

PRRO SUBMISSION

SYNOPSIS

Project Country, Number: Guinea, 10553.0
Title: "Post-Conflict Transition in Forest Guinea Region"
Duration: July 2007 – June 2009 (two years)
Number of beneficiaries: 408,400
Tonnage: 27,589 MT
WFP Cost: US \$24, 446, 403

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over a 20-year period, conflicts in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire have resulted in political instability and refugee movements in Forest Guinea, which were exacerbated by IDP movements due to domestic problems. Repatriation of Liberian refugees has been completed, and camps have been closed. However, their long-term presence has contributed to infrastructural damage, environmental degradation and food insecurity. Socio-economic indicators reveal an alarmingly degraded situation according to a Demographic and Health survey by the Ministry of Plan in 2005.

Recovery activities constitute the bulk of activities under the PRRO. Rehabilitation of livelihoods are the centerpiece of the project, with 51 percent of resources allocated to food-for-work and food-for-training activities; these activities support WFP Strategic Objective 2 (protecting livelihoods in crisis situations) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 1 (to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger) and MDG 7 (ensure environmental sustainability). Food for education is the second largest component with 24 percent of the resources, and it focuses particularly on areas which have been negatively impacted by refugee presence, and areas in which former refugees are being integrated; this activity supports WFP Strategic Objective 4 (support access to education and reduce gender disparity) and MDG 2 (achieve universal primary education) and MDG 3 (promote gender equality and empower women). Food for work and school feeding will be an important support for the integrating Liberians as they build their new livelihoods. Some 21 percent of project resources will be used to support internally displaced persons (IDPs) and remaining Ivorian refugees with relief assistance; this activity supports WFP Strategic Objective 1 (savings lives in crisis situations) and MDG 1 (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger) and MDG 4 (reduce child mortality). Four percent of the resources will be dedicated to supporting HIV-affected families, and to nutritional rehabilitation; this activity supports WFP Strategic Objective 3 (support the nutrition and health status of children, mothers, and other vulnerable people) and MDG 6 (combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases), MDG 4 (reduce child mortality) and MDG 5 (improve maternal health).

Food aid support will be reduced as the recovery of the Forest Guinea region proceeds, as regional authorities and local partners begin to assume responsibility for rehabilitation activities, and as the local population and integrated refugees become self-sufficient.

A 2005 VAM study concluded that approximately 52% of households in Forest Guinea were food insecure or highly vulnerable to food insecurity. This situation could quickly deteriorate in the case of a disruption in agricultural production. Recent crises have further aggravated the food security situation, such as the case of cessation of all economic and agricultural activity at the beginning of 2007 during a political crisis.

In line with the recommendations of the 2006 UNHCR-WFP Joint Assessment Mission, the project will assist the local integration of the residual Liberian caseload as well as local communities affected by the long presence of Liberian refugees. In accord with an April 2007 assessment/review mission, livelihoods recovery is the focus of the project, while other activities support this central theme.

UN agencies in Guinea have prioritised the Forest Guinea area and have created a joint programme to support its recovery which is to phase out in 2011. The Government of Guinea puts a high priority on Forest Guinea. All actors recognise the importance of its stability for peace in the sub region, and this project will assist the lives of the population to return to normal through rebuilding sustainable livelihoods.

I – SITUATION ANALYSIS AND SCENARIO

a. The Overall Context

1. A low income food deficit country, Guinea was ranked 160th of 177 countries in the 2006 UNDP Human Development Index. The country presently faces a social and economic crisis with economic growth slower than its population growth coupled by increasing inflation rates. Simultaneously, the country has been faced with a decrease in the per capita gross national income from US \$450 in 2000 to US \$386 in 2004. Decades of regional and internal instability have also prevented many opportunities for development.
2. Instability in Liberia and Sierra Leone in the early 1990s forced massive population movements resulting in almost one million people seeking refuge in Guinea¹ (representing 50% of the total population in affected areas.) More than 19,000² refugees continue to be hosted in 3 camps in FG.
3. In addition to the populations from Sierra Leone and Liberia, the 2002 crisis in Côte d'Ivoire and the resulting instability forced more than 100,000 Guineans and Ivorians to seek refuge in FG. Some of these returnees and refugees were unable to access humanitarian support and sought shelter in local communities.
4. The regional conflicts spread to FG when, in response to repeated incursions of armed rebels from Sierra Leone in 2001 and 2002, numerous Guinean “volunteers” were mobilized to fight the rebels. 100,000 people were internally displaced during these incursions; 20,000 have yet to return to their place of origin. The “volunteers” often abandoned their studies and/or informal economic activities in order to defend their country and now encounter difficulties in acquiring a profession and/or source of income.
5. The limited availability of resources in the FG contributes to rising tensions and there are concerns that future conflicts with greater repercussions could arise if sustainable solutions to assist displaced people and overtaxed host communities³ are not found. Many returnees have attempted to resume subsistence activities with limited success due to the absence of social services. Destroyed or damaged during conflicts, schools and health centres have not been rebuilt nor rehabilitated.
6. Significant environmental damage has been caused by the long-term hosting of the refugee population, such as: the overuse of arable land; the reduction of fallow periods; the exploitation of marginal agricultural lands; and the overexploitation of timber which has led to the destruction of 200,000 ha of forest⁴.
7. Social indicators underscore the deterioration of living standards in FG. The acute malnutrition rate for children under 5 is 10.8%⁵ for the region versus 9.4% at national level (a significant increase from the 1999 rate of 6.2%). More than 86% of children under 5 and 59% of women suffer from iron deficiency compared to national levels of 77% and 53% respectively. Infant and child mortality rates of 132/1000 and 215/1000, respectively, are high compared to national rates of 91/1000 and 163/1000. At national level, 63% of the children of school age suffer from worm infections (no data available specifically for FG).

¹ Global IDP Project, *Guinée la crise oubliée du déplacement interne*, février 2005, p.4.

² On January 31st 2007, there were 15,097 Liberian refugees and 4,000 Ivorian refugees.

³ Global IDP Project, *ibid.* (free translation).

⁴ Ministère de l'Intérieur, SNU, ONGs ; *Réflexion sur un plan d'action pour la réhabilitation, la réintégration et la réinsertion des populations affectées par les conflits (draft1)*, mars 2006.

⁵ Ministère du Plan, *Enquête Démographiques et de Santé 2005*, rapport préliminaire, Août 2005.

8. HIV infection rates for women are high in FG with a prevalence rate of 2.2% compared to 0.9% national prevalence rate (overall local rates are 1.7% versus a national 1.5% prevalence rate). Socio-economic and cultural practices are considered to facilitate infection.
9. In 2006, WFP/UNHCR organized a Joint Assessment Mission in FG to define the types of food and non-food assistance required for the residual refugee caseload (including Ivorian refugees). The socio-economic and environmental impact of the refugees' presence on local communities was also analysed. The mission recommended further interventions on rehabilitation of the socio-economic conditions of the host population with respect to three areas: (i) education; (ii) health and nutrition; and, (iii) the rehabilitation and improvement of basic and community infrastructure. A January 2007 Baseline Assessment of Forest Guinea's Social and Economic Conditions carried out by WFP⁶, which addressed the impact of the refugee's presence in FG also, stressed the importance of the rehabilitation of infrastructure for the region. The Emergency Needs Assessment, carried out in April 2007, further concluded that both the country and the FG region have major cereal deficits. These findings strongly support WFP's presence in forest region.
10. The political crisis, which started in February 2006 and intensified in January 2007, paralysed the whole country and negatively impacted the socio-economic and health conditions of the vulnerable groups.

b. Food Security

11. According to the 2005 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis survey (CFSVA)⁷, 15% of Guinean households in the FG are food insecure and 37% are at risk of food insecurity⁸. Once Guinea's "granary", the report underscores the dramatic deterioration of food security and basic social services in FG. "In 1994/95, that region was the only one with a poverty incidence of 32.6% (40% at national level). At this time, poor people represent 56.1% of its population"⁹ (49% at national level). Factors contributing to the deterioration of household food security in FG include: limited arable lands, reduced fallow times, the exploitation of unsuitable land, the exploitation by refugees of arable land in surrounding villages, and limited access to water and sanitation.

c. Scenarios

12. Continued instability in Côte d'Ivoire is considered a risk - unexpected conflict could result in migration to neighbouring countries, including Guinea.
13. Growing political tension, socio-economic deterioration, and widespread discontent in Guinea contributed to three general strikes within a year and resulted in over one hundred registered deaths. Should the situation deteriorate in 2007-2008, further violence, insecurity, and political instability could erupt especially if local labour unions and political opposition parties again demand the President's resignation.
14. Multiple scenarios have been considered in the UN inter-agency contingency plan for Guinea¹⁰. The threats which face FG include: multiple ethnic groups living in the same region; the shared borders with Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Sierra Leone; weapons which are

⁶ Assessment funded by the French Trust Fund.

⁷ PAM / ACV, *Rapport sur l'analyse de la sécurité alimentaire en Guinée*, Octobre 2005.

⁸ These percentages represent an average between the zones of N'Zérékoré (10% and 18% respectively) and Kissidougou (18% and 57% respectively).

⁹ Ministère du Plan, *Questionnaire sur les Indicateurs de Base du Bien être*, 2002 (free translation).

¹⁰ For more details see section 9.

unaccounted for remaining in the West Africa Coastal (WAC) region; and the presence of ex-volunteers and ex-combatants who have been involved in violent conflicts in the Sub-Region. The plan also includes scenarios related to the current internal crisis with assistance for 500,000 IDPs and 300,000 Guinean refugees in neighbouring countries. As a preventative measure, it is recommended that a contingency stock remain available in the WAC region; 50 MT of High Energy Biscuits (HEB) - to be stored in Ghana's Humanitarian Response Depot (that may easily be shipped by air if necessary) - are foreseen in the PRRO 10553.0 budget.

2. POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

15. The National Service of Humanitarian Action (SENAH) coordinates and oversees all humanitarian interventions. However, the four regional SENAH offices are not fully operational due to the present financial constraints of the GoG.
16. Humanitarian organisations operate under the National Committee for Coordination of Humanitarian Action (CNSAH) framework. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) also plays an important role in coordinating UN agencies' interventions by disseminating and/or sharing information and fundraising for NGOs and UN agencies.
17. Renewed stability in the Sub-Region allowed the repatriation of thousands of Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugees. UNHCR Guinea reports that the repatriation of the remaining Liberian refugee caseload should end in June 2007. The GoG will facilitate naturalisation for refugees choosing to reside in Guinea.
18. In 2003, the GoG undertook a self reliance study of the refugee camps and their periphery communities. The results contributed to the formulation of a national food security strategy. The government's Letter of Agricultural Development Policy - now in its final stage of development - will provide a valuable framework for future agricultural interventions in Guinea, and in particular the FG.
19. UN agencies are coordinating to prioritize programming in FG, including joint programming initiatives. WFP's contributions to these joint activities are included in this project. The new CP 10453.0 for Guinea targets Conakry, Middle and Upper Guinea, thus there will be no geographic overlap with this PRRO.
20. In addition to the efforts of eight UN Agencies now working in FG, the EU has launched a five year programme aimed to rehabilitate FG by addressing infrastructural, agricultural and environmental problems as well as the strengthening of the civil society.
21. NGOs who are currently implementing humanitarian activities, like ACF, CRS, MSF, are receptive to transitioning into recovery activities. Others, including AFRICARE, plan new interventions in the region.

3. OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

22. After repeated shocks which have spanned two decades, the majority of the refugees have left Guinea and WFP is now in a position to support local populations in the recovery and rehabilitation of resources to pre-crisis levels. The overall strategic goal of the PRRO is to assist in the recovery of the population of FG from the negative impacts of the prolonged and repeated crises, particularly the refugee / returnee situation. To achieve this goal, food security will be promoted through a transition from emergency relief to rehabilitation assistance in FG and immediate relief assistance for IDPs. The new PRRO responds to governmental priorities, MDGs and WFP SO 1 thru 3. The new PRRO also addresses WFP's Enhanced Commitments to Women 1-7.
23. Specifically, the PRRO aims to:
 - Prevent a deterioration of the nutritional status of Ivorian refugees and of people internally displaced by the current crisis (SO 1);

- Protect and restore vulnerable household livelihoods of both local and integrating refugees (SO2);
- Improve the health and nutritional status of malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women, and people living with HIV (SO2, SO3);

4. WFP RESPONSE STRATEGY

(a) Nature and Effectiveness of Food-security Related Assistance to Date

24. WFP has been providing humanitarian assistance in FG to Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees since 1990 and Ivorian refugees since 2002. The aid consisted of general and targeted rations for refugees; income generating and self reliance activities for host populations; nutritional support for people living with HIV; incentives for former militia integration efforts; and an emergency school feeding programme. WFP assistance has supported the repatriation of Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugees to their country as well as the increase of the enrolment in the supported schools. WFP also manages a special regional humanitarian air operation servicing FG.

(b) Strategy Outline and Components

25. In accordance with WFP strategic objectives and governmental priorities for FG, the new PRRO will support the following four components:

Component 1: Assistance to Ivorian refugees and IDPs

26. Given the continued instability in Côte d'Ivoire, it will be impossible to repatriate the 4,000 Ivorian refugees before June 2007; most arrived in 2002 and have since been settled in a new camp. A combined decision by WFP and UNHCR to continue assistance was made during a joint regional meeting in May 2006. Few refugees have chosen to integrate locally as they plan to return to their country. Following the recommendations of the 2006 WFP/UNHCR JAM, Ivorian refugees will receive assistance in 2007, and in the second year, WFP will support their repatriation to Côte d'Ivoire, or their naturalisation through FFW/FFT activities.

27. The deterioration of the security situation in urban areas and the general strikes paralyzing the whole country (in January – February 2007) could have provoked the displacement of people towards rural areas. As mentioned in paragraph 15, it is foreseen that 500,000 people could be internally displaced. It is expected that the majority would need immediate assistance until they are integrated within their host communities while 10% would be regrouped in camps managed by UNHCR and receive assistance until their safe return to their area of origin.

Component 2: Rehabilitation of Rural Infrastructure and Strengthening of Livelihoods

28. In communities affected by refugees' presence or by rebel incursions, WFP "Food for Work" activities will support rehabilitation of community infrastructure, environmental protection initiatives and the improvement of rural roads. The GoG and partnering NGOs will support the:

- Restoration of refugee camps through reforestation and establishment of village nurseries;

- Rehabilitation of destroyed and/or damaged community infrastructures such as schools, health centres and wells;
- Improvement of rural transport infrastructure such as roads and bridges; and
- Reinforcement of the agricultural sector through the rehabilitation of lowland areas, implementation of community wells and school gardens, and support to animal husbandry training.

29. The following training activities will also be supported:

- Establishment of income generating activities;
- Vocational training: programme for ex-volunteers including literacy and technical courses, apprenticeships; and
- Functional literacy which by improving the literacy levels of the beneficiary populations, will contribute to other components: beneficiaries will be able to contribute to the planning and design of new activities and the management of food aid at the local level.

Component 3: Health and Nutrition

30. WFP will support therapeutic¹¹ and supplementary feeding programmes for malnourished children under 5 and malnourished pregnant and lactating women (MUAC under 21 cm). Severely malnourished children meeting the under 70% weight versus height criteria will be admitted to the therapeutic feeding programme. In addition, acutely malnourished children meeting between the 70 and 80% weight versus height criteria will be admitted to the supplementary feeding programme. Once over 85% weight versus height is attained for the children for two consecutive distributions they will be discharged. Malnourished pregnant women will be admitted during the third trimester of their pregnancy and will remain in the programme until 6 months post-delivery, receiving a dry ration every two weeks. The principal objective of the programme is to reduce acute malnutrition amongst the target groups. The supplementary feeding programme will be administered by the Public Health Ministry (PHM) in hospitals and health centers of the FG and by community entities such as nutritional training and rehabilitation centers (*foyers d'apprentissage et de rehabilitation nutritionnelle (FARN)*) and community based information systems (*système d'information à assise communautaire (SIAC)*).

31. The government's regional Action Plan to combat HIV infection will serve as a framework for the coordination of partners' assistance efforts. Two health centers in FG are capable of testing for HIV infection and 6 others provide services for the prevention of mother to child transmission. In coordination with the PHM, the National Center for the Fight Against Aids and UN agencies, local and international NGOs are implementing programmes which provide medical and psychological assistance to people living with HIV and which provide safety nets to affected households. WFP support programme participants through family food rations. Beneficiaries will include: HIV infected people undergoing ARV treatment; expectant mothers infected by HIV; and families affected by HIV.

Component 4: Education

32. This PRRO will continue WFP's emergency school feeding (ESF) activities to support basic education (especially for girls) which have been implemented in FG since 2003. By

¹¹ The activity is coordinated with UNICEF, who provides therapeutic milk and technical advice.

supporting primary schools canteens, WFP aims to support FG households during a transitional recovery period. ESF will provide a safety net for children attending school and will provide side benefits in terms of improving enrolment, attendance, school performance, and reducing gender disparity. School meals will be prepared for 160 days of the school year.

33. WFP's ESF will target food insecure areas affected by the repeated crises, particularly ex-refugee camps, peripheral communities, and food insecure areas with population influx. WFP support to schools will contribute to the strengthening of social cohesion and the peace building consolidation process in the region. Considering the priority given to girls' education, preference will be provided to sub-prefectures with girls' gross enrolment rates below the regional average. The Guinean Ministry of National Education and Scientific Research implements annual distribution campaigns of de-worming pills in all public schools.
34. School feeding will include take-home rations of 4 liters of vegetable oil for girls in 6th grade, as an incentive to motivate families to send and keep their girls in school with a high gender disparity. Only those girls possessing an 80% or higher attendance rate will benefit from the ration.
35. WFP support will be provided only in communities where there are sufficient levels of community participation, inputs (cooks, firewood, vegetable and condiments) and infrastructures (storage, canteen). Communities will not be expected to provide incentives for cooks who will instead receive quarterly take-home rations of vegetable oil (4 L) as an incentive to maintain regular meal preparation.

Exit Strategy

36. With support from WFP, UN agencies, and NGO partners, gradual recovery is expected in FG. As regional authorities and local partners begin to assume responsibility for rehabilitation activities and local populations and integrated refugees become self-sufficient, WFP foresees a gradual decline of its presence and resources in FG. Throughout the implementation of WFP's activities, key stakeholders, governmental counterparts, and grass-roots organizations will benefit from capacity building initiatives for the sustainability of the interventions in project planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting, food assistance and warehouse management trainings. Communities with School Feeding activities will receive training on implementation and management of school gardens. Activities aimed to provide relief assistance to IDPs affected by the recent social crisis would be undertaken through FFW projects in PRRO zones. These activities, financed by a CERF grant, would run for three months but end during the third month of the new PRRO.

5. BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

37. FG is comprised of a poly-ethnic community with similar socio-economic trends and subsistence farming practices.¹² Rates of agricultural production have leveled as a result of the overexploitation of both agricultural and forest land and an increase in the use of low quality marginal land, contributing to an overall degradation in socio-economic and environmental conditions. The duration of the lean season has increased¹³ due to limited access to agricultural inputs (improved seeds, fertilizers) and financial resources.

¹² Data reported here has been extrapolated from the WFP Regional Office of N'Zérékoré and other literature sources. See: *PAM Analyse et Cartographie de la Vulnérabilité Rapport sur l'analyse de la sécurité alimentaire en Guinée Draft Octobre 2005* ; *PNUD Programme Conjoint pour la Relance du Développement en Guinée Forestière. N'Zérékoré 30 X 2006* ; *PNUD - FENU Programme Réhabilitation et Développement en Guinée Forestière. Synthèse des Etudes Préliminaires. Octobre 2006* ; *SNU et Gouvernement de la République de Guinée. Bilan Commun de Pays. Novembre 2005* ; Tessiere, L. UNDP. *Eléments pour la Définition d'un Concept de Réhabilitation dans un Cadre de Développement Local. Dakar – Sénégal 2005.*

¹³ First hand data collection as well as *Interviews with village leaders during fieldwork in FG Region; November – December, 2006.*

38. Seven provinces in FG will be targeted: Kissidougou, Guéckédou, Macenta, N'Zérékoré, Beyla, Lola and Yomou. WFP and regional authorities will jointly identify beneficiaries based on the following selection criteria: i) presence of a former refugee camp; ii) presence of IDPs; iii) presence of returnees; iv) presence of DDR ex-volunteers; v) high poverty levels; and vi) high levels of acute malnutrition. Priority will be given to illiterate heads of household, women head of households, and households without access to farm implements.

39. The Operation will provide the following support:

- General food distributions to 4,000 Ivorian refugees still reliant on external assistance and for 50,000 persons affected by the last strike.
- Safety nets:
 - a. FFW/FFT: beneficiary groups will include food insecure communities, Liberian refugees opting for local integration, IDPs, and registered victims' groups.
 - b. DDR activities: beneficiaries will include ex-volunteers who are mostly illiterate and unemployed and have not benefited from reinsertion and/or disarmament efforts despite having defended their country from rebel incursions in 2000 and 2001.
- Health interventions:
 - a. 1,500 pregnant and lactating women.
 - b. 2,500 acutely malnourished children under 5.
 - c. 7,000 people infected/affected by HIV.
- Food for Education: 105,000 students¹⁴ (including 7,175 girls per year benefiting from THR) and 2,000 cooks each year (corresponding to 10,000 beneficiaries).

Table 1: Beneficiary Caseload by Type of Intervention

Components: July 2007 to July 2009	1 st YEAR Foreseen Caseload			2 nd YEAR Foreseen Caseload			Total Beneficiaries
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Health and Nutrition	700	1 300	2 000	700	1 300	2,000	4,000
HIV infected and affected persons	1 680	1 820	3 500	1 680	1 820	3,500	7,000
ESF: pupils	53 200	41 800	95 000	54 240	45 760	100,000	105,000 (*)
ESF: THR for girls (**)	13 202	15 498	28 700	13 202	15 498	28 700	57 400
ESF: volunteer cooks (***)	4 600	5 400	10 000	4,600	5 400	10,000	15,000
FFW: Rehabilitation of Rural Infrastructure, reforestation and improvement of agricultural activities (****)	34 040	39 960	74 000	34 040	39 960	74,000	148,000
DDR component (****)	2 300	2 700	5 000	2 300	2 700	5,000	10,000
FFT (****)	1 840	2 160	4 000	1 840	2 160	4,000	8,000
Assistance to Ivorian refugees	1 840	2 160	4 000	-	-	-	4,000
Assistance to IDPs	25 000	25 000	50 000	-	-	-	50,000
Total	138 402	137 798	276 200	112 602	114 598	227 200	408,400

(*) For details, see footnote 14. (**) Corresponding to 4 beneficiaries per girl student receiving THR. (***) 50% of the cooks will change every year. (****) Different caseload each year.

6. NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIIONS

¹⁴ Due to the students that will graduate at the end of the first school year to be replaced by new students and the increase of enrolment, it is estimated that around 10% will be new students during the 2nd year which gives a total of 105,000 beneficiaries (95,000 + 10,000 new students the second year).

40. Local food preferences and WFP guidelines are taken into account in the PRRO rations. Primary school children will receive one prepared meal per day. Eligible girls attending targeted schools will receive a quarterly take-home ration of 4 liters of vegetable oil.
41. Severely malnourished children will receive cooked porridge composed of fortified blended food, oil and sugar during the convalescent phase of the treatment. Pregnant and lactating women, and moderately malnourished children under 5 years in supplementary feeding and nutritional center care will receive a take home ration of fortified blended food (CSB), oil, sugar and salt every fortnight. The CSB will help to address micronutrient needs among this group. HIV infected or affected people and their families (based on a family size of five persons) will be supported by WFP.
42. FFW will be based on a family ration of five-persons for each “working day”; FFT rations will be for two persons.
43. In case of an emergency or unforeseen crisis, HEB will be provided to the affected populations and/or displaced-in-transit during the first days of displacement. The refugees will receive a food ration of 1,649 kcal because they have been resettled in the camps since 2005 and developed some coping mechanisms (gardens, petty trade). The IDPs will receive a balanced individual food ration of 2,103 kcal per day.

Table 2. Food Basket and Daily Individual Ration per Type of Intervention (grams)

Type of Intervention	Rice	Pulses	Veg. Oil	Salt	CSB	Sugar	Kcal/day/ Person
Therapeutic feeding			10		150	10	699
Supplementary feeding	-	-	25	5	250	20	1 251
Support HIV (*)	160	40	20	5	30	5	1 021
Refugees	350	50	25	5		-	1 649
IDPs	400	50	30	5	50	10	2 103
ESF	150	30	10	3	-	-	729
Girls/cooks Take home Rat.	-	-	67	-	-	-	
DDR Rations (*)	400	40	20	5	-	-	1 751
FFW / FFT (*)	400	40	20	5			1 751
FFW / FFT (**)	400	40	20	5			1 751

(*) To be multiplied by 5 for family rations. (**) To be multiplied by 2 for family rations.

Table 3. Commodity Requirements by Type of Intervention in MT

Type of Intervention	Total Beneficiaries	Rice	Pulses	Veg. Oil	Salt	CSB	Sugar	Total
Supplementary Nutritional Centers	2,000			18	3.6	180	14.4	216
Therapeutic Feeding Centers	2,000			7.2		108	7.2	122
HIV	7,000	403.2	100.8	50.4	12.6	75.6	12.6	655
Refugees*	4,000	505.8	72.3	36.1	7.2			621
IDPs	50,000	3 600	450	270	45	450	90	4 905
ESF	105,000	4,800	960	320	96			6,176
Dry rations for girls	57,400			153				153
Dry rations for cooks	15,000			43				43
Support DDR	10,000	1,080	108	54	13.5			1,256
FFT	8,000	864	86	43	11			1 004
FFW	148,000	9,360	936	468	117			10,881
TOTAL**:	408,400	21,909	2,843.1	1,527.4	321.9	813.6	124.2	27,539

* The food requirement includes food for the preparation of hot meals for the repatriation of refugees.

** 50 MT of High Energy Biscuits should be added to this total. In case of emergency, it is estimated that 165,000 will benefit of the biscuits during 3 days.

7. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

44. A workshop gathering of major stakeholders¹⁵ and beneficiary representatives was held at the N'Zérékoré WFP Sub Office in order to introduce WFP's strategy to encourage the rehabilitation process in FG, and review other institutional strategies and approaches. The workshop helped to develop important implementation and institutional policies.
45. The PRRO will operate under the auspices of the Guinean Ministry of External Co-operation. SENAH, WFP's counterpart, will establish a coordination committee at the FG level which will meet every six months to evaluate the implementation of the PRRO components and forecast activities for the next period. The committee will be composed of technical Ministries implicated in the PRRO as well as community based organizations, NGOs, UN agencies and WFP staff. Partners and activities will be selected based on their experience in community planning, like design and implementation and community representatives will be included in the management committees.
46. Partners will be jointly selected by SENAH and WFP in accordance with the following criteria:
 - Availability of competent professional and gender balanced staff;
 - Appropriate logistical means;
 - Capacity to organize FFW/FFT activities;
 - Ability to monitor, evaluate and report on activities;
 - Previous work experience in the area and/or in related sectors; and
 - Registration with Regional authorities.
47. WFP will rely on intermediary local and international NGOs for food distribution and activity implementation. WFP will ensure clearly detailed responsibilities through formal and mutual MOUs and will monitor partner performance to ensure that only those with the requisite capacities (technical, human and financial) are retained.
48. WFP will maintain the current MOU with local NGOs presently monitoring the school feeding component in FG. WFP and the cooperating partner NGOs will aim to gradually transfer responsibility to the GoG which will allow them to follow-up in the second year.
49. Interagency coordination will continue to be strong; activities will be coordinated with WFP's commitment to inter-agency cooperation, as demonstrated through the coordinated activities involving the host government, UN agencies, local and international NGOs, and the local donor community. Global MOUs have been signed between WFP and other UN Agencies (UNICEF, FAO and UNHCR) and joint activities with UNDP, like the DDR project, and UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO, for the support to PLWHAs, are underway. WFP will closely coordinate the assistance provided to IDPs with UNHCR.
50. In FFW programmes, selected NGOs – ACF, AFRICARE, MSF, TWIN, and REFMAP – will contribute their technical expertise as well as non-food items during the implementation of PRRO activities.
51. WFP will finance food storage, gender equity, HIV/AIDS, Emergency Needs Assessment (ENA), and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) training for cooperating partners. WFP's

¹⁵ Forum de concertation sur les projets de réhabilitation de la Guinée forestière -PRRO- 2007-2009-, N'Zérékoré 7 Dec. 2006, funded by the French Trust Fund. Major stakeholders present at this meeting were representative of Government, UN agencies, Bilateral Aid, International and national NGOs.

VAM unit will continue to provide support to improve the government's emergency response capacity.

52. WFP food will continue to transit through the Conakry port and will be stored in a central warehouse with a 8000 MT capacity. WFP maintains a database of transporters for delivery from Conakry to Extended Delivery Points (EDPs) and Final Delivery Points (FDPs). Nevertheless, WFP maintains two 6x6 trucks in its N'Zérékoré sub-office as back-up to the private sector capacity in FG which is weak. The isolated Forest Region is cut off during the rainy season (June to October) and the major transport corridor linking the region to Conakry is not paved. WFP Guinea has a strategic 5 200 Mt storage capacity in N'Zérékoré. In the case that Nzerekoré is not accessible by road, the Monrovia Port will serve as an alternative discharge point from which food could be transported by road to Nzérékore.
53. The LTSH matrix rate along with the transport market rate (transport tariffs, fuel prices, port operation costs) will be assessed every six months. The LTSH rate is currently US\$ 176/MT.
54. Transparency and food accountability are integrated into the logistics' strategy. COMPAS tracks all commodity movements and the Country Office ensures reliable and updated pipeline information, food movement reports, and stock availability at all EDPs.
55. The high cost of locally produced commodities, poor availability and lack of a commercial network for food limits the possibility of local purchases; however, regional food acquisition will be encouraged when possible.

8. PERFORMANCE MONITORING

56. The logical framework (annex 2) is developed in line with the Result Based Management (RBM) approach and identifies the expected results in line WFP's strategic objectives, and presents the key indicators that will be used to measure achievements.
57. On the basis of performance indicators, outputs will be monitored regularly at the Sub Office level throughout the implementation of the PRRO. Cooperating partners will provide data on outcomes and outputs using standard reporting formats. In addition, collection of quantitative and qualitative monitoring data will be undertaken regularly by WFP field monitors using standardised checklists. Data analysis performed at the Sub and Country Office levels will provide a basis for policy and programme enhancement. Data analysis will also be disseminated amongst partners during bi-annual steering committee meetings.
58. The monitoring system for the emergency school feeding programme is supported by a WFP Guinea database which aids in the timely procurement of reliable statistics. Selected WFP assisted primary schools in FG will also be included in the pilot ARGOS satellite monitoring; 62 ARGOS devices are due to be operational during the school year 2007 - 2008. The information acquired via the ARGOS satellite monitoring system will be helpful for crosschecking the data provided by the M&E system. WFP will refer to established baselines modelled on previous surveys as well as data available from other sources (government, UN Agencies, NGOs).
59. WFP participates in a working group aimed at establishing a national food security monitoring system, composed of the Ministries of Agriculture and Public Health, FAO, UNICEF, Africare, ACF, and Helen Keller International. The FG will be considered as a pilot area for this initiative. The VAM framework will provide data on vulnerability and social changes affecting beneficiaries in FG as well as providing inputs for the monitoring of

PRRO activities. Furthermore, WFP is committed to joint food security and nutritional assessments undertaken by NGOs and UN agencies.

60. A mid-term evaluation will be undertaken during the second year to assess the achievement of objectives. Among other issues, the evaluation will also assess the relevance of continued WFP assistance and arrangements for a possible phase-out of WFP assistance. Longer-term development objectives will be considered according to the planned or ongoing government, UN agency and NGO development programmes.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND CONTINGENCY PLANNING

Risk assessment

61. Various factors could negatively affect or delay the implementation of the operation:

- Limited staff movement and access to beneficiaries due to a deterioration of security conditions in Guinea and/or neighbouring countries;
- Limited resources or delayed arrival of commodities due to late confirmation of contributions;
- Lack of access to beneficiaries due to poor infrastructural conditions, particularly during the rainy season;
- Limited availability of cooperating partners with the required skills, experience and adequate funding.

Contingency Planning

62. WFP regularly updates its contingency plan and maintains contingency stocks in FG and in Conakry. An existing Inter-Agency Working Group on Contingency Planning in Guinea periodically reviews, updates, and makes recommendations on the current contingency plan. At the regional level, periodic contingency planning sessions take place and information shared between UN Agencies. WFP remains a proactive participant in these groups and will continue to partake in the contingency planning process at both national and regional levels.
63. Given the volatile context, the PRRO budget includes a quantity 50 MT of HEB to be called forward in the event of emergency. Resources can also be accessed rapidly through the Regional Humanitarian Response Depot in Ghana.

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

64. Guinea is currently in UN security phase III. The UN field-security structure provides the framework for ensuring staff safety in FG. WFP has the following security measures in place: a 24/24h HF radio room operational in Conakry; a regularly updated evacuation plan; one full-time international security officer based in Conakry; all WFP staff and vehicles are equipped with radios; and, efforts are underway to achieve full compliance with the Minimum Operational Security Standards (MOSS) (currently at 95%). Constant efforts are made for the improvement of the radio communication system in Conakry and in FG and for a better coordination between the UN Agencies on this topic.

RECOMMENDATION

65. This two-year PRRO (1 July 2007 – 30 June 2009) at a total cost of US\$ 24,446,403 (Food cost of US\$ 8,552,481) is recommended for approval. Full budget and details of direct support costs are found in Annexes I A and B.

APPROVAL (signature and date)

Josette Sheeran
Executive Director, WFP

Date:

ANNEX IA

WFP PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN

	Quantity (MT)	Average cost (US \$) per MT	Value (US \$)
COSTS			
A. Direct operational costs			
Cereals ¹⁶	21 909	269	5,893,521
Pulses	2 843	310	881,333
Vegetable oil	1 527	916	1,398,741
Corn Soya Blend	814	300	243,795
Iodised salt	322	95	30,591
Sugar	124	500	61,999
High Energy Biscuits	50	850	42,500
Total commodities	27 589		8,552,481
External transport			5,782,249
Landside transport			
ITSH			4,854,176
Total LTSH			4,854,176
Other direct operational costs			1,000,000
Total direct operational costs			20,188,905
B. Direct support costs (see table below for details)			2,658,200
C. Indirect support costs (7 percent of total direct costs)			1,599,297
TOTAL WFP COSTS			24,446,403

¹⁶ This is a national 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 IB

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (*dollars*)

Staff	
International professional staff	US\$ 799 200
National professional officers	US\$ 96 000
National general service staff	US\$ 648 000
Overtime	US\$ 12 000
Incentives	US\$ 40 000
International consultants	US\$ 30 000
National consultants	US\$ 16 000
UNVs	US\$ 291 000
Staff duty travel	US\$ 120 000
Staff training and development	US\$ 10 000
Subtotal	US\$ 2 062 200
Office expenses and other recurrent costs	
Rental of facility	US\$ 60 000
Utilities (general)	US\$ 15 600
Office supplies	US\$ 16 000
Communication and IT services	US\$ 100 000
Insurance	US\$ 6 000
Equipment repair and maintenance	US\$ 14 400
Vehicle maintenance and running cost	US\$ 200 000
Other office expenses	US\$ 24 000
United Nations Organizations Services	US\$ 40 000
Subtotal	US\$ 476 000
Equipment and other fixed costs	
Furniture tools and equipment	US\$ 15 000
Vehicles	US\$ 70 000
TC/IT equipment	US\$ 35 000
Subtotal	US\$ 120 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	US\$ 2 658 200

ANNEX II

Logical Framework Summary of Guinea PRRO 10553.0 (July 2007 - June 2009)

Results chain	Performance Indicators	Risks, Assumptions
SO1: Save lives of crisis-affected people who are critically food insecure.		
Outcomes 1.1 Nutritional status of refugees maintained (SO1). 1.2 Reduced acute malnutrition among IDPs affected by the internal crisis in Guinea.	1.1 Prevalence of acute malnutrition among under-5s beneficiaries in refugee communities and IDPs living in camps, by gender. (Target: < 3%). 1.2 Prevalence of acute malnutrition among under-5s beneficiaries in IDPs population living in camps, by gender. (Target: < 3%).	Political environment peaceful and stable.
SO2: Protect livelihood and support rehabilitation of productive assets and enhance resilience to shocks.		
2.1 Increased ability to manage shocks and meet necessary food needs within targeted households vulnerable to shocks.	2.1 Proportion of beneficiary household expenditures devoted to food. (Target: < 50%).	
SO3: Support the Improved Nutrition and Health Status of Children, Mothers and Other Vulnerable People		
3.1. Reduced level of child malnutrition among targeted children. 3.2 Reduced level of malnutrition among targeted pregnant and lactating women. 3.3 Improved health and nutritional status of PLHIV.	3.1 Prevalence of malnutrition among under-5s by gender. (Target: decrease of moderate malnutrition rate by 3% in catchment area; recovery rate of >70% among targeted acute malnourished children). 3.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among women beneficiaries in MCH programmes (BMI and low birth weight). (Target: 80% of targeted women with BMI > 18,5; <5% of children born with weight < 2500 gr). 3.3.1 Defaulter rate of PMTCT clients and of ART patients (Target: 5%). 3.3.2 % of ART patients who maintain or increase their weight (Target: 70%).	Government's commitment to reducing malnutrition, maternal mortality and the rate of prevalence of HIV/Aids remains a priority.

SO4: Support access to primary education and reduce gender disparity in access to education, particularly in conflict-affected areas		
<p>4.1 Reduced the percentage of resources allocated to food expenditure at household level.</p> <p>4.2. Improved attendance of boys and girls in WFP – assisted primary schools.</p> <p>4.3 Reduced gender disparity between boys and girls in WFP assisted schools.</p>	<p>4.1 Level of resources allocated by families benefiting from canteens to food purchase. (target: under 50 %)</p> <p>4.2 Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools attending classes (Target: 80%).</p> <p>4.3 Ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted schools (target: % of girls increases from 44 to 46%) .</p>	
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1.1 Timely provision of food in sufficient quantity for targeted refugees and IDPs living in camps.</p>	<p>1.1 Quantity of food distributed as % of quantity needed of food versus distributed, disaggregated by commodity.</p> <p>1.2 Number of beneficiaries of food aid by category and gender.</p>	Other basic needs of refugees are met by other partner organizations.
<p>2.1 Timely provision of food in sufficient quantity for targeted beneficiaries participating in safety nets activities and in food-supported asset creation (agriculture, community works, self reliance, DDR reintegration).</p>	<p>2.1 Number and type of activities implemented and completed.</p> <p>2.2 Number of participants in safety nets activities and in asset-generating activities (men, women).</p> <p>2.3 Number of beneficiaries having received food assistance by project category, age and gender.</p> <p>2.4 Quantity of food distributed (by project Category and commodity).</p>	Communities are able to assume the responsibilities assigned to them within FFW activities.
<p>3.1 Timely provision of food in sufficient quantity and quality for targeted in children in supplementary feeding programmes.</p> <p>3.2 Timely provision of food in sufficient quantity and quality for targeted women in food supported MCH programmes.</p> <p>3.3 Timely provision of food in sufficient quantity and quality for targeted PLHIV.</p>	<p>3.1 Number of targeted beneficiaries assisted through each specific activity (supplementary feeding, mother and children health programme, PMTCT, ART) by sex and age group.</p> <p>3.2 Number of targeted participants by specific activity, sex and age group.</p> <p>3.3 Percentage of micronutrient fortified food delivered through WFP supported nutrition interventions.</p> <p>3.4 Quantity of food distributed (by project category and commodity).</p>	<p>Government, other agencies and NGOs provide complementary support to health centers and hospitals.</p> <p>Ration is accepted by beneficiaries.</p>

<p>4.1 Meal provided to schoolchildren in WFP-assisted primary schools.</p> <p>4.2 Food provided to families as an incentive to send girls to school and to cooks to compensate for their time.</p>	<p>4.1 Number of boys and girls receiving meals in WFP -assisted primary schools. Number of primary schools receiving food aid.</p> <p>4.2 Number of girls and cooks receiving take-home rations.</p> <p>4.3 Number of voluntary cooks supported.</p> <p>4.4 Quantity of food distributed (by project category and commodity).</p> <p>4.5 Number of school feeding days and % of actual school feeding days versus planned</p> <p>4.5 School feeding rate % of school feeding days / school days.</p>	<p>Government's support to the education sector in Forest Guinea is maintained.</p> <p>Government, other agencies and NGOs provide complementary support (training for teachers and school directors, school materials, facilities) to targeted schools.</p> <p>The transfer of qualified teachers from targeted schools is reduced.</p> <p>Pupil's Parents Association contributions are regular and sufficient.</p>
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BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

1. Food pipeline remains healthy during the project.
2. CPs available (technical expertise + resources/funds) to work in FFW related activities.
3. Beneficiary willingness to undertake FFW activities.
4. CPs available (technical expertise + resources/funds) to work in selective feeding activities.
5. Access to beneficiary possible.
6. The transport of food from Conakry to Forest Guinea is possible.

Project Type:	PRRO
Recipient Country:	GUINEA
Project Number:	10553
Duration (months):	24.0
Start Date:	01-Jul-2007
End Date:	30-Jun-2009

Total US\$

DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS (DOC)	\$ 20,188,905
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DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS (DSC)	\$ 2,658,200
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TOTAL WFP DIRECT COSTS	\$ 22,847,105
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INDIRECT SUPPORT COSTS (ISC) 7%	\$ 1,599,297
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TOTAL WFP COSTS	\$ 24,446,403
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<i>Cost Category</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Value</i>
Commodity		
Cereal	21,909	\$ 5,893,521
Pulses	2,843	\$ 881,333
Veg Oil	1,527	\$ 1,398,741
Blended Food	814	\$ 243,795
Salt	322	\$ 30,591
Sugar	124	\$ 61,999
Biscuits	50	\$ 42,500
0	-	\$ -
0	-	\$ -
Total Commodities	27,589	\$ 8,552,481
External Transport		\$ 5,782,249
ITSH		\$ -
Overland		\$ -
LTSH		\$ 4,854,176
ODOC		\$ 1,000,000

1/ This format should also be used for Project Budget Plan Revisions.

2/ Please adapt your planning according to the Project Document (duration of the project).

3/ This worksheet includes total amount for all years.

4/ In the case of a Regional PRRO, this includes total amounts per country for all years.

Different sets of this format have to be filled in per country.

5/ The ISC is indicated here to provide a picture of the overall WFP costs even though they are not Project Costs per se.

The ISC rate may be amended by the Executive Board during the Project's life.

Commodities	Cost per mt (US\$)	Component A		Component B		Component C		TOTAL	
		Total Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)
Cereal	269.00	21,909	\$ 968,400	3,600	\$ 136,060	506	\$ 4,789,061	17,803	\$ 5,893,521
Pulses	309.99	2,843	\$ 139,496	450	\$ 22,412	72	\$ 719,425	2,321	\$ 881,333
Veg Oil	915.77	1527.40	\$ 247,257	270	\$ 33,059	36	\$ 1,118,425	1,221	\$ 1,398,741
Blended Food	299.65	813.60	\$ 134,843	450	\$ -	-	\$ 108,953	364	\$ 243,795
Salt	95.03	322	\$ 4,277	45	\$ 684	7	\$ 25,630	270	\$ 30,591
Sugar	499.19	124	\$ 44,927	90	\$ -	-	\$ 17,072	34	\$ 61,999
Biscuits	850.00	50	\$ 42,500	50	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 42,500
0	#DIV/0!	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
0	#DIV/0!	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
0	#DIV/0!	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Total Commodities		27,589	\$ 1,581,699	4,955	\$ 192,216	621	\$ 6,778,566	22,013	\$ 8,552,481

Total External Transport	Overall Rate	
	209.58	\$ 5,782,249

LTSH		
542110 - Port Operations Costs		\$ 1,214,865
542120 - Landside Transport		\$ 2,142,142
542130 - Air Transport		\$ 108,011
542140 - Transhipment Point Costs		\$ 168,707
542150 - EDP Operations	Overall Rate	\$ 447,959
542160 - Distribution Costs	ITSH	\$ 772,492
542170 - Other LTSH Costs	OVERLAND	\$ -
Total LTSH		\$ 4,854,176

DSC	Overall Rate	
Total DSC	96.35	\$ 2,658,200

ODOC	Overall Rate	
Total ODOC	36.25	\$ 1,000,000

Remarks:

- 1/ In the case of a Regional project, subsequent annual sheets should be completed for each country.
- 2/ This sheet contains formulae not to be changed, from subsequent annual sheets.
- 3/ Please enter ITSH and OVERLAND breakdown of rates to reflect the total LTSH rate.

Commodities	Cost per mt (US\$)	Year 1	Component A		Component B		Component C		TOTAL
		Total Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)
Cereal	269.00	8,304	\$ 968,400.03	3,600.00	\$ 68,030.10	252.90	\$ 1,197,265.23	4,450.80	\$ 2,233,695
Pulses	309.99	1,066	\$ 139,495.54	450.00	\$ 11,206.14	36.15	\$ 179,856.25	580.20	\$ 330,558
Veg Oil	915.77	593	\$ 247,257.28	270.00	\$ 16,529.61	18.05	\$ 279,606.77	305.33	\$ 543,394
Blended Food	299.65	541	\$ 134,842.56	450.00	\$ -	-	\$ 27,238.20	90.90	\$ 162,081
Salt	95.03	116	\$ 4,276.51	45.00	\$ 342.12	3.60	\$ 6,407.64	67.43	\$ 11,026
Sugar	499.19	99	\$ 44,927.12	90.00	\$ -	-	\$ 4,268.08	8.55	\$ 49,195
Biscuits	850.00	50	\$ 42,500.00	50.00	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 42,500
-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Total Commodities		10,769	\$ 1,581,699	4,955.00	\$ 96,108	310.70	\$ 1,694,642	5,503.20	\$ 3,372,449

Total External Transport	Annual Rate	Year 1	Total Year 1
Sea Transport	209.58	\$ 2,256,987.23	2,256,987
Air Transport	0	0	0

LTSH	Year 1
542110 - Port Operations Costs	474,199
542120 - Landside Transport	836,143
542130 - Air Transport	108,011
542140 - Transshipment Point Costs	0
542150 - EDP Operations	174,852
542160 - Distribution Costs	301,527
542170 - Other LTSH Costs	0
Total LTSH	\$ 1,894,732

DSC	Annual Rate	Year 1
Total DSC		\$ 674,550

ODOC	Annual Rate	Year 1
Total ODOC		\$ 265,000

Remarks:

- 1/ In the case of a Regional project, this format should also be completed for each country.
- 2/ Planned costs should be included for each year of the project.
- 3/ Enter a relevant transport rate.

Commodities	Cost per mt (US\$)	Year 2		Component A		Component B		Component C		TOTAL
		Total Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	
Cereal	269.00	9,155	\$ -	-	\$ 68,030.10	252.90	\$ 2,394,530.46	8,901.60	\$ 2,462,561	
Pulses	309.99	1,197	\$ -	-	\$ 11,206.14	36.15	\$ 359,712.36	1,160.40	\$ 370,919	
Veg Oil	915.76	629	\$ -	-	\$ 16,529.47	18.05	\$ 559,208.78	610.65	\$ 575,738	
Blended Food	299.65	182	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 54,476.40	181.80	\$ 54,476	
Salt	95.03	138	\$ -	-	\$ 342.11	3.60	\$ 12,814.81	134.85	\$ 13,157	
Sugar	499.19	17	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 8,536.20	17.10	\$ 8,536	
Biscuits	850.00	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	
-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	
-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	
-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	
Total Commodities		11,317	\$ -	-	\$ 96,108	310.70	\$ 3,389,279	11,006.40	\$ 3,485,387	

Total External Transport	Annual Rate	Year 2	Total Year 2
<i>Sea Transport</i>	209.58	\$ 2,371,878.88	2,371,879

Air Transport

LTSH	Year 2
542110 - Port Operations Costs	\$ 498,337.71
542120 - Landside Transport	\$ 878,706.80
542130 - Air Transport	\$ -
542140 - Transhipment Point Costs	\$ 113,509.74
542150 - EDP Operations	\$ 183,752.81
542160 - Distribution Costs	\$ 316,876.27
542170 - Other LTSH Costs	\$ -
Total LTSH	\$ 1,991,183

DSC	Annual Rate	Year 2
Total DSC		\$ 1,351,600

ODOC	Annual Rate	Year 2
Total ODOC		\$ 550,000

Remarks:

- 1/ In the case of a Regional project, this format should also be completed for each country.
- 2/ Planned costs should be included for each year of the project.
- 3/ Enter a relevant transport rate.

Commodities	Cost per mt (US\$)	Year 3	Component A		Component B		Component C		TOTAL
			Total Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Quantity (mt)
Cereal	269.00	4,451	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 1,197,265	4,450.80	\$ 1,197,265
Pulses	309.99	580	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 179,856.24	580.20	\$ 179,856
Veg Oil	915.78	305	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 279,609.02	305.33	\$ 279,609
Blended Food	299.65	91	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 27,238.20	90.90	\$ 27,238
Salt	95.04	67	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 6,407.84	67.43	\$ 6,408
Sugar	499.19	9	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 4,268.04	8.55	\$ 4,268
Biscuits	850.00	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Total Commodities		5,503	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 1,694,645	5,503.20	\$ 1,694,645

Total External Transport	Annual Rate	Year 3
	209.58	\$ 1,153,382.72

1,153,383

LTSH	Year 3
542110 - Port Operations Costs	242,329
542120 - Landside Transport	427,292
542130 - Air Transport	0
542140 - Transhipment Point Costs	55,197
542150 - EDP Operations	89,354
542160 - Distribution Costs	154,089
542170 - Other LTSH Costs	0
Total LTSH	968,260

DSC	Annual Rate	Year 3
Total DSC		\$ 632,050

ODOC	Annual Rate	Year 3
Total ODOC		\$ 185,000

Remarks:

- 1/ In the case of a Regional project, this format should also be completed for each country.
- 2/ Planned costs should be included for each year of the project.
- 3/ Enter a relevant transport rate.

Staff and Staff-Related Costs		Year 1
551010	International Consultants (incl. Travel)	-
551020	National Consultants	5,000
551030	Temporary Assistance	-
551040	UNVs	-
552000	Non-WFP Staff Training	25,000
553000	Travel	-
Subtotal		30,000

Recurring Expenses		Year 1
554010	Rental of Facility	-
554020	Utilities General	-
554030	Office Supplies	-
554040	Communications and IT Services	-
554050	Insurance	-
554060	Equipment Repair and Maintenance	-
554070	Vehicle Maintenance and Running Costs	-
554080	Contracted Services	50,000
554090	Other Office Expenses	-
Subtotal		50,000

Equipment & Capital Costs		Year 1
555010	Agricultural Tools and Equipment	50,000
555020	Kitchen & Canteen Material and Equipment	-
555030	Health Related Material and Equipment	25,000
555040	School Related Material and Equipment	60,000
555050	Building Material	10,000
555060	Vehicles	25,000
555070	TC/IT Equipment	15,000
555080	Other Tools, Material and Equipment	-
556000	Food Transformation Costs	-
Subtotal		185,000

TOTAL OTHER DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS	265,000
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OTHER DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS (BUDGET PLAN PRIORITY AREAS)

TOTAL	Gender	Non Attributed
Staff and Staff-Related Costs		
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

Recurring Expenses		
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

Equipment & Capital Costs		
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

-	-	-
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^{1/} Planned costs should be included for each year of the project. In the case of a Regional project, this format should also be completed for each country.

^{2/} This table facilitates the breakdown of project costs by Priority area for statistical purposes.

^{3/} The total in Column E41 is expected to tally with Column C41, as Total ODOC for the Project, for the Year.

Staff and Staff-Related Costs		Year 2
551010	International Consultants (incl. Travel)	-
551020	National Consultants	10,000
551030	Temporary Assistance	-
551040	UNVs	-
552000	Non-WFP Staff Training	100,000
553000	Travel	-
Subtotal		110,000

Recurring Expenses		Year 2
554010	Rental of Facility	-
554020	Utilities General	-
554030	Office Supplies	-
554040	Communications and IT Services	-
554050	Insurance	-
554060	Equipment Repair and Maintenance	-
554070	Vehicle Maintenance and Running Costs	-
554080	Contracted Services	130,000
554090	Other Office Expenses	-
Subtotal		130,000

Equipment & Capital Costs		Year 2
555010	Agricultural Tools and Equipment	120,000
555020	Kitchen & Canteen Material and Equipment	-
555030	Health Related Material and Equipment	50,000
555040	School Related Material and Equipment	120,000
555050	Building Material	20,000
555060	Vehicles	-
555070	TC/IT Equipment	-
555080	Other Tools, Material and Equipment	-
556000	Food Transformation Costs	-
Subtotal		310,000

TOTAL OTHER DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS	550,000
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OTHER DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS (BUDGET PLAN PRIORITY AREAS)

TOTAL	Gender	Non Attributed
Staff and Staff-Related Costs		
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

Recurring Expenses		
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

Equipment & Capital Costs		
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

-	-	-
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1/ Planned costs should be included for each year of the project. In the case of a Regional project, this format should also be completed for each country.

2/ This table facilitates the breakdown of project costs by Priority area for statistical purposes.

3/ The total in Column E41 is expected to tally with Column C41, as Total ODOC for the Project, for the Year.

Staff and Staff-Related Costs		Year 3
551010	International Consultants (incl. Travel)	-
551020	National Consultants	10,000
551030	Temporary Assistance	-
551040	UNVs	-
552000	Non-WFP Staff Training	25,000
553000	Travel	-
Subtotal		35,000

Recurring Expenses		Year 3
554010	Rental of Facility	-
554020	Utilities General	-
554030	Office Supplies	-
554040	Communications and IT Services	-
554050	Insurance	-
554060	Equipment Repair and Maintenance	-
554070	Vehicle Maintenance and Running Costs	-
554080	Contracted Services	35,000
554090	Other Office Expenses	-
Subtotal		35,000

Equipment & Capital Costs		Year 3
555010	Agricultural Tools and Equipment	50,000
555020	Kitchen & Canteen Material and Equipment	-
555030	Health Related Material and Equipment	25,000
555040	School Related Material and Equipment	30,000
555050	Building Material	10,000
555060	Vehicles	-
555070	TC/IT Equipment	-
555080	Other Tools, Material and Equipment	-
556000	Food Transformation Costs	-
Subtotal		115,000

TOTAL OTHER DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS	185,000
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OTHER DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS (BUDGET PLAN PRIORITY AREAS)

TOTAL	Gender	Non Attributed
Staff and Staff-Related Costs		
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

Recurring Expenses		
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

Equipment & Capital Costs		
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

-	-	-
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1/ Planned costs should be included for each year of the project. In the case of a Regional project, this format should also be completed for each country.

2/ This table facilitates the breakdown of project costs by Priority area for statistical purposes.

3/ The total in Column E41 is expected to tally with Column C41, as Total ODOC for the Project, for the Year.

Staff and Staff-Related Costs		Year 4
551010	International Consultants (incl. Travel)	-
551020	National Consultants	-
551030	Temporary Assistance	-
551040	UNVs	-
552000	Non-WFP Staff Training	-
553000	Travel	-
	Subtotal	-

Recurring Expenses		Year 4
554010	Rental of Facility	-
554020	Utilities General	-
554030	Office Supplies	-
554040	Communications and IT Services	-
554050	Insurance	-
554060	Equipment Repair and Maintenance	-
554070	Vehicle Maintenance and Running Costs	-
554080	Contracted Services	-
554090	Other Office Expenses	-
	Subtotal	-

Equipment & Capital Costs		Year 4
555010	Agricultural Tools and Equipment	-
555020	Kitchen & Canteen Material and Equipment	-
555030	Health Related Material and Equipment	-
555040	School Related Material and Equipment	-
555050	Building Material	-
555060	Vehicles	-
555070	TC/IT Equipment	-
555080	Other Tools, Material and Equipment	-
556000	Food Transformation Costs	-
	Subtotal	-

TOTAL OTHER DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS	-
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OTHER DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS (BUDGET PLAN PRIORITY AREAS)

TOTAL	Gender	Non Attributed
Staff and Staff-Related Costs		
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

Recurring Expenses		
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

Equipment & Capital Costs		
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

-	-	-
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1/ Planned costs should be included for each year of the project. In the case of a Regional project, this format should also be completed for each country.

2/ This table facilitates the breakdown of project costs by Priority area for statistical purposes.

3/ The total in Column E41 is expected to tally with Column C41, as Total ODOC for the Project, for the Year.

I. Plan Overview

Budget plan has been established taking into consideration the minimum requirements for running a recovery operation in region characterized by difficult access during the rainy season (June to October) and limited or non-existing infrastructure 1 Sub Office and some posts from the CO servicing the SO. The SO is managed by a UNV and has 48 national staffs (36 by DCS and 12 by LTSH).

II. Direct Operational Costs

1. Explain commodity requirements in terms of rations multiplied by the number of beneficiaries multiplied by project duration

ACTIVITE:

	Beneficiaries	number of days	cereals		pulses	
			GR	TM	GR	TM
1. Refugees						
1.1 Refugees	4,000	360	350	504	50	72
1.2 Hot meals	4,000	1	450	2	75	0.3
1.3 IDPs	50,000	180	400	3,600	50	450
2. Rehabilitation of rural infrastructure:						
2.1 FFW	130,000	180	400	9,360	40	936
2.2 FFT	20,000	270	400	2,160	40	216
2.3 DDR	10,000	270	400	1,080	40	108
3. Santé, nutrition et HIV/SIDA:						
3.1 Alimentation thérapeutique	2,000	360				
3.2 Alimentation supplémentaire	2,000	360				
3.3 HIV/SIDA	7,000	360	160	403	40	100.8
4. Food for Education						
4.1 Pupils	100,000	320	150	4,800	30	960
4.2 Dry rations for girls	7,175	320				
4.3 Dry rations for cooks	2,000	320				
TOTAL:				21,909		2,843

2. Make a table (example below) to present gross and net commodity requirements if relevant to demonstrate where you have any resource balance of commodities.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Gross Requirement</u>	<u>Resource Balance in mt</u>	<u>Net Requirements in mt</u>
cereals	21909	3087	18822
pulses	2843	758	2085
vegetable oil	1527	543	984
salt	322	29	293
CSB	814	246	568
sugar	124	0	124

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It includes
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veg.
GR
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20
20
10
25
20
10
66.66
66.66

PRRO SUBMISSION

SYNOPSIS

Project Country, Number: Guinea, 10553.0
Title: "Post-Conflict Transition in Forest Guinea Region"
Duration: July 2007 – June 2009 (two years)
Number of beneficiaries: 408,400
Tonnage: 27,589 MT
WFP Cost: US \$24, 446, 403

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over a 20-year period, conflicts in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire have resulted in political instability and refugee movements in Forest Guinea, which were exacerbated by IDP movements due to domestic problems. Repatriation of Liberian refugees has been completed, and camps have been closed. However, their long-term presence has contributed to infrastructural damage, environmental degradation and food insecurity. Socio-economic indicators reveal an alarmingly degraded situation according to a Demographic and Health survey by the Ministry of Plan in 2005.

Recovery activities constitute the bulk of activities under the PRRO. Rehabilitation of livelihoods are the centerpiece of the project, with 51 percent of resources allocated to food-for-work and food-for-training activities; these activities support WFP Strategic Objective 2 (protecting livelihoods in crisis situations) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 1 (to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger) and MDG 7 (ensure environmental sustainability). Food for education is the second largest component with 24 percent of the resources, and it focuses particularly on areas which have been negatively impacted by refugee presence, and areas in which former refugees are being integrated; this activity supports WFP Strategic Objective 4 (support access to education and reduce gender disparity) and MDG 2 (achieve universal primary education) and MDG 3 (promote gender equality and empower women). Food for work and school feeding will be an important support for the integrating Liberians as they build their new livelihoods. Some 21 percent of project resources will be used to support internally displaced persons (IDPs) and remaining Ivorian refugees with relief assistance; this activity supports WFP Strategic Objective 1 (savings lives in crisis situations) and MDG 1 (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger) and MDG 4 (reduce child mortality). Four percent of the resources will be dedicated to supporting HIV-affected families, and to nutritional rehabilitation; this activity supports WFP Strategic Objective 3 (support the nutrition and health status of children, mothers, and other vulnerable people) and MDG 6 (combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases), MDG 4 (reduce child mortality) and MDG 5 (improve maternal health).

Food aid support will be reduced as the recovery of the Forest Guinea region proceeds, as regional authorities and local partners begin to assume responsibility for rehabilitation activities, and as the local population and integrated refugees become self-sufficient.

A 2005 VAM study concluded that approximately 52% of households in Forest Guinea were food insecure or highly vulnerable to food insecurity. This situation could quickly deteriorate in the case of a disruption in agricultural production. Recent crises have further aggravated the food security situation, such as the case of cessation of all economic and agricultural activity at the beginning of 2007 during a political crisis.

In line with the recommendations of the 2006 UNHCR-WFP Joint Assessment Mission, the project will assist the local integration of the residual Liberian caseload as well as local communities affected by the long presence of Liberian refugees. In accord with an April 2007 assessment/review mission, livelihoods recovery is the focus of the project, while other activities support this central theme.

UN agencies in Guinea have prioritised the Forest Guinea area and have created a joint programme to support its recovery which is to phase out in 2011. The Government of Guinea puts a high priority on Forest Guinea. All actors recognise the importance of its stability for peace in the sub region, and this project will assist the lives of the population to return to normal through rebuilding sustainable livelihoods.

I – SITUATION ANALYSIS AND SCENARIO

a. The Overall Context

1. A low income food deficit country, Guinea was ranked 160th of 177 countries in the 2006 UNDP Human Development Index. The country presently faces a social and economic crisis with economic growth slower than its population growth coupled by increasing inflation rates. Simultaneously, the country has been faced with a decrease in the per capita gross national income from US \$450 in 2000 to US \$386 in 2004. Decades of regional and internal instability have also prevented many opportunities for development.
2. Instability in Liberia and Sierra Leone in the early 1990s forced massive population movements resulting in almost one million people seeking refuge in Guinea¹ (representing 50% of the total population in affected areas.) More than 19,000² refugees continue to be hosted in 3 camps in FG.
3. In addition to the populations from Sierra Leone and Liberia, the 2002 crisis in Côte d'Ivoire and the resulting instability forced more than 100,000 Guineans and Ivorians to seek refuge in FG. Some of these returnees and refugees were unable to access humanitarian support and sought shelter in local communities.
4. The regional conflicts spread to FG when, in response to repeated incursions of armed rebels from Sierra Leone in 2001 and 2002, numerous Guinean “volunteers” were mobilized to fight the rebels. 100,000 people were internally displaced during these incursions; 20,000 have yet to return to their place of origin. The “volunteers” often abandoned their studies and/or informal economic activities in order to defend their country and now encounter difficulties in acquiring a profession and/or source of income.
5. The limited availability of resources in the FG contributes to rising tensions and there are concerns that future conflicts with greater repercussions could arise if sustainable solutions to assist displaced people and overtaxed host communities³ are not found. Many returnees have attempted to resume subsistence activities with limited success due to the absence of social services. Destroyed or damaged during conflicts, schools and health centres have not been rebuilt nor rehabilitated.
6. Significant environmental damage has been caused by the long-term hosting of the refugee population, such as: the overuse of arable land; the reduction of fallow periods; the exploitation of marginal agricultural lands; and the overexploitation of timber which has led to the destruction of 200,000 ha of forest⁴.
7. Social indicators underscore the deterioration of living standards in FG. The acute malnutrition rate for children under 5 is 10.8%⁵ for the region versus 9.4% at national level (a significant increase from the 1999 rate of 6.2%). More than 86% of children under 5 and 59% of women suffer from iron deficiency compared to national levels of 77% and 53% respectively. Infant and child mortality rates of 132/1000 and 215/1000, respectively, are high compared to national rates of 91/1000 and 163/1000. At national level, 63% of the children of school age suffer from worm infections (no data available specifically for FG).

¹ Global IDP Project, *Guinée la crise oubliée du déplacement interne*, février 2005, p.4.

² On January 31st 2007, there were 15,097 Liberian refugees and 4,000 Ivorian refugees.

³ Global IDP Project, *ibid.* (free translation).

⁴ Ministère de l'Intérieur, SNU, ONGs ; *Réflexion sur un plan d'action pour la réhabilitation, la réintégration et la réinsertion des populations affectées par les conflits (draft1)*, mars 2006.

⁵ Ministère du Plan, *Enquête Démographiques et de Santé 2005*, rapport préliminaire, Août 2005.

8. HIV infection rates for women are high in FG with a prevalence rate of 2.2% compared to 0.9% national prevalence rate (overall local rates are 1.7% versus a national 1.5% prevalence rate). Socio-economic and cultural practices are considered to facilitate infection.
9. In 2006, WFP/UNHCR organized a Joint Assessment Mission in FG to define the types of food and non-food assistance required for the residual refugee caseload (including Ivorian refugees). The socio-economic and environmental impact of the refugees' presence on local communities was also analysed. The mission recommended further interventions on rehabilitation of the socio-economic conditions of the host population with respect to three areas: (i) education; (ii) health and nutrition; and, (iii) the rehabilitation and improvement of basic and community infrastructure. A January 2007 Baseline Assessment of Forest Guinea's Social and Economic Conditions carried out by WFP⁶, which addressed the impact of the refugee's presence in FG also, stressed the importance of the rehabilitation of infrastructure for the region. The Emergency Needs Assessment, carried out in April 2007, further concluded that both the country and the FG region have major cereal deficits. These findings strongly support WFP's presence in forest region.
10. The political crisis, which started in February 2006 and intensified in January 2007, paralysed the whole country and negatively impacted the socio-economic and health conditions of the vulnerable groups.

b. Food Security

11. According to the 2005 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis survey (CFSVA)⁷, 15% of Guinean households in the FG are food insecure and 37% are at risk of food insecurity⁸. Once Guinea's "granary", the report underscores the dramatic deterioration of food security and basic social services in FG. "In 1994/95, that region was the only one with a poverty incidence of 32.6% (40% at national level). At this time, poor people represent 56.1% of its population"⁹ (49% at national level). Factors contributing to the deterioration of household food security in FG include: limited arable lands, reduced fallow times, the exploitation of unsuitable land, the exploitation by refugees of arable land in surrounding villages, and limited access to water and sanitation.

c. Scenarios

12. Continued instability in Côte d'Ivoire is considered a risk - unexpected conflict could result in migration to neighbouring countries, including Guinea.
13. Growing political tension, socio-economic deterioration, and widespread discontent in Guinea contributed to three general strikes within a year and resulted in over one hundred registered deaths. Should the situation deteriorate in 2007-2008, further violence, insecurity, and political instability could erupt especially if local labour unions and political opposition parties again demand the President's resignation.
14. Multiple scenarios have been considered in the UN inter-agency contingency plan for Guinea¹⁰. The threats which face FG include: multiple ethnic groups living in the same region; the shared borders with Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Sierra Leone; weapons which are

⁶ Assessment funded by the French Trust Fund.

⁷ PAM / ACV, *Rapport sur l'analyse de la sécurité alimentaire en Guinée*, Octobre 2005.

⁸ These percentages represent an average between the zones of N'Zérékoré (10% and 18% respectively) and Kissidougou (18% and 57% respectively).

⁹ Ministère du Plan, *Questionnaire sur les Indicateurs de Base du Bien être*, 2002 (free translation).

¹⁰ For more details see section 9.

unaccounted for remaining in the West Africa Coastal (WAC) region; and the presence of ex-volunteers and ex-combatants who have been involved in violent conflicts in the Sub-Region. The plan also includes scenarios related to the current internal crisis with assistance for 500,000 IDPs and 300,000 Guinean refugees in neighbouring countries. As a preventative measure, it is recommended that a contingency stock remain available in the WAC region; 50 MT of High Energy Biscuits (HEB) - to be stored in Ghana's Humanitarian Response Depot (that may easily be shipped by air if necessary) - are foreseen in the PRRO 10553.0 budget.

2. POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

15. The National Service of Humanitarian Action (SENAH) coordinates and oversees all humanitarian interventions. However, the four regional SENAH offices are not fully operational due to the present financial constraints of the GoG.
16. Humanitarian organisations operate under the National Committee for Coordination of Humanitarian Action (CNSAH) framework. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) also plays an important role in coordinating UN agencies' interventions by disseminating and/or sharing information and fundraising for NGOs and UN agencies.
17. Renewed stability in the Sub-Region allowed the repatriation of thousands of Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugees. UNHCR Guinea reports that the repatriation of the remaining Liberian refugee caseload should end in June 2007. The GoG will facilitate naturalisation for refugees choosing to reside in Guinea.
18. In 2003, the GoG undertook a self reliance study of the refugee camps and their periphery communities. The results contributed to the formulation of a national food security strategy. The government's Letter of Agricultural Development Policy - now in its final stage of development - will provide a valuable framework for future agricultural interventions in Guinea, and in particular the FG.
19. UN agencies are coordinating to prioritize programming in FG, including joint programming initiatives. WFP's contributions to these joint activities are included in this project. The new CP 10453.0 for Guinea targets Conakry, Middle and Upper Guinea, thus there will be no geographic overlap with this PRRO.
20. In addition to the efforts of eight UN Agencies now working in FG, the EU has launched a five year programme aimed to rehabilitate FG by addressing infrastructural, agricultural and environmental problems as well as the strengthening of the civil society.
21. NGOs who are currently implementing humanitarian activities, like ACF, CRS, MSF, are receptive to transitioning into recovery activities. Others, including AFRICARE, plan new interventions in the region.

3. OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

22. After repeated shocks which have spanned two decades, the majority of the refugees have left Guinea and WFP is now in a position to support local populations in the recovery and rehabilitation of resources to pre-crisis levels. The overall strategic goal of the PRRO is to assist in the recovery of the population of FG from the negative impacts of the prolonged and repeated crises, particularly the refugee / returnee situation. To achieve this goal, food security will be promoted through a transition from emergency relief to rehabilitation assistance in FG and immediate relief assistance for IDPs. The new PRRO responds to governmental priorities, MDGs and WFP SO 1 thru 3. The new PRRO also addresses WFP's Enhanced Commitments to Women 1-7.
23. Specifically, the PRRO aims to:
 - Prevent a deterioration of the nutritional status of Ivorian refugees and of people internally displaced by the current crisis (SO 1);

- Protect and restore vulnerable household livelihoods of both local and integrating refugees (SO2);
- Improve the health and nutritional status of malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women, and people living with HIV (SO2, SO3);

4. WFP RESPONSE STRATEGY

(a) Nature and Effectiveness of Food-security Related Assistance to Date

24. WFP has been providing humanitarian assistance in FG to Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees since 1990 and Ivorian refugees since 2002. The aid consisted of general and targeted rations for refugees; income generating and self reliance activities for host populations; nutritional support for people living with HIV; incentives for former militia integration efforts; and an emergency school feeding programme. WFP assistance has supported the repatriation of Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugees to their country as well as the increase of the enrolment in the supported schools. WFP also manages a special regional humanitarian air operation servicing FG.

(b) Strategy Outline and Components

25. In accordance with WFP strategic objectives and governmental priorities for FG, the new PRRO will support the following four components:

Component 1: Assistance to Ivorian refugees and IDPs

26. Given the continued instability in Côte d'Ivoire, it will be impossible to repatriate the 4,000 Ivorian refugees before June 2007; most arrived in 2002 and have since been settled in a new camp. A combined decision by WFP and UNHCR to continue assistance was made during a joint regional meeting in May 2006. Few refugees have chosen to integrate locally as they plan to return to their country. Following the recommendations of the 2006 WFP/UNHCR JAM, Ivorian refugees will receive assistance in 2007, and in the second year, WFP will support their repatriation to Côte d'Ivoire, or their naturalisation through FFW/FFT activities.

27. The deterioration of the security situation in urban areas and the general strikes paralyzing the whole country (in January – February 2007) could have provoked the displacement of people towards rural areas. As mentioned in paragraph 15, it is foreseen that 500,000 people could be internally displaced. It is expected that the majority would need immediate assistance until they are integrated within their host communities while 10% would be regrouped in camps managed by UNHCR and receive assistance until their safe return to their area of origin.

Component 2: Rehabilitation of Rural Infrastructure and Strengthening of Livelihoods

28. In communities affected by refugees' presence or by rebel incursions, WFP "Food for Work" activities will support rehabilitation of community infrastructure, environmental protection initiatives and the improvement of rural roads. The GoG and partnering NGOs will support the:

- Restoration of refugee camps through reforestation and establishment of village nurseries;

- Rehabilitation of destroyed and/or damaged community infrastructures such as schools, health centres and wells;
- Improvement of rural transport infrastructure such as roads and bridges; and
- Reinforcement of the agricultural sector through the rehabilitation of lowland areas, implementation of community wells and school gardens, and support to animal husbandry training.

29. The following training activities will also be supported:

- Establishment of income generating activities;
- Vocational training: programme for ex-volunteers including literacy and technical courses, apprenticeships; and
- Functional literacy which by improving the literacy levels of the beneficiary populations, will contribute to other components: beneficiaries will be able to contribute to the planning and design of new activities and the management of food aid at the local level.

Component 3: Health and Nutrition

30. WFP will support therapeutic¹¹ and supplementary feeding programmes for malnourished children under 5 and malnourished pregnant and lactating women (MUAC under 21 cm). Severely malnourished children meeting the under 70% weight versus height criteria will be admitted to the therapeutic feeding programme. In addition, acutely malnourished children meeting between the 70 and 80% weight versus height criteria will be admitted to the supplementary feeding programme. Once over 85% weight versus height is attained for the children for two consecutive distributions they will be discharged. Malnourished pregnant women will be admitted during the third trimester of their pregnancy and will remain in the programme until 6 months post-delivery, receiving a dry ration every two weeks. The principal objective of the programme is to reduce acute malnutrition amongst the target groups. The supplementary feeding programme will be administered by the Public Health Ministry (PHM) in hospitals and health centers of the FG and by community entities such as nutritional training and rehabilitation centers (*foyers d'apprentissage et de rehabilitation nutritionnelle (FARN)*) and community based information systems (*systeme d'information à assise communautaire (SIAC)*).

31. The government's regional Action Plan to combat HIV infection will serve as a framework for the coordination of partners' assistance efforts. Two health centers in FG are capable of testing for HIV infection and 6 others provide services for the prevention of mother to child transmission. In coordination with the PHM, the National Center for the Fight Against Aids and UN agencies, local and international NGOs are implementing programmes which provide medical and psychological assistance to people living with HIV and which provide safety nets to affected households. WFP support programme participants through family food rations. Beneficiaries will include: HIV infected people undergoing ARV treatment; expectant mothers infected by HIV; and families affected by HIV.

Component 4: Education

32. This PRRO will continue WFP's emergency school feeding (ESF) activities to support basic education (especially for girls) which have been implemented in FG since 2003. By

¹¹ The activity is coordinated with UNICEF, who provides therapeutic milk and technical advice.

supporting primary schools canteens, WFP aims to support FG households during a transitional recovery period. ESF will provide a safety net for children attending school and will provide side benefits in terms of improving enrolment, attendance, school performance, and reducing gender disparity. School meals will be prepared for 160 days of the school year.

33. WFP's ESF will target food insecure areas affected by the repeated crises, particularly ex-refugee camps, peripheral communities, and food insecure areas with population influx. WFP support to schools will contribute to the strengthening of social cohesion and the peace building consolidation process in the region. Considering the priority given to girls' education, preference will be provided to sub-prefectures with girls' gross enrolment rates below the regional average. The Guinean Ministry of National Education and Scientific Research implements annual distribution campaigns of de-worming pills in all public schools.
34. School feeding will include take-home rations of 4 liters of vegetable oil for girls in 6th grade, as an incentive to motivate families to send and keep their girls in school with a high gender disparity. Only those girls possessing an 80% or higher attendance rate will benefit from the ration.
35. WFP support will be provided only in communities where there are sufficient levels of community participation, inputs (cooks, firewood, vegetable and condiments) and infrastructures (storage, canteen). Communities will not be expected to provide incentives for cooks who will instead receive quarterly take-home rations of vegetable oil (4 L) as an incentive to maintain regular meal preparation.

Exit Strategy

36. With support from WFP, UN agencies, and NGO partners, gradual recovery is expected in FG. As regional authorities and local partners begin to assume responsibility for rehabilitation activities and local populations and integrated refugees become self-sufficient, WFP foresees a gradual decline of its presence and resources in FG. Throughout the implementation of WFP's activities, key stakeholders, governmental counterparts, and grass-roots organizations will benefit from capacity building initiatives for the sustainability of the interventions in project planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting, food assistance and warehouse management trainings. Communities with School Feeding activities will receive training on implementation and management of school gardens. Activities aimed to provide relief assistance to IDPs affected by the recent social crisis would be undertaken through FFW projects in PRRO zones. These activities, financed by a CERF grant, would run for three months but end during the third month of the new PRRO.

5. BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

37. FG is comprised of a poly-ethnic community with similar socio-economic trends and subsistence farming practices.¹² Rates of agricultural production have leveled as a result of the overexploitation of both agricultural and forest land and an increase in the use of low quality marginal land, contributing to an overall degradation in socio-economic and environmental conditions. The duration of the lean season has increased¹³ due to limited access to agricultural inputs (improved seeds, fertilizers) and financial resources.

¹² Data reported here has been extrapolated from the WFP Regional Office of N'Zérékoré and other literature sources. See: *PAM Analyse et Cartographie de la Vulnérabilité Rapport sur l'analyse de la sécurité alimentaire en Guinée Draft Octobre 2005* ; *PNUD Programme Conjoint pour la Relance du Développement en Guinée Forestière. N'Zérékoré 30 X 2006* ; *PNUD - FENU Programme Réhabilitation et Développement en Guinée Forestière. Synthèse des Etudes Préliminaires. Octobre 2006* ; *SNU et Gouvernement de la République de Guinée. Bilan Commun de Pays. Novembre 2005* ; Tessiere, L. UNDP. *Eléments pour la Définition d'un Concept de Réhabilitation dans un Cadre de Développement Local. Dakar – Sénégal 2005.*

¹³ First hand data collection as well as *Interviews with village leaders during fieldwork in FG Region; November – December, 2006.*

38. Seven provinces in FG will be targeted: Kissidougou, Guéckédou, Macenta, N'Zérékoré, Beyla, Lola and Yomou. WFP and regional authorities will jointly identify beneficiaries based on the following selection criteria: i) presence of a former refugee camp; ii) presence of IDPs; iii) presence of returnees; iv) presence of DDR ex-volunteers; v) high poverty levels; and vi) high levels of acute malnutrition. Priority will be given to illiterate heads of household, women head of households, and households without access to farm implements.

39. The Operation will provide the following support:

- General food distributions to 4,000 Ivorian refugees still reliant on external assistance and for 50,000 persons affected by the last strike.
- Safety nets:
 - a. FFW/FFT: beneficiary groups will include food insecure communities, Liberian refugees opting for local integration, IDPs, and registered victims' groups.
 - b. DDR activities: beneficiaries will include ex-volunteers who are mostly illiterate and unemployed and have not benefited from reinsertion and/or disarmament efforts despite having defended their country from rebel incursions in 2000 and 2001.
- Health interventions:
 - a. 1,500 pregnant and lactating women.
 - b. 2,500 acutely malnourished children under 5.
 - c. 7,000 people infected/affected by HIV.
- Food for Education: 105,000 students¹⁴ (including 7,175 girls per year benefiting from THR) and 2,000 cooks each year (corresponding to 10,000 beneficiaries).

Table 1: Beneficiary Caseload by Type of Intervention

Components: July 2007 to July 2009	1 st YEAR Foreseen Caseload			2 nd YEAR Foreseen Caseload			Total Beneficiaries
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Health and Nutrition	700	1 300	2 000	700	1 300	2,000	4,000
HIV infected and affected persons	1 680	1 820	3 500	1 680	1 820	3,500	7,000
ESF: pupils	53 200	41 800	95 000	54 240	45 760	100,000	105,000 (*)
ESF: THR for girls (**)	13 202	15 498	28 700	13 202	15 498	28 700	57 400
ESF: volunteer cooks (***)	4 600	5 400	10 000	4,600	5 400	10,000	15,000
FFW: Rehabilitation of Rural Infrastructure, reforestation and improvement of agricultural activities (****)	34 040	39 960	74 000	34 040	39 960	74,000	148,000
DDR component (****)	2 300	2 700	5 000	2 300	2 700	5,000	10,000
FFT (****)	1 840	2 160	4 000	1 840	2 160	4,000	8,000
Assistance to Ivorian refugees	1 840	2 160	4 000	-	-	-	4,000
Assistance to IDPs	25 000	25 000	50 000	-	-	-	50,000
Total	138 402	137 798	276 200	112 602	114 598	227 200	408,400

(*) For details, see footnote 14. (**) Corresponding to 4 beneficiaries per girl student receiving THR. (***) 50% of the cooks will change every year. (****) Different caseload each year.

6. NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIIONS

¹⁴ Due to the students that will graduate at the end of the first school year to be replaced by new students and the increase of enrolment, it is estimated that around 10% will be new students during the 2nd year which gives a total of 105,000 beneficiaries (95,000 + 10,000 new students the second year).

40. Local food preferences and WFP guidelines are taken into account in the PRRO rations. Primary school children will receive one prepared meal per day. Eligible girls attending targeted schools will receive a quarterly take-home ration of 4 liters of vegetable oil.
41. Severely malnourished children will receive cooked porridge composed of fortified blended food, oil and sugar during the convalescent phase of the treatment. Pregnant and lactating women, and moderately malnourished children under 5 years in supplementary feeding and nutritional center care will receive a take home ration of fortified blended food (CSB), oil, sugar and salt every fortnight. The CSB will help to address micronutrient needs among this group. HIV infected or affected people and their families (based on a family size of five persons) will be supported by WFP.
42. FFW will be based on a family ration of five-persons for each “working day”; FFT rations will be for two persons.
43. In case of an emergency or unforeseen crisis, HEB will be provided to the affected populations and/or displaced-in-transit during the first days of displacement. The refugees will receive a food ration of 1,649 kcal because they have been resettled in the camps since 2005 and developed some coping mechanisms (gardens, petty trade). The IDPs will receive a balanced individual food ration of 2,103 kcal per day.

Table 2. Food Basket and Daily Individual Ration per Type of Intervention (grams)

Type of Intervention	Rice	Pulses	Veg. Oil	Salt	CSB	Sugar	Kcal/day/ Person
Therapeutic feeding			10		150	10	699
Supplementary feeding	-	-	25	5	250	20	1 251
Support HIV (*)	160	40	20	5	30	5	1 021
Refugees	350	50	25	5		-	1 649
IDPs	400	50	30	5	50	10	2 103
ESF	150	30	10	3	-	-	729
Girls/cooks Take home Rat.	-	-	67	-	-	-	
DDR Rations (*)	400	40	20	5	-	-	1 751
FFW / FFT (*)	400	40	20	5			1 751
FFW / FFT (**)	400	40	20	5			1 751

(*) To be multiplied by 5 for family rations. (**) To be multiplied by 2 for family rations.

Table 3. Commodity Requirements by Type of Intervention in MT

Type of Intervention	Total Beneficiaries	Rice	Pulses	Veg. Oil	Salt	CSB	Sugar	Total
Supplementary Nutritional Centers	2,000			18	3.6	180	14.4	216
Therapeutic Feeding Centers	2,000			7.2		108	7.2	122
HIV	7,000	403.2	100.8	50.4	12.6	75.6	12.6	655
Refugees*	4,000	505.8	72.3	36.1	7.2			621
IDPs	50,000	3 600	450	270	45	450	90	4 905
ESF	105,000	4,800	960	320	96			6,176
Dry rations for girls	57,400			153				153
Dry rations for cooks	15,000			43				43
Support DDR	10,000	1,080	108	54	13.5			1,256
FFT	8,000	864	86	43	11			1 004
FFW	148,000	9,360	936	468	117			10,881
TOTAL**:	408,400	21,909	2,843.1	1,527.4	321.9	813.6	124.2	27,539

* The food requirement includes food for the preparation of hot meals for the repatriation of refugees.

** 50 MT of High Energy Biscuits should be added to this total. In case of emergency, it is estimated that 165,000 will benefit of the biscuits during 3 days.

7. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

44. A workshop gathering of major stakeholders¹⁵ and beneficiary representatives was held at the N'Zérékoré WFP Sub Office in order to introduce WFP's strategy to encourage the rehabilitation process in FG, and review other institutional strategies and approaches. The workshop helped to develop important implementation and institutional policies.
45. The PRRO will operate under the auspices of the Guinean Ministry of External Co-operation. SENAH, WFP's counterpart, will establish a coordination committee at the FG level which will meet every six months to evaluate the implementation of the PRRO components and forecast activities for the next period. The committee will be composed of technical Ministries implicated in the PRRO as well as community based organizations, NGOs, UN agencies and WFP staff. Partners and activities will be selected based on their experience in community planning, like design and implementation and community representatives will be included in the management committees.
46. Partners will be jointly selected by SENAH and WFP in accordance with the following criteria:
 - Availability of competent professional and gender balanced staff;
 - Appropriate logistical means;
 - Capacity to organize FFW/FFT activities;
 - Ability to monitor, evaluate and report on activities;
 - Previous work experience in the area and/or in related sectors; and
 - Registration with Regional authorities.
47. WFP will rely on intermediary local and international NGOs for food distribution and activity implementation. WFP will ensure clearly detailed responsibilities through formal and mutual MOUs and will monitor partner performance to ensure that only those with the requisite capacities (technical, human and financial) are retained.
48. WFP will maintain the current MOU with local NGOs presently monitoring the school feeding component in FG. WFP and the cooperating partner NGOs will aim to gradually transfer responsibility to the GoG which will allow them to follow-up in the second year.
49. Interagency coordination will continue to be strong; activities will be coordinated with WFP's commitment to inter-agency cooperation, as demonstrated through the coordinated activities involving the host government, UN agencies, local and international NGOs, and the local donor community. Global MOUs have been signed between WFP and other UN Agencies (UNICEF, FAO and UNHCR) and joint activities with UNDP, like the DDR project, and UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO, for the support to PLWHAs, are underway. WFP will closely coordinate the assistance provided to IDPs with UNHCR.
50. In FFW programmes, selected NGOs – ACF, AFRICARE, MSF, TWIN, and REFMAP – will contribute their technical expertise as well as non-food items during the implementation of PRRO activities.
51. WFP will finance food storage, gender equity, HIV/AIDS, Emergency Needs Assessment (ENA), and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) training for cooperating partners. WFP's

¹⁵ Forum de concertation sur les projets de réhabilitation de la Guinée forestière -PRRO- 2007-2009-, N'Zérékoré 7 Dec. 2006, funded by the French Trust Fund. Major stakeholders present at this meeting were representative of Government, UN agencies, Bilateral Aid, International and national NGOs.

VAM unit will continue to provide support to improve the government's emergency response capacity.

52. WFP food will continue to transit through the Conakry port and will be stored in a central warehouse with a 8000 MT capacity. WFP maintains a database of transporters for delivery from Conakry to Extended Delivery Points (EDPs) and Final Delivery Points (FDPs). Nevertheless, WFP maintains two 6x6 trucks in its N'Zérékoré sub-office as back-up to the private sector capacity in FG which is weak. The isolated Forest Region is cut off during the rainy season (June to October) and the major transport corridor linking the region to Conakry is not paved. WFP Guinea has a strategic 5 200 Mt storage capacity in N'Zérékoré. In the case that Nzerekoré is not accessible by road, the Monrovia Port will serve as an alternative discharge point from which food could be transported by road to Nzérékore.
53. The LTSH matrix rate along with the transport market rate (transport tariffs, fuel prices, port operation costs) will be assessed every six months. The LTSH rate is currently US\$ 176/MT.
54. Transparency and food accountability are integrated into the logistics' strategy. COMPAS tracks all commodity movements and the Country Office ensures reliable and updated pipeline information, food movement reports, and stock availability at all EDPs.
55. The high cost of locally produced commodities, poor availability and lack of a commercial network for food limits the possibility of local purchases; however, regional food acquisition will be encouraged when possible.

8. PERFORMANCE MONITORING

56. The logical framework (annex 2) is developed in line with the Result Based Management (RBM) approach and identifies the expected results in line WFP's strategic objectives, and presents the key indicators that will be used to measure achievements.
57. On the basis of performance indicators, outputs will be monitored regularly at the Sub Office level throughout the implementation of the PRRO. Cooperating partners will provide data on outcomes and outputs using standard reporting formats. In addition, collection of quantitative and qualitative monitoring data will be undertaken regularly by WFP field monitors using standardised checklists. Data analysis performed at the Sub and Country Office levels will provide a basis for policy and programme enhancement. Data analysis will also be disseminated amongst partners during bi-annual steering committee meetings.
58. The monitoring system for the emergency school feeding programme is supported by a WFP Guinea database which aids in the timely procurement of reliable statistics. Selected WFP assisted primary schools in FG will also be included in the pilot ARGOS satellite monitoring; 62 ARGOS devices are due to be operational during the school year 2007 - 2008. The information acquired via the ARGOS satellite monitoring system will be helpful for crosschecking the data provided by the M&E system. WFP will refer to established baselines modelled on previous surveys as well as data available from other sources (government, UN Agencies, NGOs).
59. WFP participates in a working group aimed at establishing a national food security monitoring system, composed of the Ministries of Agriculture and Public Health, FAO, UNICEF, Africare, ACF, and Helen Keller International. The FG will be considered as a pilot area for this initiative. The VAM framework will provide data on vulnerability and social changes affecting beneficiaries in FG as well as providing inputs for the monitoring of

PRRO activities. Furthermore, WFP is committed to joint food security and nutritional assessments undertaken by NGOs and UN agencies.

60. A mid-term evaluation will be undertaken during the second year to assess the achievement of objectives. Among other issues, the evaluation will also assess the relevance of continued WFP assistance and arrangements for a possible phase-out of WFP assistance. Longer-term development objectives will be considered according to the planned or ongoing government, UN agency and NGO development programmes.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND CONTINGENCY PLANNING

Risk assessment

61. Various factors could negatively affect or delay the implementation of the operation:

- Limited staff movement and access to beneficiaries due to a deterioration of security conditions in Guinea and/or neighbouring countries;
- Limited resources or delayed arrival of commodities due to late confirmation of contributions;
- Lack of access to beneficiaries due to poor infrastructural conditions, particularly during the rainy season;
- Limited availability of cooperating partners with the required skills, experience and adequate funding.

Contingency Planning

62. WFP regularly updates its contingency plan and maintains contingency stocks in FG and in Conakry. An existing Inter-Agency Working Group on Contingency Planning in Guinea periodically reviews, updates, and makes recommendations on the current contingency plan. At the regional level, periodic contingency planning sessions take place and information shared between UN Agencies. WFP remains a proactive participant in these groups and will continue to partake in the contingency planning process at both national and regional levels.
63. Given the volatile context, the PRRO budget includes a quantity 50 MT of HEB to be called forward in the event of emergency. Resources can also be accessed rapidly through the Regional Humanitarian Response Depot in Ghana.

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

64. Guinea is currently in UN security phase III. The UN field-security structure provides the framework for ensuring staff safety in FG. WFP has the following security measures in place: a 24/24h HF radio room operational in Conakry; a regularly updated evacuation plan; one full-time international security officer based in Conakry; all WFP staff and vehicles are equipped with radios; and, efforts are underway to achieve full compliance with the Minimum Operational Security Standards (MOSS) (currently at 95%). Constant efforts are made for the improvement of the radio communication system in Conakry and in FG and for a better coordination between the UN Agencies on this topic.

RECOMMENDATION

65. This two-year PRRO (1 July 2007 – 30 June 2009) at a total cost of US\$ 24,446,403 (Food cost of US\$ 8,552,481) is recommended for approval. Full budget and details of direct support costs are found in Annexes I A and B.

APPROVAL (signature and date)

Josette Sheeran
Executive Director, WFP

Date:

ANNEX IA

WFP PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN

	Quantity (MT)	Average cost (US \$) per MT	Value (US \$)
COSTS			
A. Direct operational costs			
Cereals ¹⁶	21 909	269	5,893,521
Pulses	2 843	310	881,333
Vegetable oil	1 527	916	1,398,741
Corn Soya Blend	814	300	243,795
Iodised salt	322	95	30,591
Sugar	124	500	61,999
High Energy Biscuits	50	850	42,500
Total commodities	27 589		8,552,481
External transport			5,782,249
Landside transport			
ITSH			4,854,176
Total LTSH			4,854,176
Other direct operational costs			1,000,000
Total direct operational costs			20,188,905
B. Direct support costs (see table below for details)			2,658,200
C. Indirect support costs (7 percent of total direct costs)			1,599,297
TOTAL WFP COSTS			24,446,403

¹⁶ This is a national 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 IB

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (*dollars*)

Staff	
International professional staff	US\$ 799 200
National professional officers	US\$ 96 000
National general service staff	US\$ 648 000
Overtime	US\$ 12 000
Incentives	US\$ 40 000
International consultants	US\$ 30 000
National consultants	US\$ 16 000
UNVs	US\$ 291 000
Staff duty travel	US\$ 120 000
Staff training and development	US\$ 10 000
Subtotal	US\$ 2 062 200
Office expenses and other recurrent costs	
Rental of facility	US\$ 60 000
Utilities (general)	US\$ 15 600
Office supplies	US\$ 16 000
Communication and IT services	US\$ 100 000
Insurance	US\$ 6 000
Equipment repair and maintenance	US\$ 14 400
Vehicle maintenance and running cost	US\$ 200 000
Other office expenses	US\$ 24 000
United Nations Organizations Services	US\$ 40 000
Subtotal	US\$ 476 000
Equipment and other fixed costs	
Furniture tools and equipment	US\$ 15 000
Vehicles	US\$ 70 000
TC/IT equipment	US\$ 35 000
Subtotal	US\$ 120 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	US\$ 2 658 200

ANNEX II

Logical Framework Summary of Guinea PRRO 10553.0 (July 2007 - June 2009)

Results chain	Performance Indicators	Risks, Assumptions
SO1: Save lives of crisis-affected people who are critically food insecure.		
Outcomes 1.1 Nutritional status of refugees maintained (SO1). 1.2 Reduced acute malnutrition among IDPs affected by the internal crisis in Guinea.	1.1 Prevalence of acute malnutrition among under-5s beneficiaries in refugee communities and IDPs living in camps, by gender. (Target: < 3%). 1.2 Prevalence of acute malnutrition among under-5s beneficiaries in IDPs population living in camps, by gender. (Target: < 3%).	Political environment peaceful and stable.
SO2: Protect livelihood and support rehabilitation of productive assets and enhance resilience to shocks.		
2.1 Increased ability to manage shocks and meet necessary food needs within targeted households vulnerable to shocks.	2.1 Proportion of beneficiary household expenditures devoted to food. (Target: < 50%).	
SO3: Support the Improved Nutrition and Health Status of Children, Mothers and Other Vulnerable People		
3.1. Reduced level of child malnutrition among targeted children. 3.2 Reduced level of malnutrition among targeted pregnant and lactating women. 3.3 Improved health and nutritional status of PLHIV.	3.1 Prevalence of malnutrition among under-5s by gender. (Target: decrease of moderate malnutrition rate by 3% in catchment area; recovery rate of >70% among targeted acute malnourished children). 3.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among women beneficiaries in MCH programmes (BMI and low birth weight). (Target: 80% of targeted women with BMI > 18,5; <5% of children born with weight < 2500 gr). 3.3.1 Defaulter rate of PMTCT clients and of ART patients (Target: 5%). 3.3.2 % of ART patients who maintain or increase their weight (Target: 70%).	Government's commitment to reducing malnutrition, maternal mortality and the rate of prevalence of HIV/Aids remains a priority.

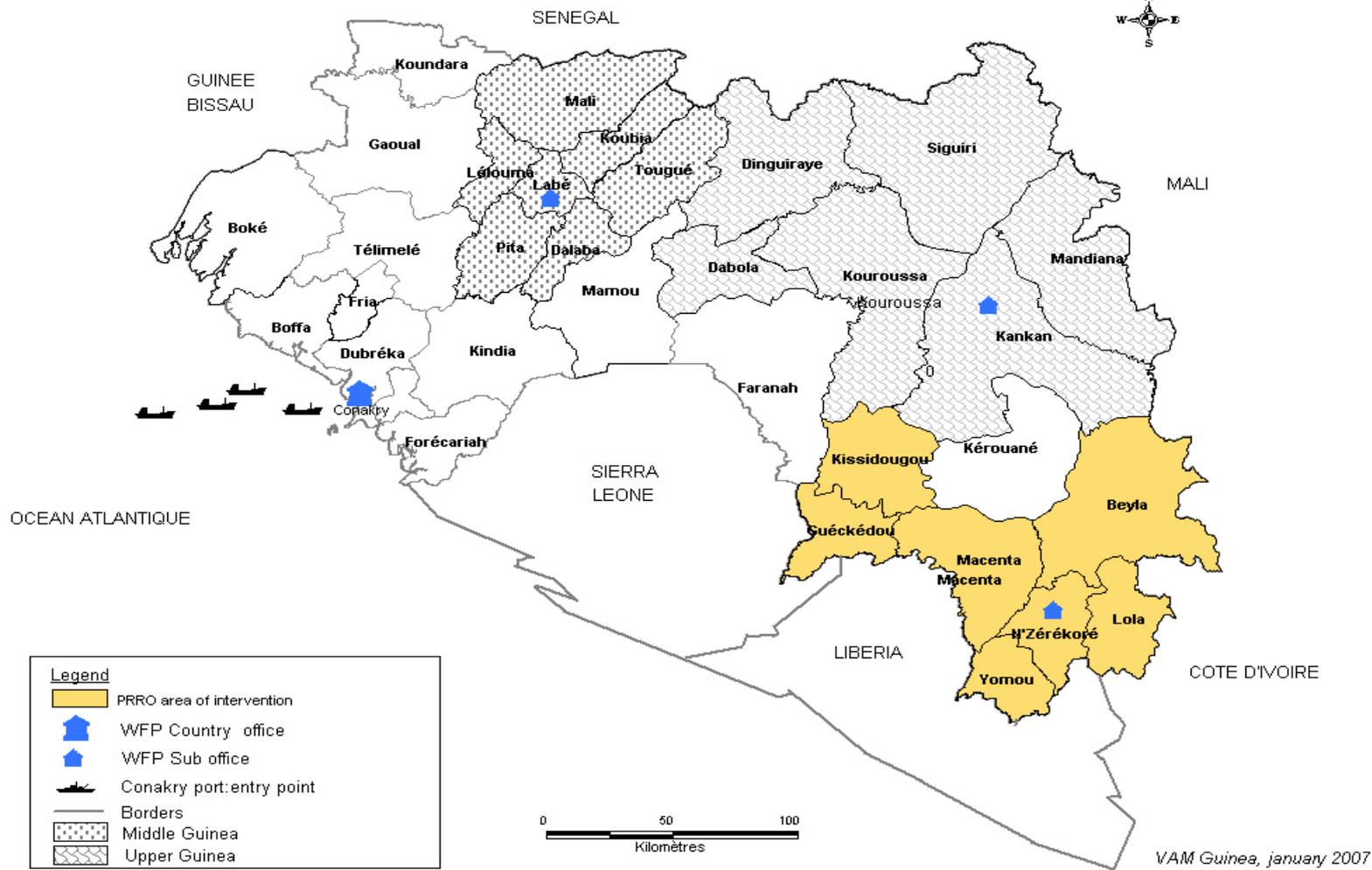
SO4: Support access to primary education and reduce gender disparity in access to education, particularly in conflict-affected areas		
<p>4.1 Reduced the percentage of resources allocated to food expenditure at household level.</p> <p>4.2. Improved attendance of boys and girls in WFP – assisted primary schools.</p> <p>4.3 Reduced gender disparity between boys and girls in WFP assisted schools.</p>	<p>4.1 Level of resources allocated by families benefiting from canteens to food purchase. (target: under 50 %)</p> <p>4.2 Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools attending classes (Target: 80%).</p> <p>4.3 Ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted schools (target: % of girls increases from 44 to 46%) .</p>	
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1.1 Timely provision of food in sufficient quantity for targeted refugees and IDPs living in camps.</p>	<p>1.1 Quantity of food distributed as % of quantity needed of food versus distributed, disaggregated by commodity.</p> <p>1.2 Number of beneficiaries of food aid by category and gender.</p>	Other basic needs of refugees are met by other partner organizations.
<p>2.1 Timely provision of food in sufficient quantity for targeted beneficiaries participating in safety nets activities and in food-supported asset creation (agriculture, community works, self reliance, DDR reintegration).</p>	<p>2.1 Number and type of activities implemented and completed.</p> <p>2.2 Number of participants in safety nets activities and in asset-generating activities (men, women).</p> <p>2.3 Number of beneficiaries having received food assistance by project category, age and gender.</p> <p>2.4 Quantity of food distributed (by project Category and commodity).</p>	Communities are able to assume the responsibilities assigned to them within FFW activities.
<p>3.1 Timely provision of food in sufficient quantity and quality for targeted in children in supplementary feeding programmes.</p> <p>3.2 Timely provision of food in sufficient quantity and quality for targeted women in food supported MCH programmes.</p> <p>3.3 Timely provision of food in sufficient quantity and quality for targeted PLHIV.</p>	<p>3.1 Number of targeted beneficiaries assisted through each specific activity (supplementary feeding, mother and children health programme, PMTCT, ART) by sex and age group.</p> <p>3.2 Number of targeted participants by specific activity, sex and age group.</p> <p>3.3 Percentage of micronutrient fortified food delivered through WFP supported nutrition interventions.</p> <p>3.4 Quantity of food distributed (by project category and commodity).</p>	<p>Government, other agencies and NGOs provide complementary support to health centers and hospitals.</p> <p>Ration is accepted by beneficiaries.</p>

<p>4.1 Meal provided to schoolchildren in WFP-assisted primary schools.</p> <p>4.2 Food provided to families as an incentive to send girls to school and to cooks to compensate for their time.</p>	<p>4.1 Number of boys and girls receiving meals in WFP -assisted primary schools. Number of primary schools receiving food aid.</p> <p>4.2 Number of girls and cooks receiving take-home rations.</p> <p>4.3 Number of voluntary cooks supported.</p> <p>4.4 Quantity of food distributed (by project category and commodity).</p> <p>4.5 Number of school feeding days and % of actual school feeding days versus planned</p> <p>4.5 School feeding rate % of school feeding days / school days.</p>	<p>Government's support to the education sector in Forest Guinea is maintained.</p> <p>Government, other agencies and NGOs provide complementary support (training for teachers and school directors, school materials, facilities) to targeted schools.</p> <p>The transfer of qualified teachers from targeted schools is reduced.</p> <p>Pupil's Parents Association contributions are regular and sufficient.</p>
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BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

1. Food pipeline remains healthy during the project.
2. CPs available (technical expertise + resources/funds) to work in FFW related activities.
3. Beneficiary willingness to undertake FFW activities.
4. CPs available (technical expertise + resources/funds) to work in selective feeding activities.
5. Access to beneficiary possible.
6. The transport of food from Conakry to Forest Guinea is possible.

PRRO GUINEA 10553.0: AREA OF INTERVENTION



VAM Guinea, January 2007

The boundaries and names shown and the designation used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

ACRONYMS

ACF	Action against Hunger (<i>Action contre la Faim</i>)
AIDS	Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome
ART	anti-retroviral therapy
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFSVA	Comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis survey
CNSAH	National Committee for Coordination of Humanitarian Action
COMPAS	Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System
CP	Country Programme
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSB	Corn Soya Blend
DDR	Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration
EDPs	Extended Delivery Points
ENA	Emergency Needs Assessment
ESF	Emergency schools canteens
EU	European Union
FARN	Nutritional Training and Rehabilitation Centers (<i>Foyer d'apprentissage et de réhabilitation nutritionnelle</i>)
FDPs	Final Delivery Points
FFT	Food for Training
FFW	Food for Work
FG	Forest Guinea
GoG	Government of Guinea
HEB	High Energy Biscuits
HIV	Human Immune-Deficiency Virus
IDPs	Internally displaced persons
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
LTSH	Local Transport Storage and handling
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOSS	Minimum Operational Security Standards
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSF	Doctors Without Borders / (<i>Médecins Sans Frontières</i>)
MUAC	Middle Upper Arm Circumference
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PHM	Public Health Ministry
PLWHA	People living with HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention of mother-to-child transmission
PRRO	protracted relief and rehabilitation operation
RBM	Results Based Management
REFMAP	Mano River Women Peace Network (<i>Réseau des Femmes du fleuve Mano pour la paix</i>)
RHRD	Regional Humanitarian Response Depot
SENAH	Service National d'Action Humanitaire / National Service of Humanitarian Action
SIAC	Community based Information Systems (<i>Système d'information à assise communautaire</i>)
SO	Strategic Objective

THR	Take Home Rations
TWINS	Today's Women International Network
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Populations Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAM	Vulnerability assessment mapping
WAC	West African Coastal
WFP	World Food Programme