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Programme
Alimentaire
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World
Food
Programme

Programa
Mundial
de Alimentos

**Executive Board
Second Regular Session**

Rome, 24 - 26 March 1997

PROTRACTED REFUGEE AND DISPLACED PERSON PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 8

PROJECT KENYA 4961 (Exp.3)

(WIS No. KEN 0496103)

Food assistance for Somali and Sudanese refugees

Duration of project	Twelve months
Number of beneficiaries	158 000
Total cost to WFP	17 794 324 dol
Food cost to WFP	9 583 060 dol
Estimated total cost	36 455 285 dol

All monetary values are expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated.



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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

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

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

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

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BACKGROUND

1. Since the early part of 1991, Kenya has been hosting one of the largest refugee operations in its history. Civil and military conflicts erupting almost simultaneously in neighbouring Somalia and Ethiopia forced nearly half a million refugees from these two countries to seek asylum in Kenya during 1991 and 1992. At the peak of the influx, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recognized and provided protection to over 420,000 refugees residing in camps situated throughout Kenya.
2. The gradual stabilization of the situation in Somalia during 1993-94 reduced significantly the flow of refugees from that country, and steps towards reconciliation in Ethiopia permitted the repatriation of most Ethiopian refugees during the same period. In contrast, persistent conflict in southern Sudan led to a progressive increase in the number of Sudanese refugees.
3. At present, Somali refugees are located in camps of the Dadaab area, situated in the district of Garissa in the north-eastern province near the southern border of Somalia, and in the coastal province near the port of Mombasa, where earlier on large numbers arrived by sea. Somali refugees represent the vast majority of refugees in Kenya, exceeding 300,000 during late 1992. The influx of Somali refugees, however, declined dramatically after the deployment of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) in early 1993. By October 1996, the Somali case-load dropped to about 120,600. This reduction can be attributed, *inter alia*, to the enumeration/headcount exercises carried out in late 1993 and early 1994.
4. The Ethiopian refugees assisted throughout 1992 and 1993 numbered some 70,000. Following positive developments in Ethiopia, repatriation efforts in 1993 drastically reduced the number of Ethiopian refugees in Kenya. By October 1996, less than 4,000 Ethiopian refugees continued to reside in camps under UNHCR protection - 2,030 in Kakuma and 1,907 in Dadaab.
5. The situation in southern Sudan is still not conducive to a favourable solution for the Sudanese refugees. Over the past four years the number of Sudanese assisted in refugee camps has steadily increased from 22,000 in 1992 to an estimated 65,000 in mid-1994. However, in response to general scepticism that the latter figure was inflated, primarily due to a continuing inflow and outflow of refugees referred to as "recycling", the main camp housing these refugees, Kakuma, was subjected to a headcount in December 1994 and another in August 1996. A dramatic reduction in the refugee population was registered on both occasions. The current number of Sudanese refugees stands at 30,701, with 29,043 in Kakuma and 1,658 in other camps.
6. From January to September 1996, the total monthly case-load of WFP-assisted refugees in Kenya averaged 175,192, representing a significant reduction from the initial planning figure of 250,000 for the current phase, i.e., PRO 4961 (Exp.2). Although some 4,000 Ethiopian refugees have registered for voluntary repatriation, the uncertainties surrounding the situation in Somalia and in southern Sudan suggest that repatriation of the latter refugees is unlikely to materialize in the near future. As regards the other minority refugee nationalities, namely: Ugandans (546), Zaireans (238), Burundese (61), Rwandans (57), and others (eight), efforts for their repatriation are under consideration by UNHCR, including initiating an awareness campaign, reviewing individual cases, and counselling the refugees on the possibility of voluntary repatriation.



7. Since the beginning of 1991, WFP has supplied a total of 318,945 tons of basic food commodities for the refugees in Kenya under four emergency operations and four PROs, at an estimated total cost of 182,427,392 dollars. This includes the commitment approved for the current phase (PRO 4961 (Exp.2)) which was intended to cover basic food needs and cash resources up to 31 December 1996. However, as a consequence of stricter controls on refugee numbers and the subsequent reduction in feeding requirements, the residual food and financial resources available will be carried over into 1997. WFP has therefore initiated a budget revision to extend the operational time of Expansion 2 to 30 June 1997.

GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST

8. On 18 December 1996, the Government requested WFP to meet food requirements of all UNHCR-recognized refugees in Kenya for one year, from July 1997 to June 1998.

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT

9. The Government's request to UNHCR to close down the coastal camps has largely been carried out through the closure, during 1995, of Utage camp (48,500 refugees) and Marafa camp (30,000 refugees). By October 1996, some 11,000 refugees, mainly of Somali origin, remained in three camps, in the outskirts of Mombasa. UNHCR expects that the closure of these camps (Swaleh Nguru, Jomvu and Hatimy) by the end of December 1996 or in the first half of 1997 would result in relocating these refugees to the Dadaab camps. In view of the Government's policy of not supporting the integration of refugees into the local communities, UNHCR has been encouraged to continue its efforts to repatriate all the refugees currently in Kenya.
10. The costs incurred by the Government in support of the UNHCR-recognized refugees in Kenya have so far not been determined. However, a case study conducted in July 1996 by WFP indicates that, based upon an estimated annual per capita consumption of 450 kilograms of fuelwood and five litres a day of water for a case-load at that time of 177,000 refugees, the Government provided support to the refugee operation valued at about 10.5 million dollars in the year June 1995/July 1996. In addition, refugees are allowed to receive medical attention and treatment in public hospitals, the estimated costs of which have not been assessed.
11. The supply of cooking fuel to the refugees has been insufficient. This has led to the degradation of the environment, especially around the camps in Dadaab, by random cutting for firewood collection, in violation of clear government restrictions in this regard. The sale of food by the refugees to buy firewood, among other non-food items needed, is also common. UNHCR is therefore redoubling its efforts to identify alternative sources of cooking fuel by exploring the possibility of supplying firewood from other districts in Kenya. Simultaneously, the use of solar cookers and energy-saving cooking stoves will be expanded as much as possible in order to reduce reliance on firewood. In support of these measures, UNHCR plans to appoint an environmental specialist at its branch office in Nairobi.
12. The National Refugee Secretariat (NRS), a governmental body established in 1992 within the Office of the President to administer all programmes dealing with refugees, is now a department within the Ministry of Home Affairs and National Heritage. NRS continues to



work in close coordination with UNHCR and WFP to provide the necessary assistance and support to refugees, as well as security personnel for international relief workers, supplies and repatriation convoys.

WFP ASSESSMENT

13. A joint WFP/UNHCR needs assessment mission visited Kenya in November 1996 to review the overall socio-economic and food supply situation of the refugee population. Prior to conducting the assessment, WFP and UNHCR commissioned two Household Food Economy Assessments; one for each of the main refugee locations in the country, i.e., Kakuma and Dadaab. The assessment was carried out by Save the Children Fund of the United Kingdom (SCF-UK). The reports produced served to provide the mission with baseline information on: a) the extent to which the refugees are themselves able to meet their own food needs; b) obstacles to the achievement of self-reliance; and c) an appropriate level of external food assistance based on a) and b). The mission was also provided with nutritional survey reports prepared recently for the Kakuma and Dadaab camps, by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Médecins sans Frontières of Belgium (MSF-B), respectively. At the planning stage, WFP invited the donor community in Nairobi to take part in the joint WFP/UNHCR needs assessment exercise; a staff member of the USAID office joined the mission.
14. The reconciliation of data on the refugee population in Kenya has been a priority exercise for UNHCR. The problem of discrepancies between feeding figures, registered numbers and total population, by camp site and by nationality, continues to be dealt with through physical headcounts and registration of refugees. These discrepancies are due to multiple registration within and between camps; and to the inflation of the number of dependants on the ration cards. In order to ensure that the number of refugees to be fed is kept as accurately as possible, a comprehensive ration card revalidation exercise will be carried out at least annually or when changing circumstances so warrant. Where appropriate, headcounts will also be made. In doing so, UNHCR will involve WFP and other implementing partners in all phases. It will also share with WFP all data and information obtained after conducting any one of the exercises indicated or any new one.
15. A ration card revalidation exercise was conducted in the Dadaab camps during the time the mission was carrying out its needs assessment. The results showed that the October 1996 total population of 116,895 refugees, of whom 49 percent are female, will decrease by 3.15 percent, to reach 113,325. This total, which has been adopted as a case-load planning figure, excludes 1,907 Ethiopian refugees who have volunteered to return to their country of origin and for whom UNHCR has initiated the required measures to facilitate their repatriation (see paragraph 4). As regards camp population statistics, gender-disaggregated data on households headed by women and their economic dependency ratio remain scanty and fragmented. This will be addressed through stronger coordination at the field level between the parties concerned level (see paragraph 45) and will be taken into consideration during revalidation.
16. A successful headcount and registration exercise was conducted in August 1996 in Kakuma, resulting in an overall reduction of the refugee population by 33 percent. Female refugees represented 47 percent of the new count. Prior to the exercise, the camp population was reported to total over 50,000. Data on vulnerable households were not available here either. However, UNHCR expects its gender-disaggregated database to become operational by mid-1997. During the joint assessment exercise, the total population



of Kakuma was reported to be increasing. In order to avoid the recurrence of recycling resulting in the inflation of numbers, UNHCR will urgently enhance its protection activities, including screening at entry points and transit centres. With the exclusion of 2,030 Ethiopian refugees who have opted for voluntary repatriation (see paragraph 4), the case-load adopted for this camp becomes 33,609.

17. During the implementation of this phase of the PRO, UNHCR, together with WFP and NGOs concerned, will explore appropriate modalities to selectively reduce the food ration given to the less needy refugees in the Dadaab camps, thereby reducing the economic incentive for them to remain. In addition, the newly initiated inter-agency coordinated approach for Somalia is expected to establish the required "pull factors" there in order to induce the repatriation of Somali refugees.
18. The mission also took note of the drought conditions prevailing in the North-eastern Province and of the FAO/WFP October/November 1996 joint crop and food supply assessment. As the Dadaab camps are situated in this province, the mission recommended that adequate measures be taken not to allow the refugee food assistance to substitute for and/or overlap with any relief food aid under a drought relief operation.
19. Taking the above into account, the mission adopted a planning figure of 158,000 refugees for the period July 1997 to June 1998, broken down as follows:

Camp	Nationality			Total	Percentage of females
	Somali	Sudanese	Others		
Kakuma	2 121	30 846	642	33 609	47
Dadaab Camps					
Ifo	34 918	1 125	79	36 122	46
Hagadera	38 289			38 289	50
Dagahaley	38 438	476		38 914	52
Refugees to be relocated from Mombasa	11 000	-	-	11 000	*
Total	124 766	32 447	721	157 934	

* Information not available.

NUTRITIONAL ASPECTS

20. The nutritional situation of the refugees has generally shown a noticeable decline compared with the data from the 1995 survey. However, for the majority of the refugee population who have access to income, i.e. those employed by NGOs or who have shops in the camp and/or receive funds from their relatives abroad, the ration distributed under the second expansion of the PRO, which provides 1,879 kilocalories per person per day, gives sufficient energy. These refugees, as well as many others who have managed to establish kitchen gardens at or around their homesteads, supplement their diet with wild plants, vegetables and fruit, which are particularly important for providing the required micronutrients. However, these fresh food items are less available during the dry season. Moreover, some of the most vulnerable groups of the refugees do not have access to this type of food.



21. In the Dadaab camps, the moderate nutritional status (i.e., below 80 percent weight-for-height (WFH)) of the refugees has been fluctuating at around 11 percent since 1993. The survey conducted in August 1996 by MSF-B, revealed that, while there has been an increase in this category (between 10 and 12 percent, compared to the previous year's survey results of six to nine percent), there is no significant increase in the rate of severe malnutrition (i.e., below 70 percent WFH).
22. The results of the September 1996 survey in the Kakuma camp, carried out by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), indicated a deterioration in the nutritional status, from seven percent global malnutrition measured by WFH of the median in September 1995 to 10 percent. However, these results are to be viewed with caution because 83 percent of the population of the camp is of Nuer origin, and the cut-off points as per the National Centre for Health Statistics (NCH) standard do not apply to the morphology of this population.
23. Given the high incidence of anaemia in Kakuma and the regular scurvy outbreaks in Dadaab, blended food will be re-introduced in the food basket under the general ration. The history of scurvy incidence, however, suggests that blended food does not play a major role in preventing or reducing outbreaks. Accordingly, the duration of blended food distribution under the general ration will be confined to the dry season, i.e., from May to October 1997. For the remaining six months, November 1997 to April 1998, UNHCR will increase the access of refugees to vegetables and fruit through direct distribution and/or by encouraging the refugees to cultivate vegetables. To this end, UNHCR will explore the possibility of increasing the extraction of underground water in the Dadaab camps.
24. The production of vegetables around boreholes and tapstands in Kakuma, particularly by refugee women, provides the needed micronutrient supplement, as well as a little cash from selling these vegetables to other refugees. Active consideration will be given by the relevant NGOs to expanding vegetable production activities by drilling additional boreholes, in consultation and coordination with the Government. As a first step, donors may be approached to consider supporting an environmental impact assessment in and around this camp to determine the sustainability of the water table.
25. The most significant problem in Kakuma, however, is the high prevalence of anaemia, particularly among a case-load of about 16,500 teenage school boys described as "unaccompanied minors". It has been noted that these boys usually sell their food ration to buy non-food items, school supplies, or to obtain to be able to eat in small shops and restaurants. Although anaemia is recurrent and seasonal, with an increase among these school boys during the long dry season (May-October), the other population groups receiving the same ration do not show these symptoms. Causes other than the food ration may explain this problem, such as the type of food consumed after selling the ration, or the presence of intestinal parasites which reduce the absorption of iron.
26. The severity of anaemia among school boys in Kakuma warrants an additional food allowance in their favour over and above the general ration. This will be in the form of blended food which will be cooked and served to them at school by the implementing NGOs. As it is important to measure the impact of this food supplement on health and nutrition, a baseline survey will be conducted prior to the commencement of this expansion phase by IRC and LWF to determine the current level of wasting and haemoglobin among these boys. This survey would also provide information on the causes of anaemia. Three months after the start of the blended food distribution, another survey will be conducted by the NGOs involved to monitor the boys' nutritional status and levels of anaemia. Should



the situation continue to cause concern, WFP will suspend the distribution of this food supplement and review alternative strategies with UNHCR.

27. In order to address special needs of vulnerable groups within the refugee population, selective feeding programmes, i.e. a supplementary feeding programme (SFP) and a therapeutic feeding programme (TFP), will continue to be implemented. SFP will be focused on expectant and nursing mothers showing signs of malnutrition, as determined by health staff of the implementing NGOs, and on tuberculosis patients. Regarding malnourished children, SFP will cover those under five years of age with 80 percent WFH. TFP will cover the same age group showing less than 70 percent WFH. The number of individuals expected to benefit from SFP and TFP will not exceed 2,000 and 900 respectively. The health NGOs in Dadaab and Kakuma will maintain gender-disaggregated records on mortality and morbidity.

FOOD RATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

28. The per capita daily ration of food, inclusive of complementary food to be supplied by UNHCR, to be distributed to the refugees under the various feeding programmes, is as follows:

Commodity	General rations	Supplementary rations	Therapeutic rations	Special case-loads
Wheat flour	400	-	-	-
Beans	50	-	-	-
Vegetable oil ¹	25	25	70	-
Blended foods ²	30	225	100	100
Sugar	10	25	50	-
Salt (iodized)	5	-	-	-
Fresh food items (vegetables, fruit, etc.) ³	50	-	-	-
Dried skim milk ³	-	20	-	-
Therapeutic milk ³	-	-	300	-

¹ Vitamin A-enriched

² Fortified with vitamins and minerals.

³ To be provided by UNHCR.

29. As and when cash in lieu of commodities becomes available, WFP will maximize savings by supplying beans, iodized salt and sugar through local and/or regional purchases. Alternatively, WFP will attempt to import these commodities as well as wheat flour, vegetable oil and blended food through direct shipment to Mombasa port. In order to reduce micronutrient deficiencies among the refugees, WFP will endeavour to supply vitamin A-enriched vegetable oil and fortified blended food.



DEVELOPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

30. Although a large number of refugees possess skills in such areas as agriculture, livestock management and small-scale trade, a number of constraints, including the poor natural resource base of the areas where these refugees reside, frustrate their efforts to become self-reliant, making them dependent upon external assistance.
31. UNHCR's care and maintenance programme and WFP's food aid are the main external assistance programmes to the refugees. Some of the sustainable assistance programmes comprising education, income generation and skills training are currently being provided by the implementing NGOs. For example, in Kakuma, Don Bosco/LWF provides skills development activities in carpentry and sewing and Radda Barnen runs the education programme at kindergartens, and primary and secondary schools. In the Dadaab camps, similar programmes are implemented by CARE (Canada) and the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ).
32. Vocational training activities are designed to enhance the skills of refugees, so that they are gainfully employed and are useful to their community once they return to their home country. Training in weaving, tie-dyeing and crochet has been developed for women refugees in the Dadaab camps. Enrolment figures for 1996 totalled 1,301 trainees (1,018 women and 283 men). Similar projects are being expanded to the Kakuma camp, where women's groups, particularly Ethiopians, have been very active in organizing these activities. Kakuma registered an enrolment of 1,730 men and 875 women.
33. In Dadaab, some activities are focusing on the empowerment of women refugees through family life centres where pilot projects for small-scale income generation, in areas such as tailoring, poultry farming and rain-fed agriculture, are under way. In Kakuma, vocational skills training in carpentry, soap making, paper technology and embroidery is going to be expanded. In addition, a number of implementing NGOs have embarked upon several initiatives to ensure the participation of women refugees in implementing in-camp activities. Some of these initiatives include: a) education in self-sufficiency; b) community development and capacity-building activities; c) youth and cultural programmes; and d) human rights training for women's protection.
34. The enhancement of skills development activities and vocational training, especially for women refugees, will be an effective means for promoting their self-reliance. As for girls, UNHCR will provide more assistance geared towards the expansion of their education at primary and secondary schools. In this connection, a gender study will be conducted jointly by WFP and UNHCR as soon as possible after completing the review of the MOU, to collect base-line data. This would enable the assessment of impact of ongoing women's activities and girls' education, in order to develop a future strategy for implementing enhanced programmes.
35. Empty food containers will be used in supporting and enhancing skills development schemes, and promoting self-reliance. These containers (sacks and plastic/metal vegetable oil cans) will be retained by the implementing NGO for ultimate distribution in support of: a) improvement of the welfare of women refugees by increasing their participation in skills development activities and encouraging girls' enrolment/attendance at schools; b) environmental improvement under the Rational Energy Supply, Conservation, Utilization and Education (RESCUE) project implemented by GTZ, where the refugees engage in tree planting in and around their homesteads; c) work performed by refugees in labour-intensive work schemes within the camps; and d) social services activities and/or direct distribution.



In collaboration with UNHCR and participating NGOs, WFP will determine the modalities for distributing empty containers, including the monitoring and reporting aspects.

MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION

36. UNHCR has overall responsibility for all refugee matters and acts under the authority of the Government's National Refugee Secretariat. As per the MOU, WFP is responsible for the resourcing, supply and delivery of all basic food commodities up to the extended delivery points (EDPs) in Kakuma and Dadaab, while UNHCR implements the care and maintenance programme, including the actual distribution of WFP-supplied food. WFP monitors the end-use of food aid channelled through the UNHCR programme. Coordination of these programmes is provided by a United Nations disaster management team, which includes members of all operational United Nations agencies and meets regularly with representatives of the Government and major donors.
37. UNHCR cooperates with a large number of organizations which act as implementing partners for carrying out food distribution and the multi-sectoral care and maintenance programme. In Kakuma these partners include LWF, IRC, Radda Barnen, Don Bosco/LWF, ICRC/Kenyan Red Cross Society (KRCS), and the Jesuit Relief Services, while in Dadaab they are CARE (Canada), MSF (Belgium), GTZ, Al-Haramain Islamic Foundation, Action Nord-Sud (ANS) and the National Council of Churches in Kenya.
38. Food commodities supplied by WFP are either shipped in consignments directly to the port of Mombasa or purchased in Kenya and/or within the region. These consignments either remain at primary storage in Mombasa, in case of direct shipments and at suppliers' warehouses when local/regional purchases take place, or are despatched immediately to the EDPs.
39. A Food Aid Coordination Committee (FACC), chaired by WFP and comprised of representatives from UNHCR, the Government, relevant NGOs and the donor community, meets once a month in Nairobi, primarily for the purpose of addressing food-related issues and for resolving problems concerning transport, storage and distribution of food and non-food items. The FACC also reviews updated forecasts of the food pipeline, the monthly food allocations by camp and the camp stock reports.
40. In coordination with government counterparts, UNHCR and the NGOs concerned, WFP prepares reports on the entire phase of the operation. These reports are based upon information extracted from: a) bi-monthly primary storage stock reports; b) monthly camp stock reports; c) monthly food allocation plans; d) monthly receipt reports; and e) monthly food aid situation reports. Quantitative data in the reports include: the number of refugees receiving food, the movement and utilization of food commodities, and the receipt and use of non-food inputs provided by WFP on an ad hoc basis. Qualitative information covers: delivery and distribution arrangements, operational difficulties encountered and measures taken to overcome them, comments on how the overall situation is expected to develop, and what follow-up measures are proposed.
41. In order to bring about further improvements in the areas of monitoring and reporting, greater emphasis will be placed by WFP and UNHCR on monitoring the distribution processes of WFP-provided food and UNHCR-provided non-food and complementary food items (as indicated in the table in paragraph 28) and the utilization of such items at the household level. WFP will therefore expand its capacity in this area, subject to the



availability of funds. It will recruit one Assistant Food Aid Monitor for each of the five distribution centres within Kakuma and Dadaab. Wherever feasible, national female candidates will be considered to fill these positions. WFP and UNHCR will familiarize these staff with the monitoring procedures outlined in the Commodity Distribution Guidelines, expected to be issued in the near future. Information sharing on the supply/distribution of UNHCR non-food items will also be improved in that UNHCR will provide WFP with periodic reports on non-food items required, supplied and distributed. In the area of food, WFP and UNHCR will request the NGOs responsible for food distribution to increase the number and enhance the role of women refugees in the monitoring of the food distribution process, especially at the exit point of the distribution shed/corridor to enable them to participate in supervising the weighing of the individual food entitlement.

42. All refugee camps use the Family-Head Distribution System (FHDS) for issuing the general food ration. These distributions are carried out under the responsibility of UNHCR and its implementing NGO partners at one or more central locations in each of the camps. Food distributions are conducted every 15 days. In both Kakuma and Dadaab, women refugees take part in the food distribution process, primarily through ration scooping. However, they have only minority representation on the FACC, and are mainly responsible for informing the refugees about their entitlements. On the other hand, associations of women refugee and various community-based women's groups provide a forum for discussing the welfare of women, especially in Dadaab under the aegis of the "women victims of violence" project.
43. Mechanisms are in place at each camp to ensure that food received from the EDPs is collected smoothly and efficiently. Refugees are screened upon entering the distribution centre and ration cards are cross-checked against registration manifests issued by UNHCR. These manifests, containing ration card numbers which are ticked off by the responsible NGO officer at the entry point of the food distribution shed/corridor, will be formalized in the near future. The manifests will be duly signed, stamped and dated by UNHCR's issuing officer and the NGO officer on the day the distribution takes place. They will be kept for record purposes and possible audit.
44. Food rations for all commodities are issued in pre-measured scoops, and are randomly subjected to verification prior to the departure of the refugee from the centre. UNHCR will explore alternative scooping mechanisms aimed at achieving greater accuracy to minimize over- or under-scooping. UNHCR will also request the implementing NGOs to increase the knowledge and understanding of refugees, particularly of women, of the food entitlements through illustrative means.
45. Coordination and information dissemination, especially at the camp level, will be strengthened through: a) sharing of copies of the MOU signed between UNHCR and WFP, the WFP document for the refugee operation and other relevant documents and correspondence with the NGOs involved in the operation as well as with government counterpart staff; b) development of a joint action plan which defines the respective roles and responsibilities of all parties concerned. In order to improve coordination efforts, workshops will be held in Kakuma and Dadaab, with a periodic follow-up to assess improvements and introduce changes as required; and c) the assignment by UNHCR of a staff member to liaise with WFP at the country level and coordinate food-related issues.



PROJECT COSTS

46. The cost breakdown for the operation is given below.

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (tons)	Average cost per ton	Value (dollars)
WFP COSTS			
A. Direct operational costs			
Commodity¹			
– Wheat flour	23 068	256	5 89
– Vegetable oil	1 483	900	1 33
– Pulses	2 884	450	1 29
– Sugar	611	410	250 51
– Blended food	1 653	450	743 85
– Iodized salt	288	200	57 60
Subtotal commodities	29 987		9 58
Ocean transport			2 68
Land transport, storage and handling			3 35
Subtotal direct operational costs			15 63
B. Direct support costs (see annex for details)			
Subtotal direct support costs			983 91
Total direct costs			16 61
C. Indirect support costs (7.1 percent of total direct costs)			
			1 17
TOTAL WFP COSTS			17 79

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

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

47. The project is recommended for approval by the Executive Board.

ANNEX

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (dollars)	
WFP COSTS	
Staff costs	
International	513 100
United Nations volunteers	77 400
International consultants and SSA	20 875
National professional officers	-
Local staff and temporaries	139 675



Subtotal	751 050
Technical support services	
Project appraisal/socio-economic survey	20 000
Project evaluation	-
Subtotal	20 000
Travel and DSA	
International	8 000
In-country	38 000
Subtotal	46 000
Office expenses	
Rental of facility	14 000
Utilities	1 560
Communications - general	45 000
Office supplies	5 000
Equipment repair and maintenance	6 000
Subtotal	71 560
Vehicle operations	
Vehicle maintenance	15 000
Vehicle fuel	9 000
Subtotal	24 000
Equipment	
Communication equipment	7 000
Vehicles (landcruiser)	25 000
Computer equipment	16 000
Agricultural equipment	-
Warehouse equipment	-
Other equipment (EDP stationery)	7 300
Subtotal	55 300
Non-food items	
Storage facilities (rubbhalls maintenance)	5 000
Kitchen utensils	-
Seeds	-
Milling costs	-
Other (pallets)	5 000
Miscellaneous/contingencies	6 000
Subtotal	16 000
TOTAL. DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	983 910

