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Programme
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Food
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Programa
Mundial
de Alimentos

**Executive Board
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PROTRACTED REFUGEE AND DISPLACED PERSON PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 8 b)



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PROJECT LIBERIA REGIONAL 4604.06

**Targeted food assistance for
resettlement and repatriation of
internally displaced persons and
returning refugees in Liberia and for
Liberian refugees in Guinea,
Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana**

WFP food cost	29 760 470 dollars
Total cost to WFP	66 293 672 dollars
Number of beneficiaries	1 717 000
Duration	Eighteen months (from 1 January 1998 to 30 June 1999)

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 AND RATIONALE FOR PROVIDING ASSISTANCE

1. Since December 1989, a destructive civil war has devastated Liberia, the most violent episodes taking place in 1990, 1992, 1994, and in April and May 1996 in Monrovia.
2. This war, which has pitted heavily armed factions against one another, has caused an estimated 150,000 deaths and an unknown number of wounded and amputees. The last population census, which dates back to the seventies, estimated the Liberian population at approximately 2.5 million. Since the conflict began, an estimated 700,000 to 800,000 civilians have fled Liberia for Guinea, Côte d' Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. An estimated 200,000 to 300,000 people have been surviving in insecure rural areas, many spending long periods in the bush to avoid fighting. During the last five years, the population of Monrovia has absorbed approximately 1.5 million displaced persons who have fled from the widespread insecurity and who are now almost entirely dependent on humanitarian assistance.
3. After many years of violence, the country's infrastructure has been destroyed, agricultural production has collapsed and the formerly prosperous plantation and mining sectors have been abandoned.

FOOD SECURITY

4. According to an assessment carried out by WFP and FAO in late 1996, agricultural food production in Liberia has fallen from the already low levels of 1995 as the few remaining farmers have been too scared of marauders to resume production beyond small family patches.
5. Although the rural areas in Guinea and Côte d' Ivoire were safe for farming by the refugees, visiting UNHCR and WFP missions have concluded that refugees only received limited plots of marginal land and could not become self-sufficient. Over time, most internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees in the three countries have developed a variety of coping mechanisms complementing the humanitarian assistance which they receive. These activities have yet to be systematically analysed and quantified, but include wood-cutting around Monrovia and the refugee settlements, petty trading (seasonal agricultural labour in Guinea and Côte d' Ivoire), fishing, and menial labour such as street-cleaning and portage. These alternative activities are indispensable to complement WFP food aid and other forms of assistance, but cannot ensure a family's permanent sustenance. In Ghana, stringent local regulations discourage the refugees from undertaking most activities. In Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire, food-for-work and micro-projects sponsored by UNHCR and WFP, together with work organized by NGOs, provide some income and food, but fall short of creating a more diversified economic system for the refugees.
6. From 1991 to the end of 1996, WFP distributed 766,832 tons of food aid under the Liberia emergency operation (EMOP). Approximately one half was distributed within Liberia and the other half in Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. This food was provided to all registered refugees and IDPs until general distribution began to be phased out in 1995 and replaced by targeted programmes.



GOVERNMENT ACTION

7. At the time of writing this project document, protracted negotiations by West African governments and continued pressures upon the faction leaders have achieved tangible results through the successive Abuja Agreements which provide a framework for peace, demilitarization, free and fair elections, and the establishment of a civilian government.
8. Within this framework, the West African Peacekeeping Force (ECOMOG) has wrested control of most of Liberia from the factions, restored order in Monrovia and along the main roads, re-opened access to most of the countryside, and demobilized an estimated 30,000 fighters.
9. The elections, organized by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), United Nations organizations and the international community in July 1997, have resulted in the formation of a civilian government with a mandate to re-establish peace and security, facilitate the return of refugees and IDPs to their homes, and generally rebuild a normal country.
10. Successful full elections will be only a first step in the peace process and the majority of the Liberian people remain wary of a situation where defeated parties might reject the results and restart the conflict, when ECOMOG pulls out of the country at the expiry of its mandate. The present scepticism of the IDPs and refugees will not dissipate before several months have passed, and until peace unambiguously prevails. In the meantime, most Liberians have opted for a wait-and-see attitude.
11. Even if the new government brings military and political stabilization to the country, no real progress will be achieved as long as the majority of the population is uprooted and unemployed. The continuous presence of refugees and IDPs in Monrovia and in the neighbouring countries, and the depopulation of Liberia's productive areas will automatically block any attempt to reconstruct the country's agricultural and industrial infrastructure. WFP's strategy will therefore be proactive, motivating people to return to their communities and assisting them rebuild their lives. The availability of food aid in these communities will reassure the population that their most basic needs will be met until they are able to become self-sufficient again.

OBJECTIVES

12. In cooperation with UNHCR, WFP will help the refugees and IDPs return home, resettle and rebuild their assets. There is no question of forced repatriation or reinstallation, and refugees and IDPs will be encouraged to make their move only when they are genuinely reassured about their safety. Once the re-establishment of security is recognized as durable by the humanitarian community, WFP and its partners will provide incentives to encourage people to return to their villages.
13. These incentives will include:
 - a) making food available for the journey home;
 - b) ensuring that the nutritional status of vulnerable people is protected;
 - c) re-opening primary schools; and
 - d) providing skills and work for male and female adults.



14. Specific objectives are as follows:

- a) to support the safe return of IDPs between early 1998 and mid-1999, to their places of origin in Liberia;
- b) to support, in coordination with UNHCR, the repatriation and reinstallation into Liberia of refugees from Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana;
- c) to assist both categories to rehabilitate their home areas and reconstruct viable local economies;
- d) to meet the basic food needs of the most vulnerable groups and individuals, and ensure that malnutrition is kept at a minimum during the transition from emergency to rehabilitation;
- e) to rebuild and re-open schools, and encourage children to return to classes;
- f) to promote food-for-work projects to rehabilitate agricultural land, clear the bush overgrowth, reopen roads and tracks, and reconstruct community installations;
- g) to support simple vocational training in order to rapidly provide workers of both genders with the basic skills required to rehabilitate their communities; and
- h) to provide food on a one-time basis to farmers who receive seeds, in order to ensure that seeds are sown and not consumed.

DEVELOPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

15. The shortage of seeds and tools appears to be the main obstacle to the resumption of agricultural production. People's ability to resettle is mainly limited by lack of capital, raw material and equipment, and transportation difficulties. It is therefore vital that appropriate and timely non-food assistance is made available to all project beneficiaries.
16. Even in favourable conditions, many refugee households will not become self-sufficient in the short run and will continue to face food security problems. Some of the more vulnerable families, who will not be able to repatriate for some time, will need to be supported by targeted feeding programmes. Food aid under this PRO will therefore focus on the family, rather than on the individual, and will be allotted on the basis of the families' socio-economic circumstances.
17. WFP will instruct its implementing partners to ensure that women are given priority in access to food and participation in the food-for-work schemes. Women's representation in the national and local organizations managing WFP assistance will also be improved, and their requirements will be systematically recorded and given priority attention.

BENEFICIARIES

18. The beneficiaries will be entitled to WFP food assistance under the modalities outlined below.

Refugees

19. **Repatriation package.** Refugees (family or individual) who irrevocably decide to leave Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire or Ghana for Liberia will be entitled to a two-month food ration, the



first instalment provided when leaving the host country and the second upon arrival in the home community (or as close to arrival as possible). In addition, beneficiaries will receive a set of agricultural tools and household items from UNHCR. The total number of voluntary returnees is estimated at 464,000.

Internally displaced persons (IDPs)

20. IDPs returning home will be entitled to the same food package under the same modalities. The total number of beneficiaries is estimated to be 250,000, 200,000 of whom will be supported by WFP and 50,000 by Catholic Relief Services (CRS). Refugees and IDPs will be equally entitled to participate in the following targeted programmes in their home communities, as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1

BENEFICIARY CASE-LOAD								
Activity	Liberia		Guinea	Côte d'Ivoire		Elsewhere ¹	Case-load	
	WFP	CRS	WFP	WFP	EU	WFP	Total case-load	WFP case-load
Internally displaced resettlement	200 00	50 00					250 C	200 0
Refugee repatriation			320 00	60 00	60 0	24 000	464 C	404 0
Therapeutic feeding	12 00	3 00					15 C	12 0
Vulnerable group feeding	100 00	50 00	60 00		50 0	5 000	265 C	165 0
Emergency school feeding	250 00	100 00	45 00	30 00			425 C	325 0
Food for work	45 00	30 00	1 00	1 00			77 C	47 0
Food for training	10 00	9 00	1 00	1 00			21 C	12 0
Seed protection	120 00	80 00					200 C	120 0
Total	737 00	322 00	427 00	92 00	110 0	29 000	1 7	1 2

¹ Ghana, Niger, Sierra Leone.

21. All beneficiaries of this project are already assisted under ongoing PRO Liberia 4604.05, as either IDPs in Liberia, or refugees in Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Sierra Leone or Nigeria.
22. The repatriation and reinstallation packages, aimed at tiding the beneficiaries over until the other programmes are ready, will include a total case-load of 714,000 beneficiaries, of whom 604,000 will be assisted by WFP. People assisted under the reinstallation and repatriation schemes will be incorporated under the various targeted programmes upon return to their areas of residence.
23. The refugees in countries of asylum have been assisted by the humanitarian community since 1990/91, but their demographic and socio-economic characteristics have not always been systematically recorded due to a variety of constraints. According to UNHCR, the population groups can be roughly divided between children (60 percent), adult women (30 percent) and adult men (10 percent).
24. The paucity of men in refugee areas can be explained by war casualties, armed service with one of the factions or emigration to a third country. Although the proportion of men inside Liberia is higher, many are separated from their kin. The most current rough estimate of the overall gender breakdown is 60 percent women and 40 percent men. Upcountry, the security situation has prevented the organization of systematic surveys and the available data tend to be patchy.



NON-FOOD INPUTS

25. When the repatriation and reinstallation phase begins on a large scale, non-food investments will be critical for the prompt success of the operation. Comprehensive lists of the required equipment and supplies have been drawn up by WFP, UNHCR and national and international NGOs to avoid duplication and unnecessary expenditure. The recently formed Food Aid Committee in Monrovia plays a coordinating role in the definition of needs and the distribution of equipment by geographical areas and functional priorities.
26. For WFP, priority requirements include transportation (light and heavy vehicles), logistical and storage equipment, kitchen utensils for the school feeding projects, agricultural supplies, seeds and tools for the food-for-work programme, and communication equipment to monitor distribution and for staff security. A budget for non-food items is provided in Annex II to this document. More detailed descriptions of the items needed are available from WFP's Resources and External Relations Division.
27. Items provided by WFP are complemented by those from bilateral and multilateral donors, and NGOs. All needs are periodically advertised in the inter-agency appeals coordinated by the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA).

MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION

28. The current programme of assistance to IDPs and refugees (PRO Liberia 4604.05) is based on a distribution of responsibilities between WFP, UNHCR, national and international NGOs, and the governments of Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire. In Liberia, the various donors operate somewhat independently from the authorities, due to the lack of a structured administration.
29. The planning, programming and implementation of this new PRO in Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea will be coordinated by WFP's Regional Office, based in Abidjan. This office can make rapid decisions according to changing situations and redistribute food, logistical assets, monetary resources and personnel without bureaucratic hindrance. A regional approach has already been shown to be cost-effective and flexible.
30. Sub-offices in Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire, staffed by international staff, United Nations volunteers and local nationals, serve as bases for direct quantitative monitoring of food movements and deliveries by WFP. As the security situation improves, sub-offices will be opened within Liberia in accordance with the progress of the repatriation and resettlement programme.
31. A qualitative monitoring mechanism has yet to be fully developed within the PRO as personnel constraints do not permit these offices to conduct extensive socio-economic monitoring. The establishment of a comprehensive, ongoing surveillance system, which is a priority for this PRO, will be contracted to external consultants or NGOs and funded from the project's Direct Support Costs. Implementing partners will also be trained in simple monitoring and evaluation (M&E) techniques and will report to WFP on the socio-economic aspects of the resettlement operation.
32. Some modus operandi will need to be reviewed when the refugees and IDPs return on a large scale. A successful repatriation operation will not in any case result in the immediate closure of the camps in Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire, but their resident population will



substantially decrease and WFP will transfer some of its human and material resources from these two countries to Liberia.

33. Inter-agency coordination of United Nations humanitarian assistance in Liberia will be transferred from DHA to the United Nations Resident Coordinator, with WFP and UNHCR keeping operational responsibility for these activities under their mandate. National and international NGOs will be the "eyes and arms" of WFP and UNHCR in the villages and will implement the rehabilitation projects. The Committee on Food Aid will ensure the day-to-day coordination and collate the end-use reports and field assessments. Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) will be carried out as soon as conditions permit.
34. In furtherance of this strategy, WFP will integrate its implementing partners, village communities and women's groups at the national and local levels in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of the programmes and in the control and management of food aid.
35. Targeting will have to adapt to unforeseen situations, but priority will be given in diminishing order to young children, single women, households headed by women, sick or malnourished people and healthy older citizens. At the implementation level, all NGOs will conduct the gender-disaggregated surveys which have been carried out in Liberia since 1996.
36. In the present situation, the vulnerability of IDPs and refugees is mitigated by the availability of food aid, medical attention, therapeutic feeding and other programmes provided by WFP and UNHCR, and their partners. However, in order to keep abreast of the changing situation, once resettlement commences UNHCR and WFP will request all NGO partners to conduct baseline surveys of the returning groups.
37. Security and access will remain the most critical factors. Any deterioration in this respect will dissuade the refugees and displaced from returning to their villages and could even cause a new exodus into neighbouring countries. Should this worst case scenario materialize, WFP would readjust its approach and reorient its food aid to the areas to where the needy populations flee. Such reorientation would be decided by a joint mission by WFP, UNHCR, NGO and donor representatives which could be fielded at the request of the WFP Regional Manager and/or the UNHCR Representative(s) in the country(ies) concerned.
38. Regardless of the political situation, WFP and UNHCR will organize two joint review missions during the first and last quarters of 1998, in order to better assess the situation and adjust their strategies to the changing realities.
39. Knowledge of the IDPs' and refugees' coping mechanisms is indispensable, in order to understand how they will adjust to their new circumstances when the repatriation/reinstallation phase covered by this PRO commences. WFP and its implementing partners will endeavour to identify them on a systematic basis, with the double objective of evaluating progress in resettlement and adjusting local food aid programmes to the beneficiaries' real needs. This ongoing evaluation will be part of the terms of reference of WFP's implementing partners and will be supplemented by specially commissioned socio-economic surveys.
40. In furtherance of this strategy, WFP and its implementing partners will ensure the involvement of village communities and women's groups at both the national and local



levels in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of the programmes, and in the control and management of food aid.

FOOD AID MANAGEMENT

41. Except in the case of Guinea, where the revised Memorandum of Understanding will continue to apply, WFP will be responsible for the management of the food up to and including extended delivery points (EDPs), as well as for final distribution in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire. WFP will continue to collaborate with national and international NGO implementing partners. The modalities of this collaboration are defined by Memoranda of Understanding for most major international NGOs and by locally signed agreements for all local, and some international, NGOs. The limited availability of experienced NGOs, especially in the remote areas, may eventually be a limiting factor for the full implementation of the resettlement and rehabilitation component.
42. Movements of food aid within the PRO area will continue to be organized on a regional basis with the possibility of cross-border transportation from Côte d'Ivoire or Guinea into Liberia. As Liberia stabilizes, commercial demand for transportation will increase and the current shortage of trucks will become a serious bottleneck. Storage facilities within Liberia have all been destroyed or damaged, and WFP and its partners will need special assistance in this area. Improved access and the flow of returning refugees and IDPs will automatically require moving large quantities over long distances. These parameters will require an adjustment of WFP's landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) modalities under this operation.
43. Logistical arrangements are not expected to change in Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire where WFP generally contracts commercial carriers or, sometimes, uses EU and NGO truck fleets.
44. The access of all social groups, especially the most vulnerable, to WFP food will require particular attention. Available socio-economic surveys, gender-disaggregated data and VAM will be used by the WFP country office to decide where and how distributions should first be organized. Local women's groups will be systematically consulted by WFP food aid monitors and will report back on the end-use of the commodities within their communities at the district and village levels. A special budget for assessment and monitoring is included in this PRO. This budget will be used to commission local and regional NGOs and consultants to refine WFP's knowledge of the target groups and organize a feedback system from villages, communities and women's groups.
45. The food will be distributed under an assortment of sub-projects—therapeutic feeding, vulnerable group feeding, emergency school feeding, food for work and food for training—to ensure that all priority categories are reached and that the programme's developmental impact is maximized.

FOOD AID STRATEGY

46. Almost all IDPs and refugees have confirmed that they would eventually return to the same area of Liberia from where they had fled. All reinstallation plans will therefore be based on the pre-war localization. As recommended by the joint WFP/UNHCR evaluation mission



of May 1996, food assistance will be linked to specific programme activities or vulnerable groups.

47. While currently the population of Liberia is almost entirely dependent on food aid, IDP households deserve the highest priority as they are often headed by women and according to a recent study their average size has increased to an estimated 13 from seven reported before the war.

Food for seeds

48. The “food for seeds” will be strictly tied to the distribution of seeds and agricultural inputs by donors and is not considered to be a targeted programme, as it will be a one-time donation at the beginning of the agricultural season. Experience elsewhere has shown that no seeds should be distributed without food.

Therapeutic feeding

49. The total case-load under this programme will be 15,000, of whom 12,000 will be assisted by WFP. Transfer from therapeutic feeding to vulnerable group feeding will be automatic at the end of the treatment.

Vulnerable group feeding

50. Vulnerable group feeding will only occasionally be compatible with emergency school feeding. Food for work and food for training will not be compatible with emergency school feeding, but family members of workers may occasionally benefit from vulnerable group feeding if their situation warrants it. The number of beneficiaries and days indicated in Tables 1 and 2 are for planning purposes and only tentative as the real figures are expected to decrease as the results of ongoing monitoring become known, and providing that the peace continues.

Emergency school feeding

51. Emergency school feeding will play a triple role, which will be critical to the return of “normal” forms of life in rural Liberia; providing:
- a) food for work for villagers who rebuild their local school;
 - b) food as a temporary and partial salary for teachers and school staff until the Government, parents or the local communities become able to pay them a salary; and
 - c) food for children to encourage them to return to school. Emergency school feeding will be particularly useful for those children who have been involved in armed activities or petty illegal dealings, and whose sense of values has been eroded by seven years of lawlessness.
52. The high number of beneficiaries under this component is based on the programming mission’s estimate of the capacity of the communities to quickly rebuild or repair ad hoc schools, on the traditional interest of Liberians in education regardless of culture or gender, and on the high priority accorded to this programme by WFP, other United Nations agencies, bilateral donors, and international and national NGOs. The goal of 2,000 schools to be re-opened over 18 months is considered ambitious, but reachable. The future government’s ability to support urban and rural education will be assessed by review missions.



PERFORMANCE MONITORING

53. Monitoring of implementation in Liberia, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana will be both quantitative and qualitative.
54. Quantitative monitoring will include:
- a) reports on reception of commodities at the ports of entry or at the points of delivery;
 - b) reports on reception of commodities at EDPs;
 - c) reports by implementing partners on distribution to beneficiaries;
 - d) spot checks and random verification of commodity management and effectiveness of distribution by WFP food monitors, such as United Nations Volunteers (UNVs);
 - e) cross-checking of above data by WFP country offices; and
 - f) monitoring of the distribution chain which will be integrated into a Commodity Tracking System being set up in mid-1997.
55. Qualitative monitoring will aim at collecting information on:
- a) actual recipients, their localization and their degree of vulnerability, through spot checks and beneficiary contact monitoring;
 - b) the participation of women and men as workers and planners in food-for-work and food-for-training projects through field visits by WFP country staff, questionnaires to implementing partners and Rapid Rural Appraisals;
 - c) the school attendance of girls through inspection of records, unannounced visits and key contacts with possible sources of information;
 - d) food security indicators will be identified through a socio-economic survey to be carried out from the beginning of the reinstallation/repatriation programmes in a few selected areas;
 - e) monitoring of therapeutic feeding will be carried out through questionnaires to be submitted by medical NGOs and through WFP staff field visits;
 - f) the monitoring output of food for work through the inspection of rehabilitated communities and infrastructure; and
 - g) feedback from women's groups.
56. This complex monitoring programme will be jointly implemented by all multilateral and bilateral aid agencies concerned. WFP and the Liberia Committee on Food Aid will coordinate this programme. In Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, similar monitoring activities will be implemented, although human and financial resources will be gradually reduced as the refugees repatriate.

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND FOOD BASKET

57. The main cause of malnutrition inside Liberia is insecurity, which prevents people from going to the fields or to markets and relief aid from reaching them. Insecurity also makes farmers unwilling to grow more than is necessary to meet their own minimal needs. When security improves and food becomes available, recovery among the malnourished is expected to be fairly rapid. In Monrovia, where the situation has been stable since the end



of 1996, nutritionists estimate that general and infant malnutrition rates are consistent with the regional standards for this part of West Africa. As a result of the destruction of the infrastructure and the general lack of income, malnutrition would, however, soar if food aid declined, as most beneficiaries still lead a very precarious life. Seasonality is also a factor in the variations in food availability. The lean season appears to be a period of stress for refugee families and the poorest among the local population. Targeted feeding programmes will therefore remain appropriate and prevent malnutrition rates from increasing.

58. In Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire, nutritional surveys show a satisfactory situation among the refugees. Several surveys have found that the local population was often worse off than the refugees. A survey in February 1997 showed six percent wasting and 0.15 percent severe wasting among the refugees compared to eight percent and 0.5 percent respectively among the local neighbours. The nutritional situation in Côte d'Ivoire appears equal for nationals and for refugees, suggesting that the latter have developed a considerable degree of self-reliance in recent years.
59. The breakdown of food commodities among the various beneficiary groups and the corresponding rations and feeding days are indicated in Table 2.

Table 2

BREAKDOWN OF FOOD COMMODITIES BY BENEFICIARY GROUPS		
	No. of days	Grams
Repatr./Resettl. of IDP's refugees	60	
Cereals		200
Vegetable oil		25
Refugee repatriation	60	
Cereals		200
Vegetable oil		25
Therapeutic feeding	90	
Cereals		100
Vegetable oil		75
Pulses		60
CSB		200
Sugar		20
Vulnerable group feeding	540	
Cereals		250
Vegetable oil		25
Pulses		60
CSB		100
Emergency school feeding	330	
Cereals		200
Vegetable oil		20
Pulses		50
Sugar		20
Salt		5
Food for work	180	
Cereal		1 000
Vegetable oil		125
Pulses		300
Food for training	330	
Cereals		200
Vegetable oil		25
Pulses		60
Seed protection	60	
Cereals		1 000



60. Based on these considerations, the PRO feeding programmes will require the quantities of commodities specified in Table 3 below:

Table 3

FOOD REQUIREMENTS FROM 1998 TO MID-1999 (in tons)							
Feeding programmes	Liberia		Guinea	Côte d'Ivoire		Elsewhere ¹	Quantity
	WFP	CRS	WFP	WFP	EU	WFP	
Internally displaced resettlement							
cereals	2 401	600	0	0	0	0	3 001
vegetable oil	300	75	0	0	0	0	375
Subtotal	2 701	675	0	0	0	0	3 376
Refugee repatriation							
cereals	2 781	0	1 921	360	360	144	5 566
vegetable oil	348	0	240	45	45	18	696
Subtotal	3 129	0	2 161	405	405	162	6 262
Therapeutic feeding							
cereals	135	27	0	0	0	0	162
vegetable oil	101	20	0	0	0	0	122
pulses	81	16	0	0	0	0	97
CSB	270	54	0	0	0	0	324
sugar	27	5	0	0	0	0	32
Subtotal	614	122	0	0	0	0	737
Vulnerable group feeding							
cereals	13 501	6 750	8 101	0	6 751	675	35 777
vegetable oil	1 351	675	810	0	675	68	3 571
pulses	3 241	1 620	1 941	0	1 621	162	8 581
corn-soya-blend	5 401	2 700	3 241	0	2 701	270	14 311
Subtotal	23 491	11 745	14 091	0	11 741	1 175	62 241
Emergency school feeding							
cereals	16 501	6 600	2 971	1 980	0	0	28 051
vegetable oil	1 651	660	297	198	0	0	2 801
pulses	4 121	1 650	743	495	0	0	7 011
sugar	1 651	660	297	198	0	0	2 801
salt	413	165	74	50	0	0	701
Subtotal	24 331	9 735	4 381	2 921	0	0	41 371
Food for work (family ration)							
cereals	8 101	5 400	180	180	0	0	13 861
vegetable oil	1 011	675	23	23	0	0	1 731
pulses	2 431	1 620	54	54	0	0	4 151
Subtotal	11 541	7 695	257	257	0	0	19 751
Food for training							
cereals	660	594	66	66	0	0	1 386
vegetable oil	83	74	8	8	0	0	173
pulses	198	178	20	20	0	0	416
Subtotal	941	846	94	94	0	0	1 977
Seed protection (family ration)							
cereals	7 201	4 800	0	0	0	0	12 001
Subtotal	7 201	4 800	0	0	0	0	12 001
Food requirements	73 951	35 619	20 981	3 676	12 151	1 337	147 721

¹Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone.

61. While this PRO is implemented, WFP will continue to make contingency plans and devise alternative strategies to better support the progress of Liberia from civil war to normality. In order to adjust its future activities in the sub-region and eventually move from humanitarian assistance to rehabilitation and development, WFP will consider the possibility of preparing a Country Strategy Outline (CSO) for Liberia during the year 1998.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

62. The Executive Director recommends the Executive Board's approval of this PRO and the related budget, as per Annexes I and II attached to the present document.



ANNEX I

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN

	Quantity (tons)	Average cost per ton (dollars)	Total value (dollars)
WFP COSTS			
A. Direct operational costs			
Commodities ¹			
– Bulgar wheat	51 279	200	10 256
– Maize meal	16 641	230	3 827
– CSB	9 180	323	2 966
– Salt	537	210	112 771
– Sugar	2 172	410	890 520
– Vegetable oil	6 582	850	5 598
– Pulses	13 565	451	6 118
Total commodities	99 956		29 766
External transport			9 190
LTSH			
a) Landside transport			
b) ITSH	99 956	128	12 796
Subtotal direct operational costs			51 744
B. Direct support costs			
(see Annex II for details)			10 150
Total direct costs			61 894
C. Indirect support costs (7.1 percent of total direct costs)			4 390
TOTAL COSTS			66 284

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



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

Staff costs	
International	3 806 500
United Nations Volunteers	630 000
National professional officers	-
International consultants and SSA	-
Local staff and temporaries	696 000
Subtotal	5 132 500
Technical support services	
Project appraisal/assessment	175 000
Socio-economic surveillance	220 000
Monitoring and logistics	300 000
Subtotal	695 000
Travel and DSA	
International	130 000
In-country	199 600
Subtotal	329 600
Office expenses	
Rental of facility	298 500
Utilities	187 000
Communications	188 000
Office supplies	74 000
Equipment repair and maintenance	67 000
Subtotal	814 500
Vehicle operations	
Spare parts	164 500
Insurance	83 000
Maintenance	284 000
Fuel	327 000
Subtotal	858 500
Equipment	
Communications equipment	175 000
Vehicles	300 000
Computer equipment	62 500
Subtotal	537 500
Non-food items	
Storage facilities	309 500
Kitchen utensils (school canteens)	246 000
Seeds and tools	557 500
Agricultural equipment	385 000
Warehouse equipment	197 500
Other	90 000
Subtotal	1 785 500
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	10 153 100

