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PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 7

For approval



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PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION—SUDAN 6189.00

Food Assistance for Eritrean and Ethiopian Refugees

Number of beneficiaries	132,931 (1–31 May 2000) 121,012 (June 2000–October 2001)
Duration of project	18 months (1 May 2000 to 31 October 2001)

Cost (United States dollars)

Total cost to WFP	15,114,917
Total food cost	6,285,825

ABSTRACT

Sudan is one of the poorest and least developed countries in the world. The ongoing 17-year-long civil war has displaced about four million people, half of whom are recipients of international humanitarian assistance. The humanitarian situation is further exacerbated by the presence of a large number of refugees, particularly Ethiopians and Eritreans, many of whom are concentrated in refugee camps and have been beneficiaries of protracted relief and recovery assistance programmes of WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). They comprise 11,919 Ethiopian and 121,012 Eritrean refugees based in 22 refugee camps. WFP has provided food assistance to Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees in the Sudan for about 30 years, though the caseload under the proposed PRRO is the result of new influxes in 1990–91 due to civil unrest and drought in both countries. The Ethiopian refugees will repatriate to Ethiopia and will cease to have refugee status effective as of 1 March 2000. Repatriation of the remaining 121,012 Eritrean refugees is being pursued by UNHCR with the governments of Eritrea and Sudan; given their impoverished and destitute conditions, they will continue to require relief and recovery food assistance. Though no immediate spontaneous repatriation is anticipated due to the war situation in their country of origin and related security problems, the Eritrean refugees are expected to start repatriating within the time frame of this PRRO, with assistance from UNHCR and WFP. Under the proposed PRRO, WFP will shift from general to targeted food distributions, according to the vulnerability levels of the various categories of refugees.

In May–June 1999, WFP commissioned a joint socio-economic survey with UNHCR, followed by a tripartite food needs assessment mission during August–September 1999, with UNHCR and Sudan's Commissioner of Refugees (COR). The missions recommended that 51 percent of the refugees—comprising households headed by women, expectant and nursing mothers, and children under the age of five, who are the most vulnerable and have no sources of coping—should receive full food rations, while the remaining 49 percent have attained some level of recovery and self-reliance in food and should receive 50 percent food rations. WFP has ensured that food rations are meant as an incentive and to support training activities to gain income-generating skills, particularly for women; half rations are complementary to the insufficient coping mechanisms of the income-based refugees, most of whom are men. WFP has also ensured participation of women refugees in the management and distribution of food, which during the past 12 months has increased to 30 percent and 68 percent respectively. This has enhanced household food security and has led to improved recovery of the refugees.

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.

Director, Africa Region (OSA): M. Zejjari tel.: 066513-2201

Chief, Africa I Section: M. Sharif tel.: 066513-2235

Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact the Documentation and Meetings Clerk (tel.: 066513-2645).



LIST OF ACRONYMS IN THE DOCUMENT

BIO	The Benevolence International Organization
CLU	Commissioner of Refugees Logistics Unit
COR	Commissioner of Refugees
EDP	Extended delivery point
GHF	Global Health Foundation
HAI	Human Appeal International
IARA	The Islamic Relief Agency
ITSH	Internal transport, storage and handling
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OUA	Organization of African Unity
PRRO	Protracted relief and recovery operation
DRC	The Sudanese Red Crescent
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
VAM	Vulnerability analysis and mapping
WHO	World Health Organization



CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

1. The Republic of the Sudan has provided asylum to a large number of refugees from various neighbouring countries since 1967. The refugee caseload requiring World Food Programme (WFP) assistance comprises 132,931 Eritreans and Ethiopians accommodated in 22 camps in eastern Sudan.
2. Over the past 28 years, many Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees have returned to their homelands and the present caseload is a result of new influxes in 1990–91 due to civil unrest and drought. A tripartite agreement signed between the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Governments of Ethiopia and Sudan in February 1993 paved the way for the latest repatriation exercise. A total of 70,208 Ethiopian refugees were repatriated under the auspices of UNHCR by the end of the voluntary repatriation operation in June 1998. A residual caseload of 11,919 refugees in camps and an estimated 30,000 in urban areas (Khartoum, Wad Medani, Gedaref, Kassala and Port Sudan) were left behind. The latter caseload is not receiving food aid. On 23 September 1999, UNHCR announced the application of the “ceased circumstance” cessation clause to pre-1991 refugees from Ethiopia. This will become applicable as of 1 March 2000, after which the 11,919 Ethiopian refugees still in the camps will cease to be recognized as refugees. Arrangements for their repatriation back to Ethiopia are already under discussion. For this caseload, this protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) provides for one month of the required three-month repatriation food package. The balance of two months has been accounted for under the previous project phase ending on 30 April 2000.
3. Voluntary repatriation of Eritrean refugees has not been possible because diplomatic tension between the Governments of the Sudan and Eritrea is not fully resolved. An agreement signed on 13 June 1999 between the two governments to resume diplomatic relations provided new impetus for UNHCR to proceed with repatriation plans. Earlier, in March and April 1998, UNHCR, together with the government’s Commissioner of Refugees (COR), had conducted a data collection exercise to establish whether or not Eritrean refugees wished to repatriate. The outcome was that 90 percent of the refugees interviewed expressed their willingness to repatriate.
4. WFP has been providing food assistance to Ethiopian and Eritrean refugees in the Sudan since 1967 through a number of emergency interventions and protracted refugee operations. Cumulatively, a total of 1,385,785 refugees have been supported with WFP food aid. Current assistance is being provided through the Sudan 4168.05 ‘protracted refugees and displaced persons’ project, at a cost to WFP of US\$20.5 million. This project, which commenced in November 1998, was intended to assist 138,000 refugees for 18 months.
5. UNHCR assistance covers the main basic services such as piped water, education and health care in all refugee camps at an estimated cost of US\$10 million a year. These services are coordinated by the COR. Water is provided on the basis of the World Health Organization (WHO) standard of at least 20 litres of water per person per day. UNHCR support to the education sector is limited to the primary school level and there are 28 such schools. Health services and selective feeding programmes are implemented by local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), namely the Sudanese Red Crescent (SRC), Human Appeal International (HAI), the Benevolence International Organization (BIO), Global



Health Foundation (GHF) and the Islamic Relief Agency (IARA), all of which follow UNHCR guidelines.

Situation Analysis

6. A socio-economic survey conducted jointly by WFP, UNHCR and COR in the refugee camps during May–June 1999 showed that about 12,604 refugees, or 40 percent of those residing in land-based camps, have not been provided with land. The survey also established that a substantial proportion of land originally allocated to refugees is currently uncultivated due to the discontinuation of technical assistance (credit, tractor services, seeds and fertilizers), previously funded by UNHCR, and the elimination of agricultural subsidies by the Government.
7. The composition of the refugee caseload under this project comprises 91 percent Eritreans and nine percent Ethiopians. A survey undertaken in the camps revealed that males and females are divided 50:50 between these two groups. Thirteen percent are children under the age of five, 13 percent are vulnerable persons (expectant and nursing mothers) and 25 percent households headed by women. The majority of the refugees are of farming origin. There are also some who own livestock or run small business. Among the refugee population there is a large number of vulnerable groups, including children under the age of five, expectant and nursing mothers, elderly, infirm and the poorest, many of whom are women. The refugees categorized as “very poor” are those without a family member able to earn an income. About half of the households headed by women are considered “very poor”.
8. Further to the socio-economic survey mentioned above, a WFP vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) study carried out in September 1999 also showed that the refugees are dependent on food assistance, a condition made worse by the discontinuation of UNHCR support to the agricultural sector.
9. Coping or fall-back mechanisms (defined as the use of and reliance on strategies for dealing with insufficiency of food at household level) among refugees in the camps were established by the socio-economic survey as being mainly income and consumption-based. Seasonal agricultural work accounted for 32 percent of income-based mechanisms, followed by casual labour or temporary petty trading (22.8 percent), shared farming activity (12.5 percent), domestic maids (9.8 percent), formal employment (6.3 percent), firewood and water selling (1.8 percent), livestock ownership (0.6 percent) and others (14.2 percent). These modes of coping have been found to satisfy a mere seven percent of the calorific requirements. The survey established that the most important consumption-based mechanism is reduction in the size of the rations, followed by food borrowing/kinship support and wild food consumption. The study showed that these mechanisms were less important than those based on income. It was also established that the origin of the refugees had no bearing on type of coping mechanism.
10. Recent efforts, particularly during the last 12 months, have led to about five percent of the women in refugee camps having gained skill in sewing. However, the lack of capital to purchase sewing machines has hindered the use of this skill for income generation. Some skills in soap-making and handicraft production have been acquired, but the refugees, as well as local communities, have limited demand on such products as they compete with local industries. These skills are therefore considered assets, which would be used in countries of origin, on repatriation, to facilitate resettlement. WFP, in collaboration with UNHCR, is looking into the possibility of involving refugees in other income-generating training skills such as masonry, carpentry, bead-necklace production, etc. WFP food



rations will act as an incentive for such activities, enhancing refugee resilience and contributing to recovery aspects upon return to countries of origin.

11. The lessons learned in the refugee situation in eastern Sudan are that the mere location of refugees near to large agricultural schemes does not result in wage employment, nor does the concept of land-based location result in land and farm ownership by refugees.

Government Relief Policies and Programmes

12. Sudan is a signatory to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees as well as to its 1967 Protocol and the 1969 Convention on Refugee Problems in Africa of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The Government of Sudan passed the Regulation of Asylum Act on 21 May 1974 to formalize the status of asylum of refugees in the country. The administrative framework responsible for Sudan's asylum policy and practice falls under the Ministry of the Interior. The Commissioner of Refugees (COR) is responsible for the coordination of assistance to the refugees and for the management of the refugee camps in collaboration with WFP and UNHCR. COR is under a Minister of State who reports directly to the Minister of the Interior.

13. The refugees to be assisted under this PRRO are settled in three different types of camps:
 - a) Reception camps (47 percent of the refugee population), which are largely near the border posts through which the refugees entered Sudan and generally far from economic centres. In these places, and in the surrounding area, employment opportunities are generally non-existent.
 - b) Wage-based camps (30 percent), located mainly in agricultural areas where it is expected that the refugees would be able to obtain employment in the farming area and thus become self-reliant.
 - c) Land-based camps (23 percent), where the majority of refugees have been given land (five and ten feddans), giving them the potential opportunity to be self-reliant.

Rationale

14. WFP and UNHCR have assisted Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees in the Sudan over the years in the hope that this assistance would build a basis for achieving sustainable livelihoods. The assistance to be given under this PRRO demonstrates a shift from previous relief operations. It will make food available only for repatriation back to Ethiopia for the 11,919 residual Ethiopian refugees now in the camps and provide targeted feeding for the Eritrean refugees for whom repatriation is also under negotiation by UNHCR. Eritreans are also expected to repatriate during the time frame of this PRRO. Food rations will reinforce the coping mechanisms achieved by the refugees. The only caseload to be supported with full food rations will be those refugees clearly identified to be the most vulnerable cases. There is, therefore, a shift from the practice of general food distribution to more targeted assistance rations which will be reduced for those who have some means of coping.

Vulnerability and Targeting

15. This PRRO identifies 51 percent of the refugee caseload as most vulnerable and mostly dependent on food aid: it comprises children under the age of five, expectant and nursing mothers, households headed by women and tuberculosis patients, and will be specially targeted with full rations. The rest of the refugees, a total of 52,917 (excluding



11,919 repatriating Ethiopians), are either wage-based, land-based or in reception centres, and have been assessed to have some elements of recovery and self-reliance in food. Under this PRRO, this category of refugees will receive only half rations of all food commodities.

RELIEF STRATEGY

Beneficiary Need

16. The number of beneficiaries to be assisted with food under this PRRO will be 132,931 for the month of May 2000, comprising 121,012 Eritreans and the residual caseload of 11,919 Ethiopian refugees. From June 2000, only the 121,012 Eritrean refugees will be assisted, albeit on a targeted basis. WFP, UNHCR and COR have completed detailed arrangements for periodic monitoring, re-registration and revalidation of the refugee caseload (including births and deaths), starting in the last quarter of 1999. The principle of targeting as mentioned above will be strictly applied and therefore adjustments in assistance will be made accordingly during the time frame of this PRRO.

The Role of Food Aid

17. The role of food aid under this PRRO is to provide a complementary one-month repatriation food package, in addition to the two months provided under the existing protracted relief operation (PRO) for the 11,919 Ethiopians who will return to their country. However, for the 121,012 Eritrean refugees, the food aid is to meet targeted requirements which will be based on the above-mentioned vulnerability criteria. As stated above, the coping mechanisms available to the various groups will guide the degree of food assistance to be given under this PRRO. The food commitment under this PRRO also provides for a repatriation package for the Eritreans who are expected to repatriate during the time frame of the PRRO.

Objectives and Goals

18. The main objective of the PRRO for the refugees in the Sudan is to provide a repatriation food package for the residual caseload of 11,919 Ethiopian refugees. The food will be given to tide them over as they begin to re-settle in their country of origin. Only one month's ration is being provided under this PRRO, since requirements for two other months will have been given under the preceding operation. The PRRO will also provide food assistance, using a combined strategy of reduction in general distribution and introduction of a much larger component of targeted feeding in respect of the remaining caseload of 121,012 Eritrean refugees.
19. Through this PRRO, WFP will also pursue the realization of its commitments to women through continued encouragement of the participation of women in the management and distribution of food aid, and by promoting their training in various recovery activities geared towards enabling them to manage their lives better in the future. At present, 68 percent of the camps have women in the committees of elders and, by the end of 1999, women were expected to have been represented in all camp committees. The percentage of women involved in the management and organization of general food distribution rose from zero in 1996 to 30 percent in October 1999, and the percentage of camps in which women are involved in supplementary feeding rose from zero in 1996 to 55 percent in 1999. This development will be maintained and further enhanced by WFP in order to ensure greater participation of women. The number of female food cardholders will be



closely monitored, with a view to having more women assume the responsibility to receive food, since this ensures access to more family members.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Key Programme Components

20. WFP will provide food assistance on a targeted basis to the refugees in the three different types of camps. Supplementary and therapeutic feeding will be given to refugees categorically identified as being malnourished and needing special attention.

Beneficiaries, Needs and the Food Basket

21. UNHCR, COR and WFP will conduct a registration of the newborn and deaths every four months in order to update the number of beneficiaries. To start with, a complete revalidation exercise of the old ration cards for all refugees was undertaken during the last quarter of 1999 and thereafter will be updated periodically.
22. Full food rations will be provided to those identified and targeted to be most vulnerable. These are:

Children under the age of five and expectant and nursing mothers	34 562
Households headed by women	33 233
Tuberculosis patients	300
Total	68 095

23. The remaining 52,917 wage-based and land-based refugees who have been assessed to have some coping mechanisms will receive half rations. The food basket will consist of sorghum (or the same amount of wheat if sorghum is unavailable), vegetable oil, pulses, sugar and iodized salt. These basic commodities take into account the food habits of the refugees.



24. Food will be distributed in accordance with the following ration scale (g/person/day):

Duration/ Period	May 2000/Days: 31	May 2000/Days: 31	June 2000– October 2001/ Days: 517	June 2000– October 2001/ Days: 517	Total
Camp type	Vulnerable- feeding and repatriating Ethiopians	Targeted-feeding to other refugees	Vulnerable feeding	Targeted feeding to other refugees	
Beneficiaries	80 014	52 917	68 095	52 917	132 931¹

Commodities	Total (tons)	G/day	Total (tons)	G/day	Total (tons)	G/day	Total (tons)	G/day	Total
Cereals ²	1 241	500	410	250	17 603	500	6 840	250	26 094
Pulses	174	70	57	35	2 465	70	958	35	3 654
Vegetable oil	75	30	25	15	1 056	30	410	15	1 566
Sugar	50	20	16	10	704	20	274	10	1 044
Iodized salt	13	5	8	5	176	5	137	5	334
Total	1 553		516		22 004		8 619		32 692

¹ 132,931 in May 2000, and 121,012 from June 2000 to October 2001.

² The cereal ration is calculated to compensate for milling losses.

25. The selective feeding programme will comprise:

- **Supplementary feeding:** a dry take-home ration, will be provided to all moderately malnourished children (70–80 percent weight for height—WFH), severely anaemic children under the age of five, medical and social referrals (chronically ill, elderly people without support) and expectant and nursing mothers who constitute a total average caseload of 18,725.
- **Therapeutic feeding** will be provided to severely malnourished children (<70 percent WFH), who average about 775 persons.
- The supplementary feeding ration indicated in the table below equals 941 kcal of energy and 31 g of protein (14 percent).
- The therapeutic feeding is intensive and equals 2,460 kcal and 78 g of protein (13 percent), respectively.



26. The following ration scales will be applied for the selective feeding programmes:

	Supplementary feeding		Therapeutic intensive feeding		Total
Duration/period	Various*		Days:517		
Beneficiaries	18 725		775		19 500
Commodities	Total (tons)	G/day	Total (tons)	G/day	
Cereals			80	200	80
Pulses	–		24	60	24
Vegetable oil	127	20	36	90	163
Sugar	127	20	36	90	163
Corn-soya blend	1 143	180	–	–	1 143
Dried skim milk	–	–	48	120	48
Total (mt)	1 397		224		1 621

* The duration of supplementary feeding varies; some cases are estimated to require such assistance for the duration of the PRRO and others will only need it intermittently. Based on past experience, the commodity needs have been determined by using a total of 339 (supplementary) feeding days for 18,725 beneficiaries.

27. The overall food requirements for the 18-month period are indicated below. A contingency (approximately four percent) has been added.

Commodity	Targeted food distribution (tons)	Supplementary/therapeutic feeding (tons)	Total (tons)
Cereals	26 094	80	26 174
Pulses	3 654	24	3 678
Vegetable oil	1 566	163	1 729
Sugar	1 044	163	1 207
Iodized salt	334	0	344
Corn-soya blend	0	1 143	1 143
Dried skim milk	0	48	48
WFP Total	32 692	1 621	34 313



Institutional Arrangements

28. The Government and UNHCR will be responsible for ensuring that commodities and any other resources provided by WFP are properly cleared, received, handled, distributed to the targeted beneficiaries, and accounted for. The Government will, out of its own resources, arrange for the provision of personnel and funds necessary to carry out the operation including, *inter alia*, unloading, appropriate storage and distribution of commodities in the camps.
29. The Government has designated the Commissioner for Refugees (COR) as executing agency for the operation. This agency will also be responsible for reporting on implementation of the operation and will act as the channel of communication between the Government and WFP.

CAPACITY BUILDING

30. WFP has assigned an international officer as head of the sub-office located in the area housing the refugee camps. This will ensure the professional follow-up that this phase of assistance requires and will strengthen the capacity of the sub-office in monitoring and administration of the operation. As a step towards meeting one of WFP's Commitments to Women, a fourth female assistant food monitor has been recruited. This addition will further facilitate appropriate targeting of food. The WFP Country Office in Khartoum has a full time project officer responsible for this project.
31. With the current staff, WFP is covering the food distribution and post distribution monitoring in all 22 camps on a monthly basis and has established a monthly coordination meeting with UNHCR and COR in order to exchange information and coordinate operational activities.

LOGISTIC ARRANGEMENTS

32. WFP's main partner in food aid assistance for Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees is COR, which is the agency responsible for receiving and storing the food commodities at the extended delivery points (EDPs) as well as transporting and distributing the food commodities to the refugees in the camps.
33. As in past operations, and subject to availability to WFP of cash in lieu of commodities (CLC) and of surplus cereals crop in the country, local purchase of sorghum will be effected. This will allow for a shorter lead-time for delivery of the cereals to refugees and reduce the internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) cost to WFP. Other food commodities will continue to be imported through Port Sudan.
34. WFP will supply and transport the food commodities from either Port Sudan or the local purchase points up to the EDPs established for each camp. To ensure uninterrupted distribution of food commodities at the camps, WFP will ensure availability at the EDP of food stocks sufficient for at least two months. In those camps that are inaccessible by truck during the rainy season, the current practice of pre-positioning food at camp level will be maintained.



35. Refugees with ration cards will go to distribution centres at each camp to collect their monthly food. The established practice is to distribute food first to women and children and then to men. Food is given to the refugees upon production of ration cards which are first cross-checked against a tally sheet maintained by COR Logistics Unit (CLU). While CLU staff have overall supervision of food distribution, the refugees perform the management of the actual weighing and scooping, refugee verification and other related functions.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

36. WFP will monitor the receipt and storage of food at EDPs, as well as food distribution at camp level jointly with UNHCR. WFP monitors will also conduct random surveys of beneficiaries after each food distribution to ensure that food has been correctly distributed. A standard reporting structure will be used for the field monitor reports of both WFP and UNHCR. Field monitor reports of each agency will be shared with the other.
37. Nutrition surveys will continue to be conducted in September–October by COR in collaboration with implementing non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in each camp. With the cooperation of UNHCR, COR and concerned NGOs, WFP will carry out an evaluation or management review at a mutually agreed time within the duration of implementation of the operation.

SECURITY MEASURES

38. The refugee camps are located along the borders with Ethiopia and Eritrea. While the area has had periodic insecurity, including the shelling in February and July 1998 which resulted in the death of three refugees and injury of more than 15, due to the operations of various warring factions in the Sudan and Eritrea, such incidents have not disrupted the WFP feeding operations in any way.
39. During the first few months of 1999, a series of security incidents happened in the area which forced the United Nations to restrict staff movements during certain hours. Following this, the United Nations Designated Official for Sudan established monthly monitoring surveys by Field Security Officers. These arrangements are intended to ascertain that the situation is sufficiently secure and that there are no security-related factors obstructing the feeding operations.

EXIT STRATEGY

40. The PRRO foresees that 11,919 Ethiopian refugees will repatriate during the first month of implementation, and for whom a specific food package is included in the food commitment. UNHCR is in the process of negotiating similar arrangements for the repatriation of the 121,012 Eritrean refugees with the Government of Eritrea.



RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

41. The PRRO is recommended for approval by the Executive Board.



ANNEX I

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (tons)	Average cost per ton	Value (dollars)
WFP COSTS			
A. Direct operational costs			
Commodity ¹			
– Sorghum	18 953	115	2 179 595
– Wheat	7 221	130	938 730
– Pulses	3 678	256	943 500
– Vegetable oil	1 729	840	1 452 360
– Corn-soya blend	1 143	260	297 180
– Dried skim milk	48	1 800	86 400
– Sugar	1 207	280	337 960
– Iodized salt	334	150	50 100
Total commodities	34 313		6 285 825
External transport		123	4 191 710
ITSH		78	2 676 414
Total LTSH		78	2 676 414
B. Direct support costs (see Annex III for details)			
Subtotal direct support costs			867 310
Total direct operational costs (DOC)			13 153 949
C. Indirect support costs (7.8% percent of total direct costs)			
Subtotal indirect support costs			1 093 658
TOTAL WFP COSTS			15 114 917
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS			15 114 917

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

BREAKDOWN OF COMMODITIES AND OTHER DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS BY COMPONENT B (PROTRACTED REFUGEE)
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Commodities	Quantity (tons)	Cost per ton in US\$	Total value in US\$
Sorghum	18 953	115	2 179 595
Pulses	3 678	256	943 500
Vegetable oil	1 729	840	1 452 360
Corn-soya blend	1 143	260	297 180
Dried skim milk	48	1 800	86 400
Iodized salt	334	150	50 100
Sugar	1 207	280	337 960
Wheat	7 221	130	938 730
Total commodities	35 684		6 285 825



ANNEX III

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (<i>dollars</i>)
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Staff costs

International	373 800
United Nations Volunteers	45 000
Local staff and temporaries	135 000
Overtime (in US\$ only)	21 880
Subtotal	575 680

Technical support services

Project preparation	30 000
Technical advisory services	45 000
Project monitoring and evaluation	40 000
Training	5 000
Subtotal	120 000

Travel and DSA

Blanket travel	10 500
In-country travel	69 630
Subtotal	80 130

Office expenses

Rental of facility	2 000
Utilities	8 500
Communications	15 000
Office supplies	2 000
Equipment repair and maintenance	20 000
Subtotal	47 500

Vehicle operations

Vehicle fuel and maintenance	30 000
Subtotal	30 000

Equipment

Communications equipment	10 000
Furniture and equipment	1 000
Subtotal	11 000

Other

Advocacy	3 000
Subtotal	3 000

TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	867 310
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