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# PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

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## PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION— WEST AFRICA COASTAL 10064.0

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

<b>Number of beneficiaries</b>	<b>835,000 (average)</b>
<b>Female:</b>	<b>492,650 (59 percent average)</b>
<b>Duration of project</b>	<b>12 months</b> <b>(1 January–31 December 2002)</b>

### **Cost (United States dollars)**

<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	<b>60,400,746</b>
<b>Total food cost</b>	<b>23,813,442</b>

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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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Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact the Supervisor, Meeting Servicing and Distribution Unit (tel.: 066513-2328).



# Executive Summary

Instability in the region first emerged in 1989, when a seven-year civil war broke out in Liberia, causing more than 80 percent of that country's population to be displaced and 10 percent to be killed. By 1991, the conflict had spread to neighbouring Sierra Leone, causing the displacement of more than 70 percent of that country's population. These civil wars have had spillover effects in Guinea, which has become host to 300,000 Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugees. Since September 2000, cross-border attacks by assailants reportedly operating from Sierra Leone and Liberia began taking place. These attacks have targeted mainly locations where refugees are present (in particular the "Parrot's Beak", a piece of Guinean territory almost surrounded by Sierra Leonean territory). Other cross-border incursions are also taking place into Liberian territory, by armed bands believed to be operating out of bases in Guinea. This has resulted in internal displacement, mainly in Lofa County.

Cross-border fighting has generated different displacement patterns: internally displaced Guineans and Liberians; Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugees displaced in Guinea; cross-border movements of refugees back to their countries of origin; and limited cross-border movements of refugees to third countries. These displacements have been the major cause of food insecurity in the region.

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

- emergency response through an adequate basic ration for displaced individuals (refugees, internally displaced persons [IDPs] and returnees);
- emergency response for severely and moderately malnourished individuals through curative interventions (therapeutic and supplementary feeding); and
- recovery/emergency response for food-insecure persons through safety nets (food for work [FFW], food for training [FFT], emergency school feeding and institutional vulnerable group feeding [VGF]). Interventions will fall within the framework of WFP's gender policy and will give priority whenever possible to the specific needs of women and children and, in addition, will meet the needs of the rest of the population groups targeted.

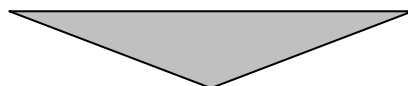
Vulnerability analysis is being strengthened with the setting up of a new vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) unit at the regional level in Dakar, which will assist the different country offices in refining their VAM capacity. Multi-sectorial vulnerability assessment groups will also be set up at the national and field levels so that the food aid programmes can be reviewed and modified at regular intervals. This will help WFP improve its targeting and will maximize the impact of its food assistance. VAM capacity will also be strengthened with the use of household food economy assessment approaches.

The regional strategy adopted for the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) provides WFP with the necessary flexibility to re-deploy resources across the region as the



situation requires, within and between any of the three countries and also in Côte d'Ivoire, whose role as host for asylum seekers from the affected neighbouring countries may justify increased attention from the humanitarian community. Staffing resources will also be subject to this flexible approach. In view of WFP's strong support to inter-agency collaboration, whereby joint contingency plans and the United Nations consolidated appeal process (CAP) are given high priority, this PRRO will be reflected in both those inter-agency collaboration tools, as appropriate.

## Draft Decision



The Board approves PRRO West Africa Coastal 10064.0—Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Returning Refugees in Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia (WFP/EB.3/2001/9-B/3).



## CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

### Context of the Crisis

1. Very close political, security and humanitarian links exist between Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia. Crisis first emerged in the region back in 1989, when a seven-year civil war broke out in Liberia, causing more than 10 percent of the country's population to be killed and 80 percent to be displaced.<sup>1,2</sup> By 1991, the conflict had spread to neighbouring Sierra Leone, causing the displacement of more than 70 percent of that country's population when government-opposition armed forces from the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) launched widespread incursions. The ongoing civil wars in Liberia and Sierra Leone had spillover effects in neighbouring Guinea, which became host to some 300,000 refugees, located mainly in its southeast region. Cross-border attacks were still taking place into Guinean and Liberian territory, particularly into the "Parrot's Beak" in Guinea, up until March 2001, threatening the stability of the whole region and plunging it into a complex cross-border humanitarian emergency.

#### **Guinea**

2. From September 2000, cross-border attacks by armed groups believed to be operating from Sierra Leone and Liberia began taking place, resulting in more than 1,000 deaths and massive destruction in the areas of Gueckedou and Farmoria. From that point on, there was a change in attitude towards the refugees in Guinea: Guinean authorities publicly linked these incidents to the presence of a substantial number of asylum seekers in the country, thereby jeopardizing the climate of hospitality the refugees had enjoyed since arriving. As a result of the atmosphere of insecurity and intimidation that has existed since the beginning of 2001, more than 56,000 Sierra Leonean refugees have decided to return home on a voluntary basis through the efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and many more are expected follow.
3. The difficult situation faced by Guinea is compounded by the widespread poverty among its population. According to the UNDP Human Development Report for 2000, Guineans have an average life expectancy of 54 years and an illiteracy rate of 65 percent. The country's gross national product (GNP) is US\$570 per person, and approximately 40 percent of its population lives in absolute poverty.

#### **Sierra Leone**

4. In 2000, the humanitarian community planned to shift from emergency assistance to rehabilitation/reintegration self-reliance activities. However, difficulties experienced in the implementation in Sierra Leone of the Lomé Peace Accord (reached in July 1999) led to major setbacks. In May 2000, the newly established United Nations peacekeeping mission (UNAMSIL) came under attack by the armed opposition forces, bringing to a halt both the

<sup>1</sup> Source: Various assessments and reports from humanitarian agencies.

<sup>2</sup> This is a consequence of the destruction of infrastructure, including schools (especially in rural areas), displacements and conscription (voluntary and involuntary) of children into the various warring factors.



disarmament process and the expansion of humanitarian assistance in areas not under government control.

5. A new ceasefire was signed in November 2000, allowing UNAMSIL peacekeepers unhindered access to RUF areas in the north and east. The ceasefire has been respected and UNAMSIL has been allowed to deploy in some RUF-held areas. However, the situation on the ground remains uncertain, making it difficult for the humanitarian community to gain access, and provide assistance to, the more than 400,000 IDPs in the country and those refugees returning from Guinea, most of whom are unable to reach their areas of origin because of insecurity.
6. With life expectancy for its people averaging 35 years and maternal and infant mortality rates among the highest in the world, Sierra Leone has been ranked 175<sup>th</sup> out of 175 countries (UNDP Human Development Report, 2000). It has been at the bottom of the list for the Human Development Index (HDI) over the past five years, reflecting the extreme destitution of its population.

### 📍 Liberia

7. Even though the civil war between government forces and the armed opposition reported to be operating out of bases in Guinea officially ended in 1996, sporadic fighting resumed in 1999, and continues today. These attacks increase the insecurity in Lofa and Nimba counties and have resulted in internal displacement towards Gbarpolu County. This year, the United Nations imposed sanctions on the Liberian Government, which came into effect on 7 May 2001 (after a two-month postponement), because of the alleged involvement of the country's authorities in arms and diamond trafficking.
8. Liberia is among the world's least developed countries, and this situation is not expected to improve in the short term. UNDP's Human Development Report (2000) ranks Liberia 174<sup>th</sup> out of 175 countries. Life expectancy in Liberia is 42 years and immunization coverage is less than 40 percent.

### Situation Analysis

9. The current political and security situation in the region can be characterized as highly unstable and extremely volatile, especially in the border areas. Insecurity still prevails in parts of Sierra Leone, making it very difficult for the resettlement and reintegration of returning refugees, IDPs and ex-combatants to proceed. In Liberia, although the seven-year civil war is officially over, sporadic fighting, economic stagnation, cross-border attacks and ethnic polarization have left the country in very poor shape. In Guinea, attacks perpetrated on southern borders have been generating overall instability and the following complex displacement patterns:
  - internally displaced Guineans;
  - Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugees displaced in Guinea;
  - cross-border movements of refugees back to their countries of origin (Sierra Leone and Liberia); and
  - limited cross-border movements of refugees to third countries (e.g. Côte d'Ivoire).



10. These displacements, compounded by insecurity, have been the major factor generating food insecurity in the region, thereby placing a heavy additional strain on the limited coping mechanisms accessible to these populations, especially Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugees in Guinea.
11. For Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugees in Guinea, WFP's strategy remains in line with that of UNHCR, which has been to move refugees located in the Parrot's Beak away from border areas and to more secure zones inside Guinea. WFP has positioned food at extended delivery points (EDPs) that are set as close as possible to the refugee sites to allow efficient food distribution by UNHCR and implementing partners.
12. It is expected that fighting along the Guinean, Sierra Leonean and Liberian borders will continue to trigger further displacement and raise the level of food insecurity. Increased pressure by the humanitarian community will probably continue to make the safe passage of Sierra Leonean refugees from Guinea to their home country possible. For those in southeast Guinea, this will depend heavily on the cooperation of the RUF and support from UNAMSIL. In Sierra Leone it is expected that the process of resettlement/reintegration of returning refugees, IDPs and ex-combatants will continue to be difficult.

### Nutritional Situation

13. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) global database on child and maternal malnutrition, numbers and percentages of malnourished children in West Africa are increasing. Forecasts anticipate a continual rise in these numbers. According to WHO, the causes of malnutrition in West Africa are multi-dimensional—the major cause is war, and related factors are slow economic growth, food insecurity and the prevalence of certain diseases. Current estimates are that 34.9 percent of children are stunted, which represents 15 million children under 5 (compared with 9 million in 1980). The estimated number of underweight children has risen to almost 16 million (compared with 7.5 million in 1980).
14. The high prevalence of goitre in the region, specifically among beneficiaries of WFP operations in the three countries covered by the PRRO, could be alleviated by distributing iodized salt within the general basic ration (targeted to those affected by displacement). It is estimated that 97 percent of the population outside the urban centres lacks access to iodized salt.
15. WFP will include 25 g of corn-soya blend (CSB) in the full 2,100 kcal basic general ration, which will be targeted to those who have no other means of coping with food insecurity. The inclusion of a small amount of CSB is directed to children under 3 (in addition to specific food rations provided under the mother and child health [MCH] scheme), for whom the basket does not provide suitable food. CSB will not be included in the reduced 1,788 kcal ration, as that ration is targeted to those who have some (although limited) means of coping.
16. In **Guinea**, the overall health and nutrition situation is stable in the forested region, with some exceptions, notably in Kouankan camps, among IDPs and among Liberians around N'Zerekore, who will be relocated in camps. While there is insufficient data on these populations, there is some evidence of increased stress. The relocated refugees are considered to be at risk because they have been moved from their homes, where they were settled and where they had developed a range of coping skills over the years. Having lost most of their possessions, and located in areas that will not provide them with opportunities for self-reliance for some time, they are now much more dependent on external assistance.



17. In **Sierra Leone**, the nutritional situation among the IDPs in Blama, Kenema and Port Loko is stable.
18. In **Liberia**, the nutritional situation in accessible areas seems to be stable, apart from the Montserrado shelters, where malnutrition rates are at 15 percent. The community in areas around the camps also shows similarly high levels of malnutrition, and there are indications of poor food security in this area in general.

### Situation of Women in the Region

19. WFP's gender policy since 1995 has resulted in the implementation of programmes targeted particularly at women and girls in the region. This has resulted in a number of gains. But there is still a long way to go.
20. Even before the protracted conflict involving Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone began, the situation of women in the region was dire. The three countries' scores for both the HDI and Gender Development Index (GDI) have been consistently low in the last five UNDP Human Development Reports. The region is one of the poorest in the world. Its female literacy rates are among the lowest and its infant and maternal mortality rates among the highest.
21. The last decade of political instability in the region has exacerbated the already fragile and precarious situation of women there, especially in terms of their empowerment. The conflict has led to the destruction of infrastructure, social services and traditional systems of support, which has eroded many of the earlier gains made in women's empowerment, particularly in rural areas. It has resulted in one million displaced people, the majority of whom are women and girls. It has resulted also in a generation of uneducated people, of whom girls make up the majority.<sup>3</sup> Women and girls also suffered the brunt of the atrocities committed during the conflict, particularly in Sierra Leone, where indiscriminate rape and the abduction of women and girls for use as camp and sex slaves were common and effective weapons of war.
22. There is great concern over the effect this regional conflict has had and continues to have on women and children. In recent assessment missions, it has been observed that women are having great difficulty becoming registered as refugees. The situation for women IDPs is equally difficult. At the same time, the conflict has provided women with access to opportunities traditionally closed to them as the absence of men (either because of their fighting, their deaths or their migration for employment) has created a space for women to take on responsibilities traditionally perceived as men's. These include (but are not limited to) decision-making, participating in income-generating schemes and being trained in skills. Some women have even constructed their own homes, either at their temporary settlement or upon returning to their villages and towns. At present, it is difficult to say whether these opportunities will remain once the conflict is over. There is a need to make concerted efforts to build upon and strengthen this positive development.
23. Transformation requires a thorough and critical knowledge of existing conditions and of the societal dynamics affecting men and women. Hence, higher priority will be given to an in-depth analysis of the situation of women and girls, leading to a better understanding of the changes that have occurred in their lives and the mechanisms for social transformation that have resulted from the region's protracted political and economic decline.

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<sup>3</sup> Source: Various assessments and reports from humanitarian agencies.





24. **HIV/AIDS prevalence.** Although accurate and reliable statistics are not yet available, it is widely thought that there is a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in the region. Various factors, including close living conditions, high population density and destitution, expose refugees and IDPs, and particularly their young children, to a high risk of sexual abuse and to infection by HIV/AIDS and other STDs.
25. In line with WFP's Commitments to Women, attention will be given to ensuring that women are represented in all aspects regarding the operation, including participation in the management and food distribution teams. These teams assist the implementing partners in organizing food distributions by finalizing distribution lists, processing food commodities and verifying ration cards. WFP's Commitments to Women will be incorporated into agreements with implementing partners. WFP will strive to increase the number of women in decision-making positions, not only in food management but also in other areas.

### WFP Response

26. WFP has been providing emergency relief and recovery assistance to IDPs and refugees in the West Africa Region (including Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana) since 1990. Up until December 2000, eight different protracted relief operations (PROs) and PRROs (04604.0 to 04604.7) had been approved by WFP, providing a total of 920,107 mt of food at an overall cost to the Programme of US\$491,122,457. The current regional PRRO (06271.0) was approved by the Executive Board in October 2000 to provide 103,210 mt of food commodities over 12 months (January–December 2001) to 965,000 beneficiaries in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. Of these beneficiaries, 530,750 (or 55 percent) are women. The total costs to WFP for this PRRO amount to US\$64,968,890. PRRO 06271.0 has undergone a number of budget revisions to enable it to cope with the volatile humanitarian situation faced in Guinea, and by June 2001, WFP's food input had reached 112,623 mt, at a total direct cost to WFP of US\$65,099,783.
27. In addition to WFP's interventions under the regional PRRO approach, various other operations, mainly emergency operations (EMOPs) and special operations (SOs) have been implemented. Also a Country Programme (CP) was approved for Guinea by the Executive Board in February 2001. For Guinea (as in other countries where there may be a few limited development interventions), the PRRO complements and focuses on recovery activities not covered under those interventions. The SOs, particularly the helicopter operation in Sierra Leone,<sup>4</sup> together with the newly approved passenger air services operation in Guinea,<sup>5</sup> contribute to reinforcing WFP's logistical and operational response capacities in the West Africa Region, which is expected to benefit various activities significantly, particularly monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and VAM.

### Government/Regional Recovery Policies and Programmes

28. In **Sierra Leone**, the Government's Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy, launched in March 2001, serves as the framework for WFP's intervention in sectors or areas such as agriculture, gender, health/nutrition, education, water/sanitation and infrastructure. This strategy focuses on the immediate needs of IDPs, returnees and other vulnerable groups, on resettlement, and on the rehabilitation of social and economic infrastructure. Sierra Leonean refugees in neighbouring countries will be returning to areas in their home

<sup>4</sup> The current helicopter SO in Sierra Leone (10060.0) was approved in January 2001, at a total cost to WFP of US\$3,899,874.

<sup>5</sup> SO 10061.0 was approved in April 2001, at a total cost to WFP of US\$1,264,813.



country where several food aid agencies are operating. As a result, either more or fewer returnees will come to or settle in areas covered by WFP's food aid pipeline. Despite the local authorities' awareness of, and willingness to invest in, the reconstruction required to address the post-war needs of their own population, the Government's efforts continue to be hampered by lack of public resources. The result is increasing dependence on humanitarian agencies and on the response of the donor community, which has not always been forthcoming. Like other donors and United Nations agencies, WFP has been providing assistance to the region within the global United Nations Strategic Framework, as reflected in the consolidated appeal mechanism.

29. Likewise, **Guinea**, and particularly **Liberia**, which both have the same problem of lack of resources, have their respective national reconstruction and recovery strategies, which provide an adequate umbrella for WFP's interventions. Several strategic bodies are working closely at regional and national levels to ensure that the unprecedented complex humanitarian crisis that the region faces is addressed in the most effective manner, with all relevant factors (security, humanitarian and political factors, reconstruction, etc.) taken into consideration. The United Nations/UNAMSIL, the Economic Community of West African States Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG), WFP, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), donors and other United Nations agencies have all been playing major roles, and contingency plans reflecting various scenarios and the complexity of the situation are in place to cope with evolving local and/or regional situations.

### Rationale for Providing Assistance

30. Cross-border attacks still take place and are expected to continue, generating additional population displacements and further food insecurity. Therefore, it is expected that a significant number of Guinean IDPs and Sierra Leonean and/or Liberian refugees will still need to be assisted in Guinea, where insecurity has forced more than 56,000 Sierra Leonean refugees to return to their country of origin. Many more will follow. As a result, the caseload in Sierra Leone will continue to grow. However, many of these people cannot return to their areas of origin because those areas are still unsafe.
31. All of these elements will result in continuing high levels of vulnerability to food insecurity in the region during the year ahead, and food assistance will therefore still represent one of the major resources required to respond to the humanitarian situation. Furthermore, in certain areas involved in armed conflict, members of the productive age group (mainly men and young children) are enrolled as combatants. The result is that women become heads of their households and are obliged to take care of their families. Despite this, conditions in selected areas within each country will allow reconstruction/recovery activities to take place, laying the foundation for future development assistance and attracting further investment and complementary inputs from other partners.

## PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY STRATEGY

### Beneficiary Needs

32. The proposed PRRO for 2002 has built upon experience gained so far in implementing previous WFP operations in the region, and particularly the ongoing regional PRRO (06271.0), which proved to be an efficient tool for addressing the target population's needs. The needs of the beneficiaries are based on the rapid assessment carried out jointly



by WFP and UNHCR in all three countries in early May 2001, with active participation from the major donors (United States of America, the European Union, Japan), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), implementing partners (through direct or previous bilateral discussions) and government counterparts. This assessment, together with regular nutritional surveys and food security monitoring results, has confirmed the need for continued food assistance in the form of emergency assistance and reconstruction interventions to conflict-affected people in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, and has been instrumental in determining the most appropriate assistance mechanisms. The regional PRRO approach will be maintained, as it remains a flexible tool, permitting adjustments to be made in types of assistance and in addressing various interrelated or complementary needs as the situation changes.

### The Role of Food Aid

33. The role of the food assistance will be twofold: (i) to save the lives of displaced people (IDPs and refugees) who find themselves in food-insecure situations; and (ii) to contribute to recovery efforts through activities such as food for work, food for training and resettlement.

### Intervention Approaches

34. WFP's food aid programme will be a mix of relief and recovery activities. Several intervention mechanisms will be used: emergency response via a general ration; emergency response via curative interventions (therapeutic, supplementary and MCH feeding); and emergency/recovery/rehabilitation response via safety net programmes (emergency school feeding, food for work, skills development through training, and institutional feeding for malnourished vulnerable groups). Detailed descriptions of the target groups of these three main series of food aid interventions and the levels of their respective food rations are provided in Tables 1, 2 and 3.
35. **Emergency response via a general ration.** This ration (see Table 1) will be used to support *individuals affected by displacement* resulting from armed conflict and intimidation (refugees, IDPs and returnees) who are dependent on food assistance for their survival. The general ration will distinguish between those who are totally reliant on external food assistance and those who have limited means of coping. Those who are totally reliant (mostly recently displaced refugees) will receive a full general ration of 2,103 kcal/day. Those who have limited coping means (for example, refugees who have been in the same location for some time or IDPs who find themselves in a suitable environment) will receive a lower general ration of approximately 1,788 kcal/day. The general ration will be given until the end of the first agricultural season, after which WFP's regional VAM Unit, in cooperation with the humanitarian community, will carry out an assessment to determine if, and at what level, these people still need assistance during the following agricultural season. For returnees, the general 1,788 kcal ration will be given for an initial two-month period to enable them to construct permanent shelters and prepare their land for planting.
36. **Emergency response via curative interventions.** Therapeutic and supplementary feeding (Table 2) will be given, respectively, to *severely malnourished individuals* in therapeutic feeding centres and to *moderately malnourished individuals* in supplementary feeding centres. This intervention is a complement and acts as a support to the general ration. Malnourished individuals have very specific nutritional requirements (e.g. micronutrients) and need to receive a specialized curative ration in addition to the general ration (or to the therapeutic milk given by nutritional/medical NGOs in cases of



severe malnutrition). Nutritional/medical NGOs or other competent governmental health units will carry out these interventions as WFP's implementing partners or counterparts. The ration levels will be 725 kcal for therapeutic feeding and 1,251 kcal for take-home supplementary feeding.

37. **Recovery/rehabilitation/emergency response via safety net schemes.** Emergency school feeding, food for work or training, and institutional feeding for vulnerable groups (Table 3) will be provided for *food-insecure individuals* in areas at high risk of malnutrition. These safety net programmes, whether targeted or self-targeting, will also encourage communities to create sustainable assets and become self-reliant. For food for work, the cash value of the ration will be set slightly lower than the rate that prevails in the local labour market to prevent attracting people from other economic activities. The relevant ration levels are as follows;

- rural development activities: food for assets (food for work and food for training): 1,122 kcal;
- emergency school feeding: 628 kcal;
- institutional feeding: 1,880 kcal (for vulnerable groups—orphans, tuberculosis and leprosy patients in hospitals, mothers and children in MCH centres, and girls in teenage mother programmes);
- the caloric and nutritional contents of the rations are set high enough to sustain an adequate level of food security in the household. Ration levels for the recovery activities in Guinea will be different in order that they remain consistent with those established in the Guinea Country Programme.

TABLE 1: DAILY FOOD BASKET BY TYPE OF INTERVENTION—  
GENERAL RATION  
(in grams with kcal value)

Commodity	Full	Reduced
Cereals	450	400
Pulses	50	50
Oil	30	25
CSB	25	-
Sugar	-	-
Salt	5	5
<b>Kcal</b>	<b>2 103</b>	<b>1 788</b>



TABLE 2: DAILY FOOD BASKET BY TYPE OF INTERVENTION—  
CURATIVE INTERVENTIONS  
(in grams with kcal value)

Commodity	Therapeutic	Supplementary and MCH
Cereals	-	-
Pulses	-	-
Oil	30	25
CSB	100	250
Sugar	20	20
Salt	-	-
<b>Kcal</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>1 251</b>

TABLE 3: DAILY FOOD BASKET BY TYPE OF INTERVENTION—SAFETY NETS  
(in grams with kcal value)

Commodity	Food for work* (Guinea)	Food for work* (Liberia and Sierra Leone)	Food for training	Institutional feeding	School feeding
Cereals	2 000	1 000	200	370	100
Pulses	200	300	60	40	30
Oil	100	125	25	25	20
CSB	-	-	-	50	-
Sugar	-	-	-	10	-
Salt	-	-	-	5	5
<b>Kcal</b>	<b>1 711</b>	<b>1 115</b>	<b>1 122</b>	<b>1 880</b>	<b>628</b>

\* For an average of five beneficiaries per family.

## Risk Assessment

38. Prevailing conditions in the region indicate that insecurity and armed conflict are likely to persist. In particular, cross-border incursions are expected to continue, generating food insecurity and the need for emergency food aid interventions. However, even if the emergency interventions represent an important part of the PRRO, self-reliance will be developed through recovery/rehabilitation strategies, with the undertaking of activities such as food for work that, by nature, lay the foundation for recovery and future development programmes. Although the recent trend in the region is towards more humanitarian-focused assistance, WFP will take every opportunity to implement its recovery-based strategy, which will remain a key element of its intervention under this PRRO. The development of self-reliance strategies is dependent upon the successful relocation and repatriation of displaced refugees and on resettlement of IDPs in secure areas. Without this condition in place, any self-reliance strategies will be seriously hampered. In addition, it is vital that sufficient arable land be made available to relocated or returning refugees and resettled IDPs to allow them to produce part of their food requirements. Likewise, the provision of seeds and tools from the donor community will be essential, together with other complementary non-food items necessary to implement the self-reliance/food-for-asset programmes. Finally, the presence and availability of appropriate NGO partners to implement these programmes will be fundamental. Successful implementation of other activities under the recovery/rehabilitation schemes may require that appropriate institutional capacity be developed by government counterparts.



## Goal and Objectives

39. Within the longer-term goal of improving livelihoods and contributing to recovery and the household food security of people affected by conflict through promotion of return and self-reliance, the specific objectives of the PRRO are:
- through emergency food distribution, to provide basic food requirements to improve the immediate household food security of the most vulnerable displaced people who have been cut off from other sources of food;
  - to contribute to improving the nutritional status of groups identified as severely or moderately at risk through curative interventions (therapeutic, supplementary and MCH feeding), institutional feeding to vulnerable groups and emergency school feeding for children in areas highly vulnerable to food insecurity; and
  - to promote and support the recovery process and efforts of displaced people (IDPs and refugees) through return/relocation/resettlement programmes and rehabilitation schemes based on well-targeted food-for-assets activities.

## IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

### Key Programme Components

40. The main programme categories of WFP's intervention will be the following:
- emergency response via a general ration (for displaced individuals who have become food insecure);
  - emergency response via curative interventions (for severely and moderately malnourished individuals in therapeutic and supplementary feeding centres); and
  - recovery/rehabilitation/emergency response (for food-insecure individuals) via safety net programmes (food for work/training, emergency school feeding and institutional feeding for vulnerable groups).
41. Viewed from a different angle, the activities under these key assistance approaches will fall under the traditional three core components of the WFP PRRO, i.e. protracted relief, protracted refugee, and recovery/rehabilitation.

### Beneficiaries, Food Basket and Commodity Requirements

42. The joint assessment mission has recommended that WFP assist an average global number of 835,000 direct beneficiaries under the regional PRRO during 2002, over and above those beneficiaries who may be covered by other food pipelines. At the country level, the joint assessment mission has estimated that the average caseloads to be covered in 2002 will amount to 507,000, 216,000 and 112,000 beneficiaries in Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia respectively, for all types of interventions (see Table 4). This means that the three countries will account for 61 percent, 26 percent and 13 percent of the total caseload, respectively.





TABLE 4: DIRECT BENEFICIARY CASELOAD/GENDER COMPOSITION BY COUNTRY AND TYPE OF INTERVENTION

Intervention type	Liberia	Sierra Leone	Guinea	Region
General ration	70 000	190 500	180 000	440 500
Curative interventions	9 000	33 000	14 000	56 000
Safety nets	33 000	283 500	22 000	338 500
<b>Total</b>	<b>112 000</b> <b>(Female: 59 260</b> <b>or 53%)</b>	<b>507 000</b> <b>(Female: 296 350</b> <b>or 58%)</b>	<b>216 000</b> <b>(Female: 135 100</b> <b>or 63%)</b>	<b>835 000</b> <b>(Female: 492 460</b> <b>or 59%)</b>

43. The regional breakdown between the three major groups of interventions is as follows:
- general ration for 440,500 vulnerable persons (53 percent of total caseload);
  - curative interventions for 56,000 severely and moderately malnourished individuals (7 percent); and
  - safety net programmes for 338,500 persons (40 percent).
44. The food requirements for the intervention categories explained earlier are summarized in Tables 5, 6, 7 and 8.

#### 📁 *Emergency Response via General Ration (Table 5)*

- average caseload: 440,500
  - tonnage: 75,323 mt
  - full ration: 2,103 kcal (for those entirely reliant on external assistance): 450 g cereals, 50 g pulses, 30 g oil, 25 g CSB, 5 g salt
  - reduced ration: 1,788 kcal (for those who have limited means of coping): 400 g cereals, 50 g pulses, 25 g oil,<sup>6</sup> 5 g salt
45. Displaced persons (refugees and IDPs) who are dependent on food assistance for their survival will receive a general ration for one full agricultural season or until they have developed certain coping mechanisms, such as agricultural activities. The returnees will receive a two-month ration of 1,788 kcal to help them construct permanent shelters, prepare the land for planting and become self-reliant.

#### 📁 *Emergency Response via Curative Intervention (Table 6)*

- average caseload: 56,000 people
- tonnage: 5,537 mt
- therapeutic ration (725 kcal): 30 g oil, 100 g CSB, 20 g sugar
- supplementary take-home ration (1,251 kcal): 25 g oil, 250 g CSB, 20 g sugar

<sup>6</sup> The ration level for oil in Sierra Leone is 32 g in order that it be consistent with the quantity provided by the other three food aid pipelines available in the country.



## ➤ **Recovery/rehabilitation/emergency Response via Safety Net Programmes (Table 7)**

46. These programmes will reach food-insecure families in areas at high risk of malnutrition. Some of the safety net programmes will encourage communities to create sustainable assets.

### ➤ **Food for work**

- ◇ average caseload: 62,000 (including an average of five beneficiaries for each food-for-work ration), of which 17,000 for Guinea (average of 150 days) and 45,000 for Sierra Leone and Liberia (average of 120 days)
- ◇ tonnage: 13,560 mt
- ◇ food-for-work ration will differ for Guinea, where, based on the CP strategy, the ration will be: 2,000 g cereals, 200 g pulses, 100 g oil (family ration based on an average family size of five persons). For Liberia and Sierra Leone, the ration will be: 1,000 g cereals, 300 g pulses, 125 g oil (for five people). Food for work will include activities aimed at promoting food production, road rehabilitation and the construction of water/sanitation facilities.

### ➤ **Food for training**

- ◇ caseload: 20,000
- ◇ ration: 1,122 kcal; 200 g cereals, 60 g pulses, 25 g oil
- ◇ tonnage: 1,197 mt

### ➤ **Institutional feeding**

- ◇ caseload: 6,500
- ◇ ration: 1,880 kcal; 370 g cereals, 40 g pulses, 25 g oil, 50 g CSB, 10 g sugar, 5 g salt
- ◇ tonnage: 1,187 mt

### ➤ **Emergency school feeding**

- ◇ caseload: 250,000
- ◇ ration: 628 kcal; 100 g cereals, 30 g pulses, 20 g oil, 5 g salt
- ◇ tonnage: 8,138 mt

TABLE 5: FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY INTERVENTION—GENERAL RATION  
(in metric tons)

Commodity	Full	Reduced	Total
Cereals	26 773	34 659	<b>61 432</b>
Pulses	2 975	4 332	<b>7 307</b>
Oil	1 785	2 581	<b>4 366</b>
CSB	1 487	-	<b>1 487</b>
Sugar	-	-	-
Salt	297	433	<b>731</b>





<b>Total</b>	<b>33 317</b>	<b>42 005</b>	<b>75 323</b>
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TABLE 6: FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY INTERVENTION—CURATIVE INTERVENTIONS  
(in metric tons)

Commodity	Therapeutic	Supplementary and MCH	Total
Cereals	-	-	-
Pulses	-	-	-
Oil	102	426	<b>528</b>
CSB	339	4 261	<b>4 600</b>
Sugar	68	341	<b>409</b>
Salt	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>5 028</b>	<b>5 537</b>

TABLE 7: FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY INTERVENTION—SAFETY NETS  
(in metric tons)

Commodity	Food for work	Food for training	Institutional feeding	School feeding	Total
Cereals	10 500	840	878	5 250	<b>17 468</b>
Pulses	2 130	252	95	1 575	<b>4 052</b>
Oil	930	105	59	1 050	<b>2 144</b>
CSB	-	-	119	-	<b>119</b>
Sugar	-	-	24	-	<b>24</b>
Salt	-	-	12	263	<b>275</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 560</b>	<b>1 197</b>	<b>1 187</b>	<b>8 138</b>	<b>24 082</b>

TABLE 8: TOTAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY INTERVENTION  
(in metric tons)

Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Corn-soya blend	Sugar	Salt	Total
78 900	11 359	7 038	6 206	433	1 006	<b>104 943</b>



## Institutional Arrangements, Selection of Partners and Coordination

47. WFP will continue to provide assistance within the country-level framework established by the United Nations agencies, in consultation with the relevant governmental authorities, the international community and NGOs. Strategic coordination will be undertaken through the United Nations Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator system. Operational coordination at the country level is provided by the Committees on Food Aid, as available.
48. In Guinea, OCHA is responsible for strategic coordination of humanitarian assistance. In terms of operational coordination, WFP chairs food security and food aid meetings attended by United Nations agencies, NGOs and donors. Weekly coordination meetings are held by UNHCR in Conakry and in Kissidougou. Regular meetings are held between UNHCR and WFP. In addition, meetings between UNHCR, WFP and donors will take place on a regular basis. 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 Committee on Food Aid (CFA) and its technical bodies to ensure consistent policy, strategy and implementation modalities among the four food pipeline agencies— WFP, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), CARE and World Vision International (WVI). In order to avoid duplication of efforts, the agencies have agreed on a shared geographical arrangement. In Liberia, coordination activities are carried out through institutional mechanisms such as the Heads of Agencies meetings, the United Nations Theme Groups, the CFA, the Food Security Forum, the United Nations/NGO/donor coordination meetings and the refugees/IDPs coordination meetings hosted by the Government.
49. WFP will continue to work actively with a wide range of partners, including NGOs, United Nations agencies and government counterparts, on cross-sectorial issues. WFP programme activities will be implemented through international and national NGOs, whose costs will be partly met through landside transport, storage and handling (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, provided under other direct operational costs (ODOC).
50. In order to maximize the impact of its food assistance, WFP will coordinate with other humanitarian partners to provide non-food inputs such as shelter materials, water/sanitation items, cooking kits, seeds and tools, in addition to therapeutic foods.
51. Collaboration with UNHCR to provide assistance to refugees is guided by the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by the two organizations, which details the responsibilities of each and is implemented through regular meetings at regional, national and field levels. Of particular importance is the fact that EDPs must be located as close as possible to refugee sites. The distribution modalities, reporting and the use of food are subject to the tripartite agreement between UNHCR, WFP and the implementing partners, which reflects WFP's gender policy and its Commitments to Women.
52. WFP's implementation of its Commitments to Women over the last five years has yielded mixed results. In Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea (as in other countries), while great gains have been made in some areas (for example, increased enrolment of girls in schools), in others there remain major challenges, including enhancing women's access to and control over resources, especially food. Given the objectives of WFP's gender policy, this is of particular concern in the region, which is home to one of the largest populations of refugees and IDPs in the world. It is in refugee and IDP camps that WFP is facing some of its toughest challenges in meeting its Commitments to Women. A key factor is control over what happens to the food beyond the EDP and after distribution. In view of this, WFP



will continue to sensitize its partners, particularly UNHCR, in order to ensure greater understanding of its mandate to meet its Commitments to Women. More discussions about, and sharing of, the Commitments to Women with UNHCR and other partners would also provide WFP with the opportunity to reconcile any differences in policies to promote women's empowerment as a common goal of all concerned. Collaboration between WFP and UNICEF is carried out mostly in situations that do not involve refugees (such as assistance to IDPs), at national and field levels. It is guided by the spirit of the MOU signed by the two organizations, which clearly sets out the responsibilities of both, based on the comparative advantages of each.

### Capacity-building

53. The three WFP country offices will continue to work closely with their respective counterpart government ministries (Territorial Administration in Guinea, Planning and Economic Affairs in Liberia and Development/Economic Planning in Sierra Leone). WFP will also continue working with international and national NGO partners to ensure a capacity-building process through counterpart training in the management of the different operations, including needs assessment, registration/verification, reporting, and the handling and distribution of food aid. The cash provision for these capacity-building activities will be accessible through the ODOC budget.

### Logistics Arrangements

54. The volatile situation in the region may necessitate the movement of commodities from one country to another. The regional pipeline management approach will continue to provide the required flexibility. This approach has facilitated the establishment of a uniform LTSH rate. A regional strategic fleet allows the timely deployment of WFP's trucks to inaccessible areas where no commercial operators are available, within the framework of the PRRO.
55. WFP's **Sierra Leone** country office will continue to transport food from the port of Freetown to EDPs and final distribution points (FDPs). Wherever feasible, WFP will continue to use private-sector transport facilities in order to improve company management, increase competition and stimulate commerce in Sierra Leone in the trucking sector. WFP will continue to maintain its regional trucking fleets for inaccessible areas where few companies operate.
56. A number of SOs for logistical support have facilitated the implementation of the PRRO programmes. The helicopter support service has facilitated the movement of humanitarian workers, assessment missions and emergency supplies (such as medical supplies) to areas that otherwise would be impossible or difficult to reach. It also provides security backup for humanitarian staff. WFP will also continue to support road rehabilitation through SOs. In collaboration with the Sierra Leone Roads Authority (SLRA), the Programme has designed an SO for the rehabilitation of roads, which are vital for the efficient transportation of humanitarian relief, the safe resettlement of IDPs and refugees, and the resumption of dynamic commercial activity. WFP is also supporting the rehabilitation of the Freetown port facility in order to improve security handling and storage and encourage commercial imports.
57. All WFP food for Guinea passes through the port of Conakry and the central warehouse of Tombo (Conakry), which has a storage capacity of 15,000 mt. The country office depends largely on hired trucks to transport food commodities to EDPs. A list of truck owners with adequate transportation capacity is maintained, and this constitutes a pool of reliable and regular transport operators. Commodities are dispatched from the main Tombo



warehouse with one of the seven contracted carriers to the following EDPs: Kissidougou, Kountaya, Boreya, Dabola, Sembakouya, Nzerekore and Sereidou.

58. The EDPs are managed by WFP through a contracting agreement with implementing partners based on their effectiveness, which is subject to regular review. The German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) is currently the partner that provides WFP stores in the sub-offices with warehousing staff. The services provided include discharge of commodities at EDP warehouses; storage; fumigation and reconditioning when necessary; and loading of trucks ex-warehouse.
59. WFP is promoting capacity-building by making maximum use of commercial transport operators. However, to ensure timely delivery of food to difficult-to-reach areas, the Programme has deployed 13 trucks that are part of the regional strategic fleet. These trucks will be split into two groups to service the two most important EDPs (Dabola and Kissidougou), according to their needs. A fleet manager has been appointed to oversee its management and resolve trucking issues at the EDP/FDP level under the supervision of two international logistics officers based in Dabola and Kissidougou.
60. Since February 2001, the COMPAS Commodity Tracking System has been operational in Guinea. This tool helps monitor all movements of stock from pledge to distribution.
61. In Liberia, four logistics activities are undertaken: port operation, transport, the operation of COMPAS and fleet maintenance. The port operation is mainly for off-loading. The port office handles the off-loading, the loading of vessels and trucks, destuffing/stuffing of containers, and clearing and forwarding of food commodities and non-food items. It is also responsible for the management of WFP warehouses and reception, storage and stacking of all food and non-food items for WFP and other United Nations agencies. When shipments of food arrive at the Monrovia port quayside, they are transported to warehouses for onward storage. From the storage points, the food is dispatched to FDPs and EDPs. At present, the Freeport of Monrovia has eight warehouses with a total capacity of 13,200 mt for the storage of WFP commodities. Fumigation and spraying are carried out regularly by WFP to preserve the food commodities in the warehouses.
62. The transport chain involves both commercial fleet and WFP trucks. Over the years, WFP has developed a close relationship with the transport community, which currently handles 35 percent of WFP tonnage. Because of lack of security and technical constraints such as poor road conditions, WFP handles the transport of 65 percent of the commodities, using 42 trucks based in Monrovia and at sub-offices. At some sub-offices, WFP has installed fuel stations, which are responsible for the storage and dispatch of fuel.
63. There are three operational COMPAS sites in the country. These are located in Phebe, Harper and Freeport. Data exchange involves two processes: from all sites to the Monrovia country office and vice versa, and from the country office to Headquarters and the regional office and vice versa.
64. WFP regional fleet maintenance continues to handle repairs on all of its vehicles and equipment at Freeport. A mobile unit has been deployed in the field to take care of all maintenance and repair activities. The unit also monitors the movements of spare parts, including tools and equipment for the country office.

### Targeting—M&E

65. The use of improved vulnerability assessment systems will be essential to maximize the impact of food assistance. This will enable WFP and its partners to improve the targeting of food and other types of assistance to the most food insecure. WFP will take a lead role



both at regional and national levels, especially in the setting up of systems for the collection of food security information. With that in mind, the new regional office that opened in Dakar in September 2001 has established a VAM Unit, which will assist the different country offices in refining their vulnerability assessment systems. Inter-sectoral vulnerability assessment groups will also need to be set up at national and field levels so that the effectiveness of the food aid programmes can be reviewed and improved at regular intervals.

66. In order to ensure proper targeting, the use of VAM monitors in the field will be key, especially at the sub-office level. The role of these monitors will be to collect information on a wide range of food security indicators, such as agricultural production, market prices, nutrition, health, sanitation and displacement. This information will be analysed and fed into the regular assessments to be carried out at strategic times in the agricultural calendar, such as at harvest seasons.
67. Vulnerability analysis will be carried out in different geographic areas and at the household level. Geographical analysis will enable WFP and its humanitarian partners to predict significant food shortages or food insecurity. This will result in more efficient geographical targeting of resources, allowing a swift deployment of assistance to areas and populations in greatest need. WFP also plans to improve targeting within local communities. In order to do so, capacity will be developed to use household food economy techniques. In May/June 2001, the Sierra Leone office hired consultants from the Food Economy Group to carry out six weeks of training for WFP staff in the use of household food economy surveys. These surveys will allow a better understanding of the household food and livelihood systems of different categories of affected populations and provide baseline data against which the impact of food programme interventions can be measured and adapted.
68. In 2001, WFP took significant steps to improve the existing M&E and vulnerability analysis systems through coordination with other agencies, the Government and external consultants. M&E is used to measure the performance and progress of operations against planned activities, while measuring the impact of food assistance and activities on the lives of WFP beneficiaries through a gender-sensitive perspective. WFP works in close coordination with implementing partners and other United Nations agencies to measure the impact of humanitarian assistance. Inter-sectoral impact indicators (including nutritional, health and gender-related indicators) are being used to gauge the effectiveness of assistance. Nutritional indicators include global malnutrition rates, morbidity rates, attendance trends and re-admission rates in curative feeding centres.
69. In Sierra Leone, WFP will be able to benefit from the secondment of an Expert/Food Security Advisor from Save the Children Fund (SCF)-UK to develop and strengthen further its local M&E and VAM systems. SCF (UK) has proven, extensive experience in food security that will benefit all staff involved, which represents a strong capacity-building input generated under WFP's leadership. A Technical Support Unit (TSU) has been established to provide the required technical assistance to WFP programme staff, government counterparts and implementing partners to improve the targeting, management, monitoring and transparency of WFP programmes. In addition, WFP has joined UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Sierra Leone Ministry of Development to establish a National Food Security and Nutrition Surveillance System (NFSNSS). The TSU food security data collection and analysis systems will be closely coordinated with the NFSNSS.
70. In Guinea, the country office will reinforce the present monitoring system through regular consolidation and analysis of both the quantitative and the qualitative data



gathered, for instance, on nutrition and food security. Post-distribution monitoring will represent an important source of information, as will nutritional monitoring undertaken by medical/nutritional NGOs such as *Action contre le faim* (ACF), *Médecins sans Frontières* (MSF) and *Médecins du Monde* (MDM).

71. In Liberia, the monitoring system has improved after engaging additional food aid monitors. WFP undertakes periodic evaluation of activities, together with NGOs such as ACF, MSF and CRS.

### Contingency Plan—Regional United Nations Consolidated Appeal—Regional Flexibility

72. In early 2001, WFP developed contingency plans for Sierra Leone and Guinea, in order to strengthen emergency preparedness. In addition, a contingency plan for Côte d'Ivoire has been prepared in case the situation in the region deteriorates and there is a "spillover" effect in that country. All three countries covered by the proposed PRRO take part in the CAP, and all WFP activities under the PRRO will be reflected in the 2002 regional consolidated appeal led by OCHA. The new regional bureau based in Dakar will play a key role in the coordination of this process. Given the dynamic and rapidly evolving nature of the situation in the region, contingency planning is being used by WFP to respond swiftly and effectively to changing conditions and to reorient interventions when necessary.
73. The PRRO is a flexible tool that allows WFP to shift resources from one part of the region to another, as the situation requires. Unlike the previous two regional PRROs (04604.6 and 06271.0), the regional strategy adopted for this new PRRO provides WFP with the necessary flexibility to redeploy resources across the region as the situation requires (i.e. both within and between any of the three countries, together with Côte d'Ivoire). In addition to what is described under logistics arrangements (paragraphs 53 to 63), other operational resources, particularly staffing, will fall under this highly flexible approach.

### Security Measures

74. With regular cross-border fighting, security has been a major cause of concern. WFP's staff, food and equipment are under constant threat, as the situation remains precarious. WFP stocks are particularly vulnerable to looting. The Programme has appointed a regional security officer (currently based in Conakry) who may be redeployed as necessary. His responsibility is to put in place measures that will ensure the security of staff, food and equipment. Because the situation is volatile, a permanent security assistant is based in Kissidougou. Additional communication equipment for vehicles and offices has been purchased in order to maintain a high level of security preparedness.
75. The United Nations field security structure provides a framework for providing staff security. WFP Security Awareness Training has been carried out systematically throughout the region (including Kissidougou). Evacuation plans have been put in place and are regularly updated.
76. WFP has requested funding under a special operation for a fixed-wing aircraft for the sub-region to serve the humanitarian community. Based in Conakry, the passenger aircraft would fly mainly within Guinea and neighbouring countries. Among its various uses, the aircraft would allow rapid evacuation of humanitarian staff from hazardous areas on short notice, should the need arise.





## Exit Strategy

77. As the situation is very volatile and displacement continues, WFP's main interventions will focus on relief assistance. However, at the same time the Programme will promote self-reliance strategies as much as possible. WFP is strongly encouraging the different governments of the region to increase efforts to distribute adequate arable land to displaced populations (refugees, IDPs and returnees). This will enable these populations to produce part of their own food needs. Land distribution is crucial, but it will also be essential to have well-coordinated and appropriate seeds and tools programmes in place. As part of its strategy to promote self-reliance, WFP will carry out food-for-assets schemes, such as food for work and food for training.
78. In February 2002, the three country offices will carry out an assessment of the PRRO operations undertaken in their respective countries during 2001. These assessments will be a foundation for a new consultation process to start in March or April 2002 with all humanitarian partners, which will lead to the preparation of the next WFP/UNHCR/donors food needs assessment mission in May 2002.

## BUDGET PROPOSAL AND INPUT REQUIREMENTS

79. A total of 104,943 mt of food will be required (see Tables 5, 6 and 7, and Annex I)—75,323 for the general basic ration, 5,537 for curative interventions and 24,082 for safety net schemes. As detailed in the budget (Annex I), total WFP costs amount to US\$60,400,746. Direct operational costs total US\$48,921,847; direct support costs (DSC) amount to US\$7,108,530 and other direct operational costs total US\$1,010,000.
80. The new PRRO food inputs represent a decrease of 6,449 mt (6 percent) with respect to requirements for the current PRRO (West Africa Coastal 06271.0), which amount to 111,392 mt. Similarly, the above WFP direct costs represent a decrease of US\$4,568,143 (or 7 percent) compared with those of the current operation. The LTSH rate has also been reduced by US\$8/mt, from US\$135/mt to US\$127/mt. The DSC component follows the same trend, falling from US\$8,366,625 (US\$75/mt) to US\$7,108,530 (US\$67.7/mt), which represents a decrease of 9.7 percent on the average rate per metric ton.

## RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

81. The Executive Board is requested to approve this PRRO, designed to benefit 835,000 beneficiaries over one year (2002), whose food cost and total direct cost to WFP are US\$23,813,442 and US\$60,400,746 respectively.



**ANNEX I****PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN**

	Quantity (mt)	Average cost per ton	Value (dollars)
<b>WFP COSTS</b>			
<b>A. Direct operational costs</b>			
Commodity (mt) <sup>1</sup>			
– Cereal	78 900	184	14 517 600
– Pulses	11 359	230	2 579 082
– Vegetable oil	7 038	686	4 828 068
– CSB	6 207	266	1 651 062
– Sugar	433	270	116 910
– Salt	1 006	120	120 720
<b>Total commodities</b>	<b>104 943</b>		<b>23 813 442</b>
<b>External transport</b>			<b>10 727 273</b>
Landside transport			4 892 822
Subtotal for ITSH			8 478 310
<b>Total LTSH</b>			<b>13 371 132</b>
<b>Other direct operational costs</b>			<b>1 010 000</b>
<b>Total direct operational costs</b>			<b>48 921 847</b>
<b>B. Direct support costs (see Annex II for details)</b>			
<b>Total direct support costs</b>			<b>7 108 530</b>
<b>C. Indirect support costs (7.8 percent of total direct costs)</b>			
<b>Subtotal indirect support costs</b>			<b>4 370 369</b>
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>60 400 746</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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> )
------------------------------------------------

<b>Staff</b>	
International Professional staff	3 159 000
National Professional staff	114 000
National General Service staff	1 512 000
Overtime	11 000
Incentives (hazard pay and rest and recuperation)	120 000
International consultants	75 000
National consultants	48 000
UNVs	679 000
Staff duty travel	178 963
Staff training and development	87 567
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5 984 530</b>
<b>Office expenses and other recurrent costs</b>	
Rental of facility	197 000
Utilities General	120 000
Office supplies	70 000
Communication and IT services	140 000
Insurance	45 000
Equipment repair and maintenance	35 000
Vehicle maintenance and running cost	250 000
Other office expenses	57 000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>914 000</b>
<b>Equipment and other fixed costs</b>	
Furniture, tools and equipment	50 000
Vehicles	95 000
TC/IT equipment	65 000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>210 000</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>7 108 530</b>



## ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ACF	<i>Action contre le faim</i>
CAP	Consolidated appeal process
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CFA	Committee on Food Aid
CP	Country Programme
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSB	Corn-soya blend
DSC	Direct support costs
ECOMOG	Economic Community of West African States Ceasefire Monitoring Group
EDP	Extended delivery points
EMOP	Emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDP	Final delivery point
FFT	Food for training
FFW	Food for work
GDI	Gender Development Index
GNP	Gross national product
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
HDI	Human Development Index
IDP	Internally displaced person
LTSH	Landside transport, storage and handling
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MCH	Mother and child health
MDM	<i>Médecins du Monde</i>
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSF	<i>Médecins sans Frontières</i>
NFSNSS	National Food Security and Nutrition Surveillance System
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODOC	Other direct operational costs
PRO	Protracted relief operation



PRRO	Protracted relief and recovery operation
RUF	Revolutionary United Front
SCF	Save the Children Fund
SO	Special Operation
SRLA	Sierra Leone Roads Authority
STD	Sexually transmitted diseases
TSU	Technical support unit
UNAMSIL	United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAM	Vulnerability analysis and mapping
VGf	Vulnerable group feeding
WHO	World Health Organization
WVI	World Vision International

