistance in the West Africa Coastal region is once again dominated by emergency food requirements. Côte d'Ivoire will be reintegrated into the regional operation in 2003 in response to the large new influx of refugees seeking asylum there since the beginning of 2002.

There will be three main thrusts to WFP's intervention programme in 2003:

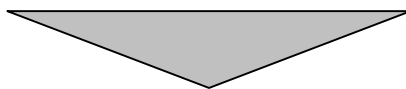
- emergency response through an adequate basic ration;
- curative interventions for the severely and moderately malnourished through either supplementary or therapeutic feeding; and
- emergency/recovery/rehabilitation response through safety-net programmes such as mother-and-child health (MCH) programmes, emergency school feeding and seed protection.

Vulnerability analysis has been strengthened at the regional level and in Guinea and Sierra Leone. Food assistance has been modified to ensure sharper focus and more coherent programming as a result of this analytical capacity.

To address the problem of the sexual exploitation of refugee children and women, revealed in March 2002, WFP offices in the three countries concerned have promptly put in place a set of corrective measures. This includes a joint United Nations Code of Conduct that stipulates termination of employment in cases of sexual exploitation and abuse; the Code of Conduct is complemented by training and sensitization sessions for all staff. Post-distribution monitoring has been strengthened through the appointment of seven new women field monitors and redeployment of existing staff. Twenty of WFP's 41 monitors are women, which enables WFP to ensure that each monitoring team has at least one woman member. The need for further actions will be reviewed by WFP and its partners as soon as the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services finalizes its report.



Draft Decision



The Board approves the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) for the West Africa Coastal region 10064.1, “Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Returning Refugees in Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Côte d’Ivoire” (WFP/EB.3/2002/9-B/5).



CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

Context of the Crisis

1. The present humanitarian and political crisis of the West Africa Coastal region has its roots in Liberia's brutal civil war of 1989–1996. The effects of that war—200,000 people killed and 1.8 million people displaced in Liberia and neighbouring countries—soon took its toll on Sierra Leone, which by 1991 was itself involved in a devastating civil war. Throughout the 1990s and into 2001, civil conflict—fuelled largely by the profits of illicit diamond trading—raged intermittently in Liberia and Sierra Leone, spilling over their borders and into Guinea. The stability of Guinea, which at one stage hosted more than 500,000 refugees, was jeopardized; its national resources were severely taxed. To a lesser extent, stability in Côte d'Ivoire, which hosted a sizeable number of Liberian refugees, was also threatened as a result of the regional turmoil.
2. The late 1990s saw the beginning of a return to political stability in the region. The 1999 Lomé peace accords and the introduction of a United Nations peacekeeping mission in Sierra Leone eventually led to a disarmament and demobilization process that culminated in national elections in May 2002. In Guinea, a more secure regional security outlook bolstered tentative moves towards improvements in democratization and governance. Refugees and displaced persons throughout the region had begun to return home, and a regional recovery process seemed attainable.
3. Political improvements in Liberia, however, proved to be short-lived. United Nations Security Council sanctions, imposed in May 2001 and renewed one year later as punishment for the Liberian leadership's alleged abuses, drove away foreign investment and reduced donor confidence in the country. By mid-2001, Liberia had erupted into another full-scale civil conflict, this time pitting government forces against a rebel group calling itself Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD). Fighting spread quickly; at this time (mid-2002) it is even affecting areas just outside Monrovia.
4. Liberia is again at the epicentre of a conflict that could spread quickly throughout the coastal region, especially given the precarious human development and political situation in all the surrounding countries. By June 2002, considerable internal displacement was occurring. For many people in Bong and Lofa counties, the displacement is relentless. Monrovia is considered to be the safe haven of final resort; internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Bong and Lofa counties can spend months trying to reach it, traversing the combat areas during lulls in fighting. IDPs are crowding the existing refugee camps around Monrovia, and new camps are being established for them. Others are leaving the country. Significant new influxes of refugees were being recorded in Sierra Leone, Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire. With no clear path to a sustainable political solution in Liberia, the humanitarian situation there is expected to remain in a state of deep crisis at least through 2003. Development gains achieved in the last few years have been destroyed once again. The prospects for sustained recovery in neighbouring Guinea and Sierra Leone, which have been gaining momentum over the past two years, are likely to suffer as a result.

⇒ *The Human Development Context*

5. The West Africa Coastal region is characterized by extremely low human development indicators. These have deteriorated over the past decade as a result of protracted political crisis and conflict.



6. In recent years, Liberia and Sierra Leone have consistently ranked at the bottom of the UNDP Human Development Index. Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire are also in the lowest tier. Life expectancy is estimated at 35 years in Sierra Leone and 42 years in Liberia. In Liberia, 76.2 percent of the population lives on less than US\$1 per day. In Guinea, approximately 40 percent of the population lives in absolute poverty and life expectancy is 54 years. One third of the population of Côte d'Ivoire lives below the poverty line; life expectancy there is only 46 years.

Situation Analysis

7. Considerable displacement and population movements characterize the political and security situation in the West Africa Coastal region, which in 2002 included the following:
- intensification of conflict in Liberia, creating a new population of IDPs and a significant stream of new Liberian refugees into Sierra Leone, Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire;
 - the return of IDPs in Guinea to their home areas, reducing the total number of people still displaced in Guinea to 82,000, or 25 percent of the number estimated by the Government in early 2001; and
 - completion of disarmament and restoration of civil authority in Sierra Leone, paving the way for the return and resettlement of 154,360 IDPs and 38,000 returning refugees from Liberia and Guinea.
8. These population movements and the insecurity that goes with them have been the major cause of food insecurity, which has imposed considerable additional strain on the limited coping mechanisms of vulnerable populations.
9. Women and girls are especially affected by displacement and insecurity. Generally speaking, women in the West Africa Coastal region are disadvantaged in terms of access to education, health facilities and participation in power structures and decision-making. The 2001 UNDP Human Development Report Gender Development Index ranks the countries in the region among the lowest in the world. Displaced and refugee women are frequently more affected than men: they often flee alone with their children and they often remain displaced for longer than men.
10. Girls and women in situations of displacement face particular risks as a result of inadequate protection. Sexual exploitation and abuse of women and girls are common in situations of displacement. This was reflected in a March 2002 UNHCR/Save the Children report that identified cases of sexual abuse of beneficiaries by humanitarian staff in refugee and IDP camps in the sub-region, which prompted the humanitarian community to adopt a common code of conduct for standards of professional behaviour. WFP has formulated its own more specific action plan to combat the harassment and abuse of women and girl beneficiaries (see paras. 32–43).

Health, Nutrition and Food Security Situation

11. Numbers and percentages of malnourished children in West Africa continue to increase, according to the World Health Organization's (WHO) global database on child and maternal malnutrition. The main cause of malnutrition in West Africa is civil conflict, which exacerbates an already precarious nutritional situation resulting from slow economic growth, food insecurity and disease. The estimated percentage of stunted children in 2001 was 34.9 percent—15 million children under 5, compared with 9 million in 1980. Estimated numbers of underweight children have risen to almost 16 million, or 37 percent, compared with 7.5 million in 1980.



12. The prevalence of goitre in the region is high. As a response, WFP has included iodized salt in its basic ration this year.
13. Anaemia is an ongoing concern for women and girls. WFP is therefore providing fortified blended food to all expectant and nursing refugee mothers as a curative and preventative measure.
14. Food insecurity and malnutrition in Liberia are worsening as the conflict spreads. Rebel activity in parts of Lofa, Bong, Bomi and Cape Mount, the “farm belt” region, has severely disrupted agricultural activities. Refugees arriving from Lofa are reportedly in deplorable condition as they emerge from their hiding places in the forest, where many sought refuge when the fighting escalated. Action Against Hunger estimates that 15 percent of the population in Montserrado County suffers from malnutrition. This region includes the capital, Monrovia, and has not yet been directly affected by the conflict. The findings of a rapid food security assessment, conducted among displaced people in Totota, Bong County, in May 2002 by a United Nations/non-governmental organization (NGO) inter-agency assessment team, confirm that the risk of malnutrition among population groups displaced by the conflict is particularly high.
15. The current nutritional status in Sierra Leone is stabilizing, according to the Government’s National Recovery Strategy. The global acute malnutrition rate is 5 percent, which is substantially lower than the continental average. The situation among IDPs and returnees appears to be stable and in line with national averages, though their reliance on outside food assistance remains high.
16. In Guinea, pockets of food insecurity and vulnerability continue to exist among the returnee and displaced populations, though in general their nutritional condition is good. With the exception of people newly arrived from Lofa, global malnutrition is less than 4 percent. With regard to the host population, in rural and urban Gueckedou, where the local population has been affected by border incidents and subsequent displacement, the rate of acute moderate malnutrition among boys and girls under 5 is 8 percent. There are indications that a similar situation prevails in Macenta region, which is also affected by insecurity, though comparable nutritional data are unavailable. The stable food-security and nutritional situation among the established refugee population in Guinea is attributed to the provision of regular food rations and to the coping strategies available to beneficiaries. These include paid manual labour, small-scale trade and small-scale farming.
17. In Côte d’Ivoire, the overall health and nutrition situation is stable within the refugee-welcome zone (ZAR), an area in the western part of the country where refugees generally settle. The prevalence of malnutrition in Nicla refugee camp is 7.1 percent; severe malnutrition is 0.9 percent. Inhabitants of Nicla camp, which is seen as the last resort for settlement among refugees, are more vulnerable to food insecurity than are other refugees. Of the refugees who enter Côte d’Ivoire, 55 percent are women; the figure for Nicla is 73 percent.
18. HIV/AIDS remains a threat to the West Africa Coastal region. The prevalence of infection ranges from approximately 3 percent in Guinea to about 10.5 percent in Côte d’Ivoire. There are indications that HIV/AIDS is on the rise as a result of displacement. The effects of the conflict on the spread of HIV/AIDS and the general lack of knowledge of the disease are cause for particular concern. Close living conditions, high population density, destitution and poor health conditions—all characteristics of the refugee and IDP populations—are factors that contribute to sexual abuse and to infection by HIV/AIDS. In support of prevention, WFP will integrate HIV/AIDS awareness into its interventions and operations.



Government/Regional Recovery Policies and Programmes

19. Apart from various regional peace initiatives, no meaningful regional recovery programmes or policies have been embraced by the states of the West Africa Coastal region.
20. In Liberia, the Government has limited human, technical and financial capacity to plan for or undertake relief and recovery programmes. Donors have continued to provide humanitarian assistance through international organizations and NGOs, but are reluctant to support longer-term recovery and development programmes, particularly in view of the sanctions regime. Between 1997 and 1999, development assistance to the country dropped by 72 percent.
21. In Sierra Leone, the Government's Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy (IPRS), launched in March 2001, and its more recent National Recovery Strategy serve as the framework for WFP's interventions in sectors such as agriculture, gender, health/nutrition, education, water/sanitation and infrastructure. During a transitional phase through 2003, the Government will focus on consolidating civil authority, improving delivery of basic services, facilitating resettlement and reintegration, promoting reconciliation and human rights and stimulating economic revival. A top priority is ensuring adequate food supplies for returnees in order to maintain the pace of IDP and refugee returns and to avoid overburdening the absorptive capacity of resettlement communities. Government medium-term plans, beginning in 2004, outline longer-term development objectives linked to education, healthcare and economic growth through the revitalization of agricultural production.
22. Government humanitarian assistance programmes in Guinea are increasingly coordinated by the National Service for Humanitarian Action (*Service nationale d'action humanitaire* [SENAH]), which was established in February 2001. The United Nations country team and WFP have been working with SENAH to design a national policy for IDPs; an IDP workshop held in July 2002 was part of this process. The Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), launched in 2002, serves as the overall framework for WFP's development and recovery interventions.
23. In Côte d'Ivoire, the Government is currently coordinating development of the National Programme for the Rehabilitation of the Refugee Zone (PRZAR), a recovery plan for the ZAR. Completion is scheduled for September 2002. WFP is helping to prepare the plan, which calls for food-for-work (FFW) activities aimed at increasing food production and protecting the environment in areas that have a high density of refugees. WFP provides food to 25 schools in the ZAR to support the integration of Liberian children into the local education system.

Rationale

24. The rationale for providing WFP food assistance through the proposed PRRO is twofold:
 - to save lives by providing an adequate ration to populations affected by recent fighting and to other vulnerable populations who remain refugees or IDPs as a result of the protracted regional crisis; and



- to help consolidate recent progress in economic and political stability, particularly in Sierra Leone, by ensuring that recent returnees and returnee communities receive enough basic humanitarian assistance during a transition period to allow them to take the first steps towards sustainable resettlement and recovery.
25. With the intensification of conflict in Liberia and resultant displacement of large sections of the population, the number of IDPs already receiving WFP assistance is more than 100,000. The number of IDPs in the countryside, many of whom are inaccessible to the humanitarian community, is estimated to be far higher. There is also a residual caseload of refugees in Liberia, access to whom remains dependent on the security situation.
 26. In Sierra Leone over the past two years there have been tangible gains in the re-establishment of peace, resettlement of refugees and IDPs, demobilization and disarmament of ex-combatants and reintroduction of state authority. Findings from recent assessments underline the need for reconstruction/recovery activities that promote economic recovery and food security. Insecurity in Liberia affects both Sierra Leone's own fragile recovery process and humanitarian needs. Given the continued conflict in the region, a significant number of Liberian refugees and returnees are expected to require food assistance in 2003.
 27. In Guinea, interventions under the proposed PRRO are justified by the presence of long-standing refugees whose self-reliance is still limited and by the presence of IDPs who face current food insecurity. New refugees from Liberia are totally reliant on food assistance.
 28. In the ZAR area in Côte d'Ivoire, food assistance will be essential to respond to the humanitarian situation generated by arriving refugees.

RELIEF AND RECOVERY STRATEGIES

Beneficiary Needs

29. The WFP bureau for West Africa and its country offices have engaged in a comprehensive consultation process with UNHCR, NGOs, the United Nations, donors and the Government to prepare the proposed PRRO strategy for 2003. The PRRO builds on experience gained in implementing previous WFP operations in the region, particularly the current PRRO, 10064.0. Beneficiary needs were confirmed by a rapid assessment carried out jointly in June 2002 by WFP, UNHCR and major donors in all four countries. This assessment, together with nutritional surveys and food security monitoring, confirms the need for continued food assistance in the form of emergency assistance, recovery and reconstruction interventions. The WFP-led contingency planning exercise, carried out in May 2002, has been incorporated into the definition of overall beneficiary needs in the proposed PRRO. For immediate resourcing needs, WFP has adopted a conservative level of beneficiary numbers. However, WFP is requesting approval of a higher overall budget in order to be able to respond quickly and efficiently to increased needs should the more dire forecasts of the contingency planning exercise prove to be true.
30. Changes between current PRRO beneficiary needs and the proposed PRRO include:
 - **Liberia:** because of the intensification of fighting, an increase in IDP beneficiaries receiving a full monthly general ration and a cessation of development activities—a shift to life-saving humanitarian support;



- **Sierra Leone:** the number of IDPs receiving assistance has been reduced considerably, although there are more beneficiaries receiving recovery assistance, particularly in the form of food-for-agriculture, which reflects the improved security situation and the need to support sustainable reintegration of returnees; overall food aid requirements are 40 percent less than last year;
- **Guinea:** a decrease in the number of IDPs receiving assistance in central and upper Guinea; a decrease in the ration level for long-standing refugees may be possible (their self-reliance will be assessed in the later part of 2002); for planning purposes, the PRRO budget continues to assume the need for a full 2,100-kcal ration; and
- **Guinea, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire:** increases in Liberian refugee caseloads as a result of the fighting.

The Role of Food Aid

31. The twofold role of food aid defined under the present PRRO remains valid: (i) to save the lives of internal and cross-border displaced populations who find themselves in situations of food insecurity; and (ii) to contribute to recovery efforts through activities such as FFW, food-for-training (FFT) and resettlement.

Programme Approaches

32. The regional protracted relief and recovery approach will be maintained, because it remains a flexible tool for shifting resources and adjusting types of assistance as circumstances evolve. The regional approach allows for flexibility in the provision of logistic support and the movement of staff to meet emergency needs.
33. The proposed PRRO is in line with WFP's Commitments to Women. WFP will encourage full participation of both men and women at all levels of its interventions, from participatory needs assessment to evaluation, to ensure that the rights of women are respected in order to advance their empowerment. The participation of women in decision-making positions such as on food management and other committees will be particularly promoted. WFP will make sure that food is given directly to women whenever possible and desirable. Activities to promote self-reliance will guarantee that men and women benefit equally from the assets created.
34. The implementation approach of the proposed PRRO will reinforce the actions already taken by WFP in response to allegations made during 2002 of sexual abuse of beneficiaries by humanitarian workers. WFP is implementing corrective measures at two levels:
- (i) A joint United Nations Code of Conduct (Standard of Accountability in Sierra Leone) was approved as part of the interagency action plan. It is now attached to all Letters of Understanding between WFP and its national and international implementing partners, which include provision for increased landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) funding for improving the capacity of monitoring teams and gender balance at food distribution points.
 - (ii) Under WFP's own action plans, training and sensitization sessions have been held for all staff, particularly on WFP's zero-tolerance policy. Monitoring and reporting of food distributions has been strengthened in order to gather more information with respect to entitlements, order and security during and after distribution, so that beneficiaries know their right to and means of obtaining referrals. This will act as a further protection measure on the ground with a view to early detection of abuses. Within the limits of available budgets, new field monitors have been recruited. Three more have been recruited in Guinea, bringing the total to nine, of whom five are



women. Four new women monitors have been appointed in Sierra Leone, bringing their number to 11 out of 22. Existing staff have been redeployed in Liberia, where there are currently ten field monitors, of whom four are women, so that each monitoring team always has a woman member. In Guinea, an agreement with the Peace Corps has ensured the secondment to WFP of ten volunteers to strengthen community participation and beneficiary contacts.

35. Intervention approaches will be specific to each country but will fall within a range of relief and recovery activities composed of:
 - emergency response through a general ration;
 - emergency response through curative therapeutic and supplementary measures and preventative MCH feeding; and
 - emergency/recovery/rehabilitation response through safety-net programmes such as emergency school feeding, FFW/skills development through training, and institutional feeding for malnourished vulnerable groups.
36. Details of the target groups of these interventions and the levels of the rations are given in Tables 1 and 2 and Annexes III and IV.
37. Emergency response through a general ration supports refugees and returnees affected by displacement resulting from armed conflict and intimidation. The general ration distinguishes between those who are totally reliant on the external food assistance ration of 2,100 kcal/day and those who have limited alternative means of coping, for whom the ration is 1,800 kcal/day. New IDPs and refugees, who are most vulnerable, generally receive the full ration. Each WFP country office is charged with making this assessment. In Liberia, for example, the smaller ration is applied to IDPs and refugees in camps in and around Monrovia, because these people have other coping mechanisms. Those in the countryside are much more vulnerable. In Sierra Leone, the general ration is applied for new refugees until the end of the first agricultural season, after which WFP's regional vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) unit carries out an assessment to determine whether the lower ration can be applied. In Guinea, WFP is currently assessing the possibility of reducing the full general ration for old-caseload refugees. For returnees in Sierra Leone, the duration of the current general 1,862-kcal ration will be increased from two to six months, depending on assessments, to enable construction of permanent shelters and preparation of land for agriculture—prerequisites for sustainable resettlement that the two-month ration did not adequately support. For countries that experience dramatic influxes of Liberian refugees, high-energy biscuits (HEB) will be distributed for the first few days during registration and transfer to transit centres; HEBs will also be provided to new IDPs. HEBs are included in the PRRO budget and will be stockpiled in WFP's main regional warehouses.
38. Emergency response therapeutic and supplementary feeding will be given to severely malnourished individuals in therapeutic feeding centres and to moderately malnourished individuals in supplementary feeding centres. Specialized curative rations are distributed by nutritional/medical NGOs or government health units in addition to the general ration and the therapeutic milk given for cases of severe malnutrition. In situations where the basic infrastructure for a MCH approach exists, for example in the refugee camps, WFP will support a preventative approach to malnutrition among expectant and nursing mothers and their children. This will be achieved by providing supplementary rations for expectant mothers from the third trimester through the first six months of nursing. It will be carried out in the context of an integrated nutrition and health programme with a strong community component.



39. WFP's recovery/rehabilitation response through safety-net schemes includes emergency school feeding, FFW/FFT and institutional feeding for vulnerable groups. Annex IV shows the breakdown of intervention types by country and rations. Experience under the present PRRO has demonstrated that these safety-net schemes contribute to creating a return to normality in traumatized communities. Interventions under the proposed PRRO build on activities that have worked in the field and that have been adjusted according to the evolving situation in each country. Shifts in emphasis under the new PRRO include those set out in the following paragraphs.
40. In Liberia, the scope for rehabilitation efforts is currently non-existent; all rehabilitation efforts supported by food aid will cease. There will instead be a focus on emergency school feeding programmes in IDP and refugee camps and in host communities.
41. In Sierra Leone, there will be a shift towards FFW to stimulate and rehabilitate agricultural production. The programme will target returnee farmers in newly accessible areas such as Kailahun and some 30,000 farmers who resettled too late in 2002 to participate in rice production. An increase is envisaged in the number of beneficiaries under FFT, which builds self-reliance among vulnerable groups and gives special emphasis to women. Emergency school feeding and institutional feeding will be phased out during implementation of the PRRO in order to move towards more development-oriented activities.
42. In Guinea, WFP will put further emphasis on building self-reliance among the refugee population. UNHCR and WFP will jointly develop a strategy to support refugees' self-reliance, including food-assistance activities.
43. In Côte d'Ivoire, FFW activities will aim at increasing food production and protecting the environment in areas with a high density of refugees.

Risk Assessment

44. There are numerous risks to successful implementation of the PRRO, including political and economic instability and threats to staff security. Among the major risks are:
- worsening insecurity and conflict in Liberia, resulting in increased cross-border incursions and threatening the political stability of neighbouring countries;
 - threats to staff security and safe access for delivery of humanitarian assistance, particularly in Liberia, where the United Nations and its staff have been blamed by the Government for the country's woes because of the Security Council sanctions;
 - timely availability of sufficient resources for food aid rations;
 - supply of inputs such as adequate agricultural land, seeds, tools and other non-food items by governments and implementing partners necessary to relocate and reintegrate displaced persons and achieve self-reliance among the regional refugee population;
 - availability of government and NGO implementing partners able to assist in the implementation of WFP recovery/rehabilitation schemes; and
 - the deplorable condition of roads and bridges, which can delay or block access to needy beneficiaries.

Objectives and Goal

45. The goal of the PRRO is to contribute to regional stability and household food security through food aid interventions that encourage the longer-term recovery prospects of vulnerable people who have suffered as a result of protracted conflict.



46. The objectives are:

- to save the lives of refugees and those affected by displacement and prevent their nutritional deterioration, through provision of a general ration;
- to contribute to improving the nutritional status of groups identified as severely or moderately at risk, through therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes, MCH feeding and institutional feeding; and
- to promote and support recovery by assisting IDPs and refugees and their communities through return/relocation/settlement programmes based on FFW, FFT and emergency school feeding activities.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN BY COMPONENT

Key Programme Components

47. The main activities of the PRRO can be divided between relief and recovery components. It should be noted that recovery activities will target vulnerable population groups in areas of high food insecurity and will be a crucial element in attaining food security.
48. The PRRO **relief component** consists of emergency response through a general ration; and emergency response through curative (therapeutic and supplementary feeding) and preventative (MCH feeding) interventions.
49. The PRRO **recovery component** consists of emergency, recovery or rehabilitation responses through safety-net programmes such as emergency school feeding, FFW, FFT and institutional feeding for malnourished vulnerable groups.

Beneficiaries, Food Basket and Commodity Requirements

50. The WFP/UNCHR/donor joint assessment mission undertaken in June 2002, which took note of the findings of WFP's contingency planning exercise, recommended that WFP adopt an average of 739,430 beneficiaries under the regional PRRO during 2003. This figure is based on conservative estimates of the emergency assistance that will be required as a result of the ongoing conflict in Liberia (see paras. 79–80). In order to be ready to respond to escalation in the conflict in Liberia, WFP will request that budgeting for an additional 50,000 beneficiaries be considered. By May 2003, WFP will report to the Executive Board on the status of the operation, submitting, if appropriate, a budget revision that reflects the ongoing situation.¹

¹ WFP beneficiary numbers do not include those who are covered by other food pipeline agencies working in coordination with WFP.



51. Average caseloads of beneficiaries for all types of intervention in 2003 will be 384,500 for Sierra Leone, 147,830 for Guinea, 181,500 for Liberia and 25,600 for Côte d'Ivoire (see Table 1). If the situation deteriorates and the additional 50,000 beneficiaries from Liberia require assistance, they are likely to be dispersed and will receive food assistance throughout the four countries.
52. Assuming the lower beneficiary numbers, the relief and recovery components of the PRRO can be broken down as follows:
- **relief:** a general ration for 305,000 vulnerable persons, 41.2 percent of the caseload, and curative and preventative interventions for 44,430 severely and moderately malnourished individuals, 6 percent of the caseload; and
 - **recovery:** safety-net programmes for 390,000 persons, 52.7 percent of the caseload.
53. Tables 1 and 2 summarize the beneficiary caseload by country and type of intervention. Annex III details the overall PRRO food requirements and food needs by type of intervention. Annex IV details the food requirements for each type of intervention by country.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARY CASELOAD BY COUNTRY AND TYPE OF INTERVENTION

Intervention type	Sierra Leone	Liberia	Guinea	Côte d'Ivoire	Region
General distribution	50 000	145 000	90 000	20 000	305 000
Curative interventions	26 000	9 000	8 830	600	44 430
Safety net	308 500	27 500	49 000	5 000	390 000
Total	384 500	181 500	147 830	25 600	739 430

TABLE 2: FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY COUNTRY AND TYPE OF INTERVENTION (mt)

Intervention type	Sierra Leone	Liberia	Guinea	Côte d'Ivoire	Region
General distribution	7 112	27 448	18 232	3 942	56 734
Curative interventions	2 417	837	746	48	4 048
Safety net	22 124	2 020	2 480	1 035	27 659
Emergency rations	107*	-	25	-	132
Total	31 759	30 305	21 482	5 025	88 571

* 107 mt of salt to be provided by WFP for all refugees in Sierra Leone, targeted by other food pipeline agencies—World Vision International (WVI), Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE).



Institutional Arrangements, Selection of Partners and Coordination

54. WFP will continue to provide assistance within the country-level framework established by the United Nations agencies in consultation with governmental authorities, the international community and NGOs. Strategic coordination will be carried out through the United Nations resident coordinator and humanitarian coordinator system. Operational coordination will be carried out through the committees on food aid as available at the country level.
55. In Liberia, coordination activities are carried out through meetings of heads of agencies, United Nations theme groups, the Committee on Food Aid (CFA), the Food Security Forum, United Nations/NGO/donor coordination meetings and refugee/IDP coordination meetings hosted by the Government. In Sierra Leone, WFP's main government counterpart for food aid coordination is the Food Aid Secretariat. Food aid in Sierra Leone is coordinated through the CFA and its technical bodies in order to ensure consistent policies and implementation among the four food pipeline agencies—WFP, World Vision International (WVI), Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE). In order to avoid duplication, the agencies have agreed on a shared geographical arrangement. In Guinea, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is responsible for strategic coordination of humanitarian assistance. Since April 2002, a humanitarian group chaired by the humanitarian coordinator has been in place. The main government counterpart for food aid issues is the Food Security Group. In terms of operational coordination, WFP chairs food security/food aid meetings composed of United Nations agencies, NGOs and donors. In Côte d'Ivoire the department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs responsible for refugee issues and *Service d'aide et d'assistance aux réfugiés et apatrides* (SAARA—Aid and Assistance to Refugees and the Stateless) is responsible for coordination of humanitarian assistance. As of 1 June 2002, OCHA is in Côte d'Ivoire to manage humanitarian coordination. Monthly inter-agency emergency-preparedness meetings are organized in Abidjan by SAARA. In terms of operational coordination, regular meetings are held between UNHCR and WFP in Abidjan and in Guiglo.
56. WFP programme activities will be implemented through international and national NGOs; WFP will contribute to meeting their costs through LTSH funds. Implementing partners will continue to be chosen on the basis of their operational efficiency and cost effectiveness. In addition to LTSH funds, WFP will assist with capacity building and the provision of non-food inputs for partners under the other direct operational costs (ODOCs) category.
57. In order to maximize the impact of its food assistance, WFP will cooperate with partners to provide non-food inputs such as shelter, water/sanitation items, cooking kits, seeds, tools and therapeutic foods.
58. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by WFP and UNHCR guides collaboration on assistance to refugees. Regular meetings are held at the regional, national and field levels. WFP has worked closely with UNHCR to ensure that extended delivery points (EDPs) are located as close as possible to refugee sites. Distribution modalities, reporting and the use of food are the subject of a tripartite agreement between UNHCR, WFP and the implementing partners that reflects WFP's gender policy and Commitments to Women. With regard to protection issues in the refugee camps and allegations of sexual abuse, WFP has worked closely with UNHCR in adopting a common set of humanitarian principles and joint action plans to ensure that food distribution methods do not contribute indirectly to harassment and abuse.



59. WFP's collaboration with UNICEF is close throughout the sub-region, guided by the spirit of the WFP/UNICEF MOU, which defines responsibilities according to comparative advantage. For example, in 2003 WFP will work with UNICEF in Sierra Leone to implement a deworming programme in WFP-assisted schools and to review national nutritional status as it relates to food security.
60. Collaboration with FAO in the region is increasingly important in the context of promoting self-reliance and reintegration of refugees and returnees. Joint regional food security assessments are scheduled for 2002 and 2003 with a view to strengthening food security monitoring, targeting and vulnerability analysis. The two Rome-based agencies are using the case of Sierra Leone to operationalize their new twin-track strategy to food security, which combines small-farmer-based agricultural development with the creation of food safety nets. A joint mission for this purpose was fielded in mid-2002.
61. WFP is a full partner in the consolidated appeal process (CAP); all WFP PRRO activities will be reflected in the 2003 regional consolidated appeal led by OCHA. Establishment of an OCHA office in West Africa will facilitate dialogue and coordination among the United Nations offices in the sub-region and help address humanitarian issues in the context of a multidisciplinary approach.

Capacity-Building

62. The four WFP country offices will work closely with their counterpart government ministries—Planning and Economic Affairs in Liberia, Development/Economic Planning in Sierra Leone, Territorial Administration in Guinea and Foreign Affairs in Côte d'Ivoire. WFP will continue to work with NGOs to ensure capacity-building through counterpart training in operational management, including needs assessment, registration/verification, reporting and handling and distribution of food aid. Cash provision for these capacity-building activities is foreseen in the ODOC budget. Special efforts will be made to strengthen expertise among local technical counterparts in food security analysis and targeting; WFP's country-office VAM units will provide training. In Guinea, WFP will bolster the capacity of SENAH through the provision of telecommunications and data processing equipment, which is to be financed through a trust fund generated from the monetization of food commodities unfit for human consumption.

Logistics Arrangements

63. Regional pipeline management that ensures maximum flexibility is crucial to managing the movement of commodities in the volatile security situation in the West Africa Coastal region. WFP establishes a uniform LTSH rate based on an average of the logistics matrixes prepared and updated in each country office. The weighted average transport rate is US\$100. Rates for each country are as follows:
- Côte Ivoire: US\$87;
 - Liberia: US\$92;
 - Sierra Leone: US\$110; and
 - Guinea: US\$98.
64. A combination of commercial transport and a WFP regional fleet makes possible timely delivery of food commodities. Deployment of WFP's trucks allows delivery to areas where no commercial operators are available. For coastal transshipment, preferential carrier agreements are negotiated with shipping lines calling at all entry ports. The WFP COMPAS (commodity movement processing and analysis system) commodity tracking system is used throughout the region. Given the increasing requests from the donor



community and United Nations agencies to provide timely information on pipeline management and resource levels, the WFP regional bureau for West Africa maintains an independent Reports, Resources and Planning Unit (RRPU), which acts as a focal point for partners and maintains close contact with Headquarters, country offices and the programme and logistics units in Dakar.

65. A number of special operations for logistical support have facilitated implementation of the PRRO programmes. The helicopter support service has facilitated the movement of humanitarian workers, assessment missions and delivery of emergency supplies to areas otherwise difficult or impossible to reach. This has been complemented by the addition of a small fixed-wing aircraft. With the current peace in Sierra Leone, it is planned to discontinue the helicopter service in the latter part of 2002; the more cost-effective fixed-wing aircraft will be maintained in 2003.

⇒ *Liberia*

66. WFP will continue to move food resources from the port in Monrovia up to EDPs and to final delivery points (FDPs) and will continue the current policy of using private-sector vehicles to supplement its own.

⇒ *Sierra Leone*

67. WFP will continue to transport food from Freetown to EDPs and FDPs, using private-sector transport wherever feasible, and to support road rehabilitation in an effort to improve access to remote and poor areas—essential for efficient transportation of relief supplies, especially in areas of return.

⇒ *Guinea*

68. All WFP food for Guinea goes through Conakry and transits the central warehouse of Tombo. Guinea depends largely on hired trucks to transport food commodities to EDPs. Truck owners with adequate transportation capacity have been shortlisted and constitute a pool of reliable and regular transporters. To ensure timely delivery of food to areas that are difficult to reach, WFP Guinea has 17 trucks deployed according to needs. Conakry is becoming the regional hub for logistics.

⇒ *Côte d'Ivoire*

69. WFP Côte d'Ivoire will continue to transport food from Abidjan to EDPs. The current EDP is Guiglo, which has a capacity of 500 mt. New EDPs in the ZAR have been identified and will be prepared for the 2003 operation. WFP will continue to use private-sector transport, because it is efficient and cost-effective. The EDPs will be managed by WFP.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

70. WFP's M&E objectives for the PRRO call for the following information to be consistently available:
- the number of men, women and children who have received the planned quantity of food aid, either 2,100 kcal or 1,800 kcal;
 - replacement ratios observed when certain food items are not available;
 - the number of moderately and severely malnourished children rehabilitated;



- the number of schools reopened and numbers of boys and girls attending these schools under the ongoing emergency school feeding programme; and
 - the number of returnee families assisted in reintegration.
71. Improved vulnerability assessment systems are a key element in targeting and M&E under the PRRO. At the regional and national levels, WFP took the lead during 2002 in establishing systems for collecting food security information with the support of its new regional VAM unit in Dakar. WFP is now working to establish intersectoral vulnerability assessment groups at the national and field levels to measure the effectiveness of food aid programmes and propose adjustments at regular intervals. The use of VAM monitors in the field continues to be an important element of WFP's M&E strategy. The role of these monitors is to collect information on food security indicators such as agricultural production, market prices, nutrition, health, sanitation and displacement. The information is analysed and fed into the regular assessments carried out during the agricultural calendar.
72. WFP works closely with its implementing partners to ensure meaningful monitoring and data collection. To improve post-distribution monitoring in Liberia, for example, WFP and UNHCR have concluded an agreement with the Lutheran World Federation to conduct periodic monitoring of food baskets and post-distribution monitoring in refugee camps. Action Against Hunger carries out similar monitoring in Guinea and shares the information with WFP. WFP is working to introduce post-distribution monitoring in all countries covered by the operation.
73. With funding from the Canadian Impact Grant and the Dutch Quality Improvement Grant, WFP Sierra Leone has strengthened the capacity of its technical support unit in food security analysis, training and M&E. Assisted by external experts, the programme's M&E and VAM systems were reviewed, information gaps were identified and corrective actions were implemented. As a result, the country office has improved its monitoring of project outcomes, project performance and data collection.
74. In order to reinforce its M&E systems, WFP Guinea conducted training on M&E, gender and participatory approaches to familiarize WFP staff and NGO and government partners with the theory of gender-sensitive, results-oriented M&E, and to train staff in the use of participatory tools for information gathering.
75. The PRRO's general approach to gender-sensitive monitoring is illustrated in Côte d'Ivoire, where qualitative and quantitative data on food security, nutrition and the use of WFP rations are collected and disaggregated by gender. Steps are being taken in Côte d'Ivoire to integrate participatory rural appraisal and household food economy techniques into the system.

Security Measures

76. With the ongoing civil conflict in Liberia and a history of cross-border incursions, security remains a major cause of concern in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea. The possible reduction of the United Nations Armed Mission in Sierra Leone presence during 2003 heightens this concern. To improve emergency preparedness and ensure staff safety, WFP has fielded a full-time security officer for the West Africa region. WFP air operations for the region are fundamental to security because they provide safe access for humanitarian personnel to populations in need and serve as an emergency evacuation option. The WFP security officer and aircraft are based in Conakry, which serves as the hub for WFP's regional security activities.



77. The United Nations field-security structure provides the framework for ensuring staff safety. WFP security-awareness training has been carried out systematically throughout the region. Evacuation plans are in place and updated regularly.

Exit Strategy

78. Stabilization of conditions in Liberia is the key to peace and security in the West Africa Coastal region. With the recent intensification of hostilities, the relatively stable political and security situation is threatened. Continued relief assistance will be required as long as the volatile Liberian situation continues to cause displacement and impede the return and resettlement of refugees and IDPs. A pillar of WFP's strategy for the region will continue to be promotion of self-reliance. For refugees and IDPs, this means support to repatriation and resettlement programmes for those who can return, and support to schemes that support self-reliance for long-standing caseloads. In Guinea, WFP intends to phase out food assistance to IDPs by the end of 2003. In Sierra Leone, emergency school feeding will be phased out during 2003 and incorporated into a regular WFP-assisted school feeding programme during 2004. During 2003, WFP Guinea and WFP Sierra Leone will focus increasingly on the recovery elements of the PRRO, with the aim of building foundations for future development assistance.

Contingency Mechanism—Regional United Nations Consolidated Appeal

79. Contingency planning undertaken with OCHA and UNHCR indicates the probability that conflict in Liberia will result in a dramatic increase in Liberian refugees throughout the region and significantly increased humanitarian needs in Liberia itself. There is a clear need for food aid, including immediate emergency rations such as high-energy biscuits and subsequent full rations. WFP will base its 2003 resourcing targets on more conservative estimates of beneficiary numbers and prepare to resource additional needs immediately should the number of war-affected Liberian beneficiaries increase. The contingency plan briefly described in paragraphs 80–81 give details of WFP's budgeting for the PRRO.
80. In April 2002, the WFP regional bureau in Dakar and the PRRO country offices prepared a sub-regional contingency plan for West Africa. An inter-agency plan for refugee influxes from Liberia to neighbouring countries was finalized in early 2002. Based on the outcome of this exercise, the proposed PRRO includes two planning levels for beneficiary numbers.
- **Scenario 1:** intensification of conflict in Liberia, assumes a moderate number of new beneficiaries.
 - **Scenario 2:** armed activity affects Monrovia, assumes a larger influx of refugees into neighbouring countries and cases of displacement in Liberia.
81. WFP country directors agreed on a caseload of 50,000. The budget proposed for approval within the PRRO includes the higher beneficiary numbers. This will allow WFP to respond immediately and call forward additional commodities without requiring additional approval or a budget revision by the Executive Board. This is in addition to normal WFP responses such as redirecting all recovery activity resources to the emergency needs of shifting populations. In May 2003, WFP will update the Board on the current situation in the region and submit a budget revision for the PRRO if necessary.



BUDGET PROPOSAL AND INPUT REQUIREMENTS

82. A total of 88,571 mt of food will be required (see Annex IV). This comprises 56,734 mt for the general basic ration, 4,047 mt for selective feeding and 27,658 mt for safety net programmes; 25 mt of high-energy biscuits will be provided for emergency rations, and 107 mt of salt for other food pipeline agencies targeting refugees in Sierra Leone. There will be a 10,220 mt contingency,² which has been included in the budget in view of the volatile situation in the region and the risk of a sudden influx of Liberian refugees into neighbouring countries. Total WFP costs are US\$56,817,004; DOC are US\$45,611,317 and direct support costs (DSC) are US\$7,094,624.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

83. The Executive Board is requested to approve this PRRO for 2003, designed to benefit 739,430 people, and a contingency for an additional 50,000 beneficiaries, for which the food cost is US\$26,490,246 and the total cost to WFP is US\$56,817,004.

² The contingency budget is valued at US\$5.7 million.



ANNEX I

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN

	Quantity (mt)	Average cost per ton	Value (dollars)
WFP COSTS			
A. Direct operational costs			
Commodity (mt) ¹			
– Cereal	73 886	233	17 215 438
– Pulses	10 786	296	3 192 656
– Vegetable oil	6 012	654	3 931 848
– Corn-soya blend	6 764	286	1 934 504
– Sugar	355	280	99 400
– Salt	964	100	96 400
– High-energy biscuits	25	800	20 000
Total commodities	98 792		26 490 246
External transport			8 473 190
Total LTSH			9 728 035
Other direct operational costs			919 846
Total direct operational costs			45 611 317
B. Direct support costs (see Annex II for details)			
Total direct costs			7 094 624
C. Indirect support costs (7.8 percent of total direct costs)			
			4 111 063
TOTAL WFP COSTS			56 817 004

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



ANNEX II**DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (dollars)****Staff**

International Professional staff	2 607 600
National Professional staff	58 600
National General Service staff	1 150 380
Temporary assistance	2 500
Overtime	17 000
Incentives (hazard pay and rest and recuperation)	278 300
International consultants	202 750
National consultants	30 000
United Nations Volunteers (UNVs)	410 000
Staff duty travel	216 650
Staff training and development	114 500
Subtotal	5 088 280

Office expenses and other recurrent costs

Rental of facility	185 500
Utilities (general)	123 100
Office supplies	75 500
Communication and IT services	211 100
Insurance	36 000
Equipment repair and maintenance	73 500
Vehicle maintenance and running costs	234 500
Other office expenses ¹	729 144
United Nations organizations' services	160 000
Subtotal	1 828 344

Equipment and other fixed costs

Vehicles	21 000
TC/IT equipment	107 000
Furniture, tools and equipment	50 000
Subtotal	178 000

TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	7 094 624
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¹ Other office expenses include US\$654,144 for the regional contingency plan.



ANNEX III

**TOTAL 2003 PRRO PROJECTIONS
CONSOLIDATED FOOD REQUIREMENTS AND CASELOADS,
BY INTERVENTION TYPE (OVERALL)**

Sub-project	No. of days	Daily ration (g)	Caseload	Female	Female (%)	Total (tons)
GENERAL RATION						
2,100 kcal (refugees, IDPs, returnees in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire)						
Cereals	365	450	105 000			17 246
Vegetable oil		30				1 150
Pulses		50				1 916
CSB		25				958
Salt		5				192
Subtotal			105 000	74 350	71	21 462
2,100 kcal (returnees' resettlement without coping mechanisms in Sierra Leone)						
Cereals	180	450	30 000			2 430
Vegetable oil		30				162
Pulses		50				270
CSB		25				135
Salt		5				27
Subtotal			30 000	19 500	65	3 024
2,100 kcal (Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees in Guinea)						
Cereals	365	420	90 000			13 797
Vegetable oil		30				986
Pulses		50				1 643
CSB		50				1 643
Salt		5				164
Subtotal			90 000	56 700	63	18 232
1,800 kcal (Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire)						
Cereals	365	400	80 000			11 680
Vegetable oil		25				730
Pulses		50				1 460
Salt		5				146
Subtotal			80 000	45 650	57	14 016
GRAND TOTAL			305 000	196 200	64	56 734



ANNEX III (cont.)

Sub-project	No. of days	Daily ration (g)	Caseload	Female	Female (%)	Total (tons)
CURATIVE INTERVENTIONS						
Therapeutic feeding (Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea)						
Vegetable oil	365	30	5 930	3 721		65
CSB		100				216
Sugar		20				43
Subtotal			5 930	3 721	63	325
Supplementary feeding (Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea)						
CSB	365	250	23 400	14 947		2 135
Vegetable oil		25				214
Sugar		20				171
Subtotal			23 400	14 947	64	2 520
Mother-and-child health (Sierra Leone, Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire)						
CSB	270	250	15 100	13 238		1 019
Vegetable oil		25				102
Sugar		20				82
Subtotal			15 100	13 238	88	1 203
GRAND TOTAL			44 430	31 906	72	4 047
SAFETY NET						
FFW—1,878 kcal per person (Sierra Leone)						
Cereals	120	2 000	45 000	27 900		10 800
Vegetable oil		125				675
Pulses		400				2 160
Subtotal			45 000	27 900	62	13 635
FFW—1,711 kcal (Côte d'Ivoire)						
Cereals	90	2 000	5 000	2 520		900
Vegetable oil		100				45
Pulses		200				90
Subtotal			5 000	2 520	50	1 035
FFT—1,122 kcal (Sierra Leone)						
Cereals	210	200	30 000	18 000		1 260
Vegetable oil		25				158
Pulses		60				378
Subtotal			30 000	18 000	60	1 796
Emergency school feeding (Liberia)						
Cereals	210	100	20 000	11 200		420
Vegetable oil		20				84
Pulses		30				126
Salt		5				21
Subtotal			20 000	11 200	56	651



ANNEX III (cont.)

Sub-project	No. of days	Daily ration (g)	Caseload	Female	Female (%)	Total (tons)
Emergency school feeding (Sierra Leone), average number of beneficiaries by year						
Cereals	126	100	230 000			2 898
Vegetable oil		20				580
Pulses		30				869
Salt		5				145
Cereals	84	100	120 000			1 008
Vegetable oil		20				202
Pulses		30				302
Salt		5				50
Subtotal			230 000	115 000	50	6 054
Emergency school feeding (Guinea)						
Cereals	210	150	3 000	1 890		95
Vegetable oil		10				6
CSB		30				19
Subtotal			3 000	1 890	63	120
Institutional feeding (Sierra Leone and Liberia)						
Cereals	365	370	11 000	6 775		1 486
Vegetable oil		25				100
Pulses		40				161
CSB		50				201
Sugar		10				40
Salt		5				20
Subtotal			11 000	6 775	62	2 008
Self-reliance activities for refugees/IDPs (Guinea), 620 kcal						
		Family ration (5 persons)	Heads of households (no.)			
Cereals	180	1 000	9 200	5 796		1 656
Vegetable oil		125				207
Pulses		300				497
Subtotal			46 000	28 980	63	2 360
GRAND TOTAL			390 000	212 265	54	27 658



ANNEX III (cont.)

Sub-project	No. of days	Daily ration (g)	Caseload	Female	Female (%)	Total (tons)
EMERGENCY RATIONS						
HEB	5	250				25
Total			739 430	440 371	60	88 464
Total food requirements by commodity						
Cereals						65 675
Vegetable oil						5 464
Pulses						9 872
CSB						6 326
Sugar						336
Salt ¹						872
HEB						25
Total						88 571

¹ An additional 107 mt to be provided by WFP for all refugees in Sierra Leone, assisted by other food pipeline agencies.

**REGIONAL CONTINGENCY PLANS
GENERAL RATION**

2,100 kcal						
Cereals	365	450	50 000			8 213
Vegetable oil		30				548
Pulses		50				913
CSB		25				456
Salt		5				91
Subtotal			50 000			10 220



ANNEX IV

LIBERIA
2003 PRRO PROJECTIONS CONSOLIDATED FOOD REQUIREMENTS
AND CASELOADS, BY INTERVENTION TYPE

Sub-project	No. of days	Daily ration (g)	Caseload	Female	Male	Total (tons)
GENERAL RATION						
2,100 kcal (IDPs outside of Monrovia)						
Cereals	365	450	70 000	49 000	21 000	11 498
Vegetable oil		30				767
Pulses		50				1 278
CSB		25				639
Salt		5				128
Subtotal						14 308
1,800 kcal (IDPs in Monrovia and all refugees)						
Cereal	365	400	75 000	42 000	33 000	10 950
Vegetable oil		25				684
Pulses		50				1 369
Salt		5				137
Subtotal						13 140
CURATIVE INTERVENTIONS						
Therapeutic feeding (725 kcal)						
Vegetable oil	365	30	2 500	1 500	1 000	27
CSB		100				91
Sugar		20				18
Subtotal						137
Supplementary feeding (1,251 kcal)						
CSB	365	250	6 500	4 000	2 500	593
Vegetable oil		25				59
Sugar		20				47
Subtotal						700
SAFETY NET						
Emergency school-feeding (628 kcal)						
Cereals	210	100	20 000	11 200	8 800	420
Vegetable oil		20				84
Pulses		30				126
Salt		5				21
Subtotal						651
Institutional feeding (1,880 kcal)						
Cereals	365	370	7 500	4 500	3 000	1 013
Vegetable oil		25				68
Pulses		40				110
CSB		50				137
Sugar		10				27
Salt		5				14
Subtotal						1 369
TOTAL			181 500	112 200	69 300	30 305



ANNEX IV (cont.)**LIBERIA (cont.)**

Sub-project	No. of days	Daily ration (g)	Caseload	Female	Male	Total (tons)
Total food requirements, by commodity						
Cereals						23 880
Vegetable oil						1 690
Pulses						2 882
CSB						1 460
Sugar						93
Salt						299
TOTAL						30 305



ANNEX IV (cont.)

SIERRA LEONE
2003 PRRO PROJECTIONS CONSOLIDATED FOOD REQUIREMENTS
AND CASELOADS, BY INTERVENTION TYPE

Sub-project	No. of days	Daily ration (g)	Caseload		Female (%)	Total (tons)
			Total	Female		
GENERAL RATION						
2,100 kcal (new refugees without coping mechanisms)						
Cereals	365	450	20 000	14 400	72	3 285
Vegetable oil		30				219
Pulses		50				365
CSB		25				183
Salt		5				37
Subtotal						4 088
2,100 kcal (returnees' resettlement without coping mechanisms)						
Cereals	180	450	30 000	19 500	65	2 430
Vegetable oil		30				162
Pulses		50				270
CSB		25				135
Salt		5				27
Subtotal						3 024
CURATIVE INTERVENTIONS						
Therapeutic feeding (725 kcal)						
Vegetable oil	365	30	3 000	1 950	65	33
CSB		100				110
Sugar		20				22
Subtotal						164
Supplementary feeding (1,251 kcal)						
CSB	365	250	15 000	9 750	65	1 369
Vegetable oil		25				137
Sugar		20				110
Subtotal						1 615
Mother-and-child health (1,251 kcal)						
CSB	270	250	8 000	6 240	78	540
Vegetable oil		25				54
Sugar		20				43
Subtotal						637
SAFETY NET						
Food for work (1,878 kcal per person)						
Cereals	120	2 000	45 000	27 900	62	10 800
Vegetable oil		125				675
Pulses		400				2 160
Subtotal						13 635
Food for training (1,122 kcal)						
Cereals	210	200	30 000	18 000	60	1 260
Vegetable oil		25				158
Pulses		60				378
Subtotal						1 796



ANNEX IV (cont.)

SIERRA LEONE (cont.)

Sub-project	No. of days	Daily ration (g)	Caseload		Female (%)	Total (tons)
Emergency school-feeding (628 kcal)						
Cereals	126	100	230 000	115 000	50	2 898
Vegetable oil		20				580
Pulses		30				869
Salt		5				145
Cereals	84	100	120 000	60 000	50	1 008
Vegetable oil		20				202
Pulses		30				302
Salt		5				50
Subtotal						6 054
Institutional feeding (1,880 kcal)						
Cereals	365	370	3 500	2 275	65	473
Vegetable oil		25				32
Pulses		40				51
CSB		50				64
Sugar		10				13
Salt		5				6
Sub-Total						639
Total			308 500	163 175	53	22 124
GRAND TOTAL			384 500	223 010	58	31 652
Total food requirements, by commodity						
Cereals						22 154
Vegetable oil						2 250
Pulses						4 396
CSB						2 400
Sugar						187
Salt						265
Salt ¹						107
TOTAL						31 759

¹ Tonnage to be provided by WFP for all refugees in Sierra Leone, assisted by other food pipeline agencies.



ANNEX IV (cont.)

GUINEA
2003 PRRO PROJECTIONS—CONSOLIDATED FOOD REQUIREMENTS
AND CASELOADS, BY INTERVENTION TYPE

Sub-project	No. of days	Daily ration (g)	Caseload	Female	Female (%)	Total (tons)
GENERAL RATION						
2,100 kcal (Liberian refugees)						
Cereals	365	420	75 000	47 250	63	11 498
Vegetable oil		30				821
Pulses		50				1 369
CSB		50				1 369
Salt		5				137
Subtotal						15 193
2,100 kcal (Sierra Leonean refugees)						
Cereals	365	420	15 000	9 450	63	2 300
Vegetable oil		30				164
Pulses		50				274
CSB		50				274
Salt		5				27
Subtotal						3 039
Total			90 000	56 700		18 232
CURATIVE INTERVENTIONS (refugees and IDPs)						
Therapeutic feeding (725 kcal)						
Vegetable oil	365	30	430	271	63	5
CSB		100				16
Sugar		20				3
Subtotal						24
Supplementary feeding (1,251 kcal)						
CSB	365	250	1 900	1 197	63	173
Vegetable oil		25				17
Sugar		20				14
Subtotal						205
MCH (1,251 kcal)						
CSB	270	250	6 500	6 500	100	439
Vegetable oil		25				44
Sugar		20				35
Subtotal						518
Total			8 830	7 968		746



ANNEX IV (cont.)

GUINEA (cont.)

Sub-project	No. of days	Daily ration (g)	Caseload	Female	Female (%)	Total (tons)
SAFETY NET						
Emergency school feeding for IDPs (729 kcal)						
Cereals	210	150	3 000	1 890	63	95
Vegetable oil		10				6
CSB		30				19
Subtotal						120
Self-reliance activities for refugees and IDPs (620 kcal)						
		Family ration (5 persons)	Heads of households (no.)			
Cereals	180	1 000	9 200	5 796	63	1 656
Vegetable oil		125				207
Pulses		300				497
Subtotal						2 360
Total			49 000	30 870		2 480
EMERGENCY RATIONS (Refugees)						
HEB (for the region)	5	250				25
Subtotal						25
Total						
GRAND TOTAL			147 830	95 538		21 482
Total needs, per commodity (mt)						
Cereals						15 548
Vegetable oil						1 265
Pulses						2 158
CSB						2 270
Sugar						52
Salt						164
HEB						25
Total						21 482

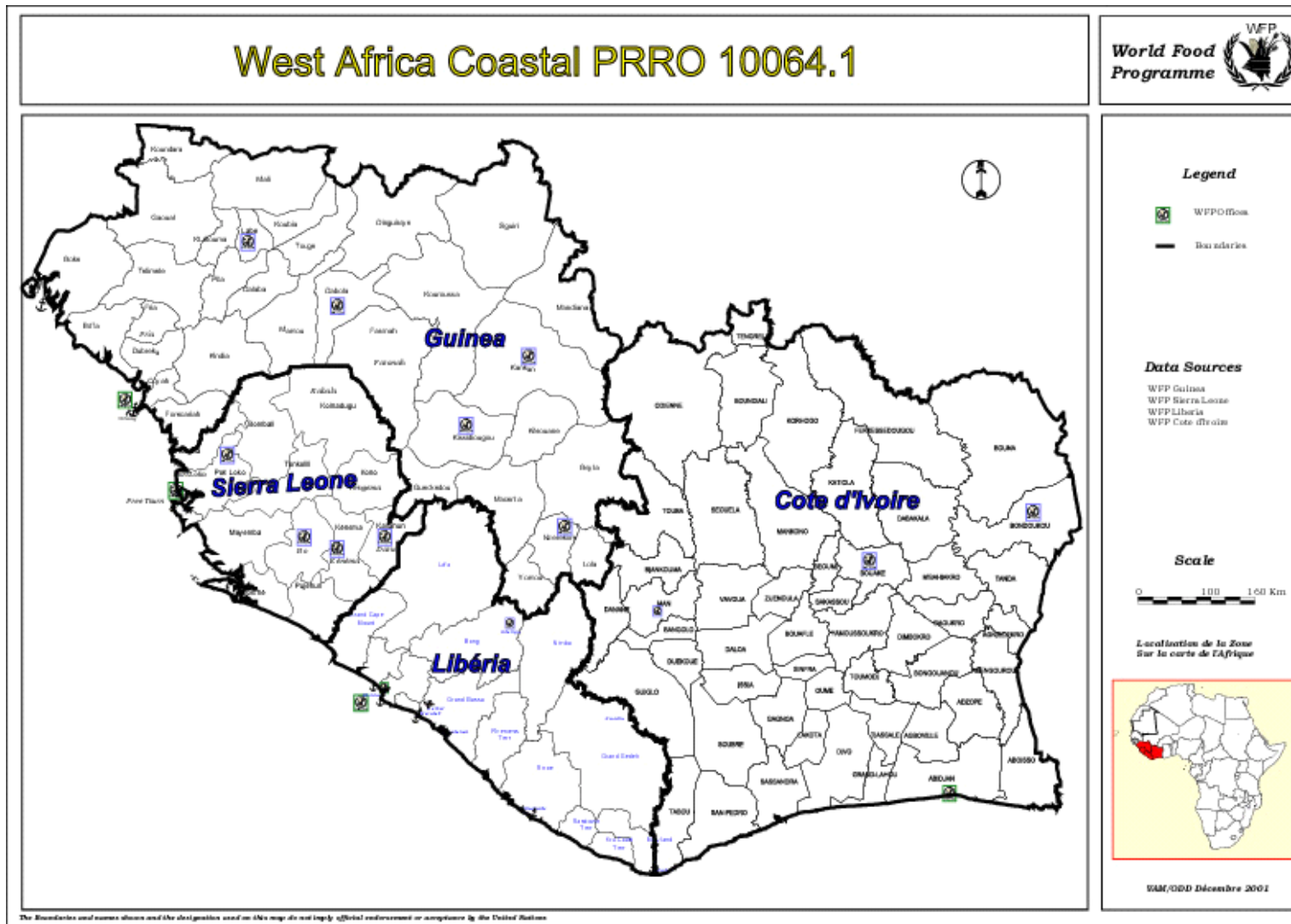


ANNEX IV (cont.)

CÔTE D'IVOIRE
2003 WAC PRRO PROJECTIONS—CONSOLIDATE FOOD REQUIREMENTS
AND CASELOADS, BY INTERVENTION TYPE

Sub-project	No. of days	Daily ration (g)	Caseload		Female (%)	Total (tons)
			Total	Female		
GENERAL RATION						
2,100 kcal (refugees)						
Cereals	365	450	15 000	10 950	73	2 464
Vegetable oil		30				164
Pulses		50				274
CSB		25				137
Salt		5				27
Subtotal						3 066
1,800 kcal						
Cereal	365	400	5 000	3 650	73	730
Vegetable oil		25				46
Pulses		50				91
Salt		5				9
Subtotal						876
CURATIVE INTERVENTIONS						
Mother-and-child health (1,251 kcal)						
CSB	270	250	600	498	83	41
Vegetable oil		25				4
Sugar		20				3
Subtotal						48
SAFETY NET						
Food for work (1,711 kcal)						
Cereals	90	2 000	5 000	2 520	50	900
Vegetable oil		100				45
Pulses		200				90
Subtotal						1 035
Total			25 600	17 618	69	5 025
Total food requirements, by commodity						
Cereals						4 094
Vegetable oil						259
Pulses						455
CSB						177
Sugar						3
Salt						37
Total						5 025





The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CAP	Consolidated appeal process
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CFA	Committee on Food Aid
COMPAS	Commodity movement processing and analysis system
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DSC	Direct support cost
EDP	Extended delivery point
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDP	Final delivery point
FFT	Food for training
FFW	Food for work
HEB	High-energy biscuit
IDP	Internally displaced person
IPRS	Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy
LTSH	Landside transport, storage and handling
LURD	Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MCH	Mother-and-child health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODOC	Other direct operational cost
PRRO	Protracted relief and recovery operation
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PRZAR	<i>Programme de rehabilitation des zones d'accueil des réfugiés</i>
SAARA	<i>Service d'aide et d'assistance and aux réfugiés et apatrides</i>
SENAH	<i>Service national d'action humanitaire</i>
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNV	United Nations Volunteer
VAM	Vulnerability analysis and mapping
WHO	World Health Organization
WVI	World Vision International
ZAR	<i>Zone d'accueil des réfugiés</i>

