
Liberia Emergency operation EMOP 200225

Title: “Emergency Assistance to Ivorian Refugees and Host Population in North-Central and South-Eastern Liberia”

LIBERIA EMOP 200225	
Number of beneficiaries	60,000
Duration of project	Six months (1 February – 31 July 2011)
Food tonnage	6,082 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
WFP food cost	2,846,038
WFP cash/voucher cost	0
Total cost to WFP	7,913,218

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This emergency operation (EMOP) aims to address the food and nutritional needs of refugees seeking sanctuary in Liberia after fleeing the ongoing crisis in the Republic of Côte d’Ivoire, as well as of vulnerable groups among the host population affected by the refugee crisis. It is aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 1: to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies.

The long delayed presidential election in Côte d’Ivoire, first conducted on 31 October 2010 and followed by a run-off on 28 November, has generated conflicting and disputed results which have destabilized an already fragile political situation and heightened tension to such a level that the prospect of violent conflict is now quite high. Against this backdrop, there are reports of food and other commodity shortages, as well as food trade disruption in the country.

Due to the Government of Liberia’s positioning vis-à-vis Côte d’Ivoire, coupled with the relative stability and a sizable international peacekeeping presence, many Ivorians have crossed the border into Liberia for fear of civil unrest. By 8 January 2011, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Liberia Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission (LRRRC) had registered about 28,600 refugees. Owing to the porous state of the 500-kilometer border between both countries and the fact that people on both sides of the border generally share the same ethnicities, there could be many more



persons who have simply settled among their kin and have not yet been registered. Liberia has already been hosting 6,871 refugees from earlier phases of the Côte d'Ivoire conflict who are by now generally well integrated in the host communities in Nimba, Grand Gedeh and Maryland counties.

Early December 2010, the Government in collaboration with United Nations agencies (including WFP) and other partners conducted a rapid assessment to further establish the number, condition and location of new arrivals. UNHCR reports that the average influx of refugees is between 500 and 600 individuals a day. Should this trend continue or increase, the influx could rise to approximately 50,000 refugees over the next few weeks. Consequently, the consensus of the humanitarian community in Liberia is to prepare an emergency response for 50,000 refugees.

A WFP Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey¹ (CFSNS) in 2010 indicates that chronic food insecurity (as measured by inadequate food consumption) affects about 10 percent of resident households in Nimba and Grand Gedeh counties where refugees are arriving. The already high global acute malnutrition rates in areas of refugee origin coupled with the low levels of food production, access and consumption in host communities could result in the rapid deterioration of the food and nutrition security situation of both refugees and vulnerable host population groups, requiring that WFP be positioned to provide timely food assistance. This EMOP is designed accordingly to address the food needs of 50,000 refugees and 10,000 food-insecure and vulnerable persons in the host population during 6 months through general food distributions and targeted supplementary feeding.

SITUATION ANALYSIS AND SCENARIO(S)

The overall context

1. The Ouagadougou Agreement was signed on 4 March 2007 by President Laurent Gbagbo and Mr. Guillaume Soro of the *Forces Nouvelles* of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire under the facilitation of the Chair of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The Agreement set out a series of measures to reconcile the political divide, including: creating a new transitional Government; organizing free and fair presidential elections; merging the *Forces Nouvelles* and the national defense and security forces through the establishment of an integrated command centre; dismantling the militias, disarming ex-combatants and enrolling them in civil services programmes; and replacing the so-called zone of confidence separating north and south with a green line to be monitored by the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI).
2. After repeated postponement following the 2008 peace pact, the presidential election in Côte d'Ivoire was finally conducted on 31 October 2010, culminating in a 28 November second round run-off between the incumbent president Laurent Gbagbo and the main opposition leader Alassane Ouattara. The period leading to the run-off was marked by significant tension and sporadic confrontations. The situation has deteriorated in the wake of conflicting election results from the Electoral Commission and the Constitutional Council. The former declared Mr. Ouattara as winner while the latter proclaimed Mr. Gbagbo instead. Both men have subsequently organized separate ceremonies where each was sworn in as President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire. This development has deepened the political crisis and made the prospect of violent conflict more likely. Against

¹ Government of Liberia, The State of Food and Nutrition Security in Liberia: Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey (CFSNS), October 2010.



this backdrop, there are already reports of food and other commodity shortages in the capital city, Abidjan.

3. Liberia has a porous, 500-kilometer long border with Côte d'Ivoire characterized by many unofficial crossing points. A number of ethnic groups straddle both sides of the border and people on either side generally share the same customs, lifestyle and language. Owing to this cultural affinity and the ease of access, coupled with its relative stability and a sizable international peacekeeping presence, Liberia is an attractive option for many fleeing Ivorians, many of whom have crossed the border for fear of civil unrest. By 8 January 2011, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Liberia Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission (LRRRC) had registered about 28,600 refugees. Considering the ease of crossing the border and the kinship ties between people in the border area, there could be many more persons who have simply settled among their kin and have not yet been registered. Liberia has already been hosting 6,871 Ivorian refugees from earlier phases of the Côte d'Ivoire conflict who are by now generally well integrated in the host communities in Nimba, Grand Gedeh and Maryland counties.
4. More than 95 percent of the present refugee influx is into Nimba county, with smaller numbers in Grand Gedeh and the other two Liberian counties (River Gee and Maryland) bordering Côte d'Ivoire. They are dispersed in about 23 towns and villages. The Government of Liberia has authorized the construction of a camp but for the time being the refugees are residing in host communities with local resident households, or in their own makeshift structures near such households.
5. In response to the increasing influx, the Government in collaboration with United Nations agencies and other partners carried out a rapid assessment early December 2010 to establish the number, condition and locations of new arrivals. Members of the joint mission included UNHCR, WFP, LRRRC, the Bureau of Immigration, the non-governmental organization (NGO) SEARCH, and the Liberian National Red Cross Society. WFP also conducted a rapid assessment of the food security impact of the refugee influx early January 2011.
6. Despite the fact that the arrival of Ivorian refugees since November coincided with the post-harvest period (from October to April) when the two main staples - rice and cassava - are available on local markets and in households' food stocks, prices have increased. In Nimba county, local rice prices have soared by 25 to 50 percent compared to January 2010 and cassava prices have also risen. The price for imported rice remains stable in major markets of Nimba county. Although casual labour is also available during this period of the year, wage levels are likely to decrease should the refugee influx continue and increase competition over labour opportunities. Refugees were initially able to purchase food available on local markets, including through their participation in casual labour activities, as well as receive food support from the host communities. However, refugees' and host population's access to food is becoming difficult as food prices are rising, host community food stocks are being depleted, and labour opportunities are reducing.
7. In response to the refugee crisis, WFP prepared an immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP) for 3 months, while developing a full EMOP to follow-on for the next 6 months. The IR-EMOP contains provisions for food assistance to up to 15,000 persons, and 6,148 refugees had benefited by 24 January 2011.



The food security and nutrition situation

8. WFP 2010 Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey (CFSNS)² indicates that chronic food insecurity, as measured by inadequate household food consumption, exists in areas hosting refugees. About one out of ten households in Nimba (9 percent) and Grand Gedeh (11 percent) counties consumed a diet likely to be insufficient in kilocalories and essential micronutrients.
9. Harvest of rice, the staple food for most of the host population, started at the beginning of the last quarter of 2010 and is nearing completion in many households. However, sharing resources with refugees is drawing down host family stocks, which will run low in April at the start of the lean season until September. Furthermore, despite the seasonal expectation of low market prices for rice at this time of the year, the WFP assessment of the refugee situation in January 2011³ indicated a 25-50 percent increase in the price of local rice compared to previous year. While the buoyancy of the cash crop market is, for now, supporting food access for host households, the poorest in host communities are being affected by higher food prices and, possibly, by competition with refugees for unskilled labor.
10. While global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates in Nimba and Grand Gedeh counties were acceptable at 1.2 percent and 2.8 percent respectively according to the 2010 CFSNS, they are much higher in the regions of refugee origin in Côte d'Ivoire. A nutrition survey⁴ in Abidjan and in the north and west of Côte d'Ivoire in 2010 reported higher GAM rates in areas where refugees are arriving from, including 6.1 percent in Montagnes and 7 percent in Moyen Cavally. Acute malnutrition rates among both host and refugee populations are expected to deteriorate with the demands placed on limited food resources and increasingly precarious living situations limiting access to clean water, sanitation and adequate health care.

Scenarios

11. The current influx of refugees has exceeded 28,500, rising at the rate of 500 to 600 per day. The humanitarian community estimates that this number could reach 50,000 by end January 2011. The Government has authorized the establishment of a refugee camp but maintains that encampment will be on a voluntary basis. UNHCR has initiated steps for the construction of the camp, but there is consensus that it may not be ready for occupancy until March 2011 at the earliest. For the time being, the emergency response is concentrated in Nimba County where most of the refugees have settled, but will shift to other areas if necessary.
12. The planned assistance to refugees and vulnerable host population groups is based on the following key assumptions: 1) the refugees in Liberia are unlikely to return to Côte d'Ivoire within the next 6 months; 2) additional refugees are expected to arrive; 3) existing coping mechanisms, including sharing of host population resources with refugees and wage labour, are likely to exhaust rapidly; and 4) a deterioration of the food security and nutritional situation is anticipated as the number of refugees increases and the lean season gets closer.

² Government of Liberia, The State of Food and Nutrition Security in Liberia: Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey, October 2010.

³ Jean-Martin Bauer and Emmanuel Anderson, Liberia: Ivorian Refugee Influx and Food Security, WFP, January 2011.

⁴ UNICEF, SMART Survey, July 2010



POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT(S) AND OTHERS

Policies, capacities and actions of the Government(s)*

13. In line with its international obligations, the Government of Liberia assumes overall responsibility for coordination of emergency response operations through the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the LRRRC. Liberia is a party to the 1951 UN Convention, the 1967 Protocol and the 1969 Organization of the African Union (OAU) Refugee Convention, and the international guarantees contained in these instruments have been enshrined in the 1993 Liberian Refugee Act. The provisions of section 13 (1) (a) of the Refugee Act provide that no person shall be refused entry to Liberia or be expelled if this entails his return to a country where “his life, physical integrity or liberty would be threatened on account of [...] events seriously disrupting public order in part or the whole of that country”. Liberia’s international obligations and its national law thus guarantee refugees admission to its territory. Over the past years, the Government has already provided protection to about 6,800 Ivorian refugees who crossed the border during previous civil unrest in Côte d’Ivoire.
14. Various government bodies, especially LRRRC, have participated with United Nations agencies and other partners in the Inter-Agency Cote d’Ivoire Contingency Plan Task Force.

Policies, capacities and actions of other major actors

15. UNHCR coordinates the response to the refugee influx under the overall leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, and is providing strategic direction for the refugee operation jointly with other agencies. Coordination mechanisms have been established both in the field and at Monrovia level. UNHCR has developed plans jointly with partners at field level with respect to various aspects of the refugee influx: entry points, reception, registration, in-country movement, protection, settlement arrangements, and persons with special needs.
16. The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) is the lead agency for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), nutrition and education, and will support UNHCR and the World Health Organization (WHO) in protection and health respectively. UNICEF will also provide technical support as well as supplies and equipment for therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes in partnership with WFP and NGOs. UNICEF and WHO will support, when necessary, immunization of refugees against measles and yellow fever. UNICEF will assist NGO and government partners to provide essential WASH services in cooperation with UNHCR and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
17. WHO is the coordinating agency for the health sector. Health interventions will aim to reduce or minimize morbidity and mortality rates among the population at risk. WHO will support partners to institute health prevention, promotion, curative, psychosocial and referral services, and if necessary will mobilise resources available in-country including chlorine, vaccines, cholera kits, emergency surgical kits and emergency drugs.
18. As lead agency for early recovery, UNDP will help the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), both its military arm and its Reintegration, Rehabilitation and Recovery (RRR) section, with the rehabilitation of primary roads upon request by UNHCR. UNDP will also assist, in close collaboration with partners at national and county level, in identifying



priority needs in the host communities and rehabilitating water, sanitation, education and health facilities, as well as small-scale access roads and bridges.

19. In its role as a neutral, independent and impartial humanitarian organization, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) will continue offering its services for tracing unaccompanied minors; receiving notification of any persons detained or interned by the Liberian authorities or UNMIL forces; and sharing of information of a strictly humanitarian nature along border areas with other humanitarian actors.
20. WFP has the lead in addressing food assistance needs of the vulnerable population, while the principal humanitarian actors involved in food security also include the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNICEF and UNDP, along with national and international NGOs. However, the implementation capacity of national NGOs is generally acknowledged to be weak.

Coordination

21. The Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (DRSG) is also the Humanitarian Coordinator who spearheads the overall coordination of humanitarian action in Liberia. The DSRSG has taken an active coordination role and established various committees including sectoral working groups such as shelter, food, water and sanitation, logistics and others.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

22. Following on from the IR-EMOP, this EMOP aims to provide emergency assistance to the refugees and host population in line with Strategic Objective 1 'to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies' and Millennium Development Goal 1 'eradicate extreme poverty hunger'. Its specific objectives are to:
 - improve the food security and nutrition situation of Ivorian refugees and vulnerable host community populations in Liberia adversely affected by the refugee influx; and
 - stabilize acute malnutrition rates below 10 percent among under-5 children in the refugee and host populations.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

23. Target beneficiaries are Ivorian refugees who have so far opted to remain in border areas among Liberian communities with whom they have ethnic affiliations, as well as vulnerable, food-insecure households among the host population affected by the refugee crisis. It is not yet clear if some of the refugees may opt to move to the refugee camp being constructed by UNHCR.

General food distribution (GFD)

24. GFD will be implemented for both refugees and vulnerable host population groups. Food-for-work activities are not envisaged at this stage given the volatility of the situation and short duration of the EMOP which prevents adequate planning and design of work interventions.
25. In-kind food transfers are preferable to cash-based transfers at this time considering that:



- local rice and cassava prices have already risen (despite the post-harvest period) and cash may further fuel inflation, bearing in mind that food availability on local markets will decrease at the start of the lean season in April;
- the refugee influx is not over yet and new refugees may put further pressure on prices, thus increasing inflationary tendencies (as witnessed in previous Ivoirian refugee situations);
- cash may be more attractive than food for the food-insecure and poor Ivoirians living across the border, thus representing a “pull factor” for more refugees;
- the injection of cash in the local economy may induce host communities to sell more of their food stocks and lead to general food deficit earlier in the year than usually the case, bringing forward the lean season.

26. All refugees registered with UNHCR (50,000 anticipated) will benefit from GFD. Vulnerable and food-insecure households in host communities in Nimba and Grand Gedeh counties will also be assisted, considering that (i) about 10 percent were food insecure in 2010, (ii) their food stocks will be exhausted earlier due to sharing with refugees, (iii) higher food prices render their access to food more difficult, and (iv) competition for casual labour has increased. In the absence of more detailed information on the impact of the refugee influx, a planning figure of 20 percent of the host population targeted for GFD has been adopted (10,000 beneficiaries). This caseload will be refined on the basis of an in-depth assessment of the refugee and host population food security situation planned for February 2011. In the interim, the following host population groups will be targeted: female-headed households; households with aged, handicapped or sick dependents; and those without adequate productive capacity in relation to their family size. WFP will collaborate with NGOs familiar with the community to identify and select GFD beneficiaries among host populations on the basis of the above criteria.

Emergency rations

27. WFP will distribute 7-day emergency rations of high energy biscuits (HEB) to an anticipated 25,000 newly arriving refugees as a rapid response to their food needs pending their first receipt of GFD rations. The emergency ration will not target the previous 25,000 refugees who have already arrived in Liberia and have started receiving GFD through the IR-EMOP.

Targeted supplementary feeding programme (SFP)

28. The EMOP will support a community-based SFP targeting 2,000 moderately malnourished children under 5 from the refugee and host populations⁵ in feeding centers established and managed by the Government, United Nations partners and specialized NGOs. Pregnant and lactating women will not be targeted as they will already receive a GFD ration containing a micronutrient-fortified commodity. SFP beneficiaries will be selected through growth monitoring activities in health facilities and community outreach sites implemented by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW), UNICEF and NGOs. According to the MoHSW operational guidelines, admission criteria for children under 5 will be: (a) weight-for-height (W/H) between 70 and 80 percent or between -2 and -3 standard deviations (SD) of the reference median (without edema); and (b) discharge

⁵ The number of moderately malnourished children under 5 is a planning figure estimated on the basis of a prevalence of 1.2-2.8 percent GAM rate in the host population and 6.1-7.0 percent GAM rate in the refugee population, in a caseload of 60,000 individuals.



from therapeutic feed programme, or in the absence of such programmes, W/H less than 80 percent of the median. Beneficiaries will be discharged after 90 days of nutritional assistance.

TABLE 1. BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE			
	Beneficiaries		
Activity	Male	Female	Total
GFD – Refugees	22,396	27,604	50,000
GFD – Host population	4,480	5,520	10,000
SFP - Children under 5 years	1,000	1,000	2,000
Total*	26,876	33,124	60,000

* The totals have been adjusted to account for beneficiary overlap across the activities.

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS

29. A full GFD ration will be provided both to the refugees - considering the absence of food stocks and very limited alternative sources of food - and to the targeted vulnerable households among the host population - considering their expected food-insecure situation and the relatively high number of refugees settling in the host areas compared to the resident population, thus putting pressure on food availability and prices, and labour opportunities. The ration will comprise bulgur wheat, peas, vegetable oil, and corn-soya blend (CSB) to bring in the necessary micronutrients. Iodized salt is also included to ensure iodine intake as a measure against goiter which is prevalent in the region.
30. The HEB emergency ration will cover the urgent food and nutrition needs of the refugees on a short-term basis when they arrive in Liberia. The SFP ration is designed to enable the nutritional recovery of moderately acute malnourished children and includes CSB, vegetable oil and sugar.



TABLE 2: DAILY FOOD RATION BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)			
Commodity Type	GFD	Emergency Ration	SFP
Bulgur wheat	420		
Yellow split peas	50		
Corn-soya blend	50		200
Vegetable oil	30		25
Iodized salt	5		
Sugar			20
High Energy Biscuits (HEB)		250	
Total	555	250	245
Total kcal/day	2,100	1,125	1,100
Total % Kcal protein	12.8	10.7	13.1
Total % Kcal fat	17.1	30.0	30.2
Number of feeding days per month	30	7	30

TABLE 3: FOOD REQUIREMENT BY COMMODITY AND ACTIVITY				
Commodity Type	Feeding days	Daily ration (g/person/day)	Caseload	Tonnage (mt)
GFD				
Bulgur wheat	180	420	60,000	4,536
Yellow split peas	180	50	60,000	540
Corn-soya blend	180	50	60,000	540
Vegetable oil	180	30	60,000	324
Iodized salt	180	5	60,000	54
Total		555		5,994
Emergency ration				
High Energy Biscuits(HEB)	7	250	25,000	44
Total		250		44
SFP				
Corn-soya blend	90	200	2,000	36
Vegetable oil	90	25	2,000	5
Sugar	90	20	2,000	4
Total		245		44

Implementation arrangements



31. In accordance with the global Memorandum of Understanding with UNHCR and a Tripartite Agreement concluded locally in January 2011 with UNHCR and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), WFP will be responsible for mobilizing food for the refugees and delivering it to Extended Delivery Points (EDPs). Unless otherwise agreed, UNHCR is responsible for the transportation of the food commodities from the EDPs to the Final Delivery Points (FDPs), while NRC will carry out the distribution to the beneficiaries.
32. The SFP activities will be implemented through the government county health teams and specialized NGOs operating in the targeted locations.
33. The WFP logistics base, truck workshop and primary warehouses are located within the Freeport of Monrovia, which is presently the only entry point for WFP food commodities into Liberia. The storage capacity of the warehouses leased by WFP at the Monrovia Freeport is approximately 20,000 mt, sufficient to accommodate the food commodities arriving by vessel either as break-bulk or containerized cargo. From the port warehouses, the food is dispatched to EDPs in Zwedru, Saclepea and Harper (where WFP maintains rubbhalls) as well as directly to FDPs using WFP and commercial trucking capacity.
34. Road conditions within Liberia are quite poor. Most are unpaved and often only small 4 x 4 trucks can be used for secondary distribution from the EDPs to FDPs, particularly during the rainy season which runs from April through September. These trucks are not available on the commercial transport market in sufficient quantity to sustain WFP's distribution activities. As a result, WFP maintains its own fleet of 36 trucks mainly for distribution from the EDPs to the FDPs, but also as support to the commercial deliveries from the primary warehouses in the port. Delivery from EDP to FDP is the responsibility of UNHCR but WFP may from time to time assist with these deliveries due to operational exigencies.
35. WFP computer-based commodity tracking system, COMPAS, is fully operational and decentralized with COMPAS stations set up in all field locations, including the main hub Saclepea. This should enable timely and rigorous commodity tracking and reporting to support commodity management and accountability and speedy commodity-related planning and decision-making.
36. The overland cost component of the landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) rate remains relatively high at US\$ 221.98 per metric ton on account of the long and difficult journey facing truckers. The cost of transport has soared in the face of high fuel prices.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

37. Food basket monitoring (FBM) and Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) will be carried out regularly in refugee camps and host communities to monitor performance and targeting appropriateness, in collaboration with UNHCR and cooperating partners WFP and UNHCR will closely also monitor population's movements across the Liberia-Côte d'Ivoire border to detect and address possible unintended effects of the assistance in attracting food-insecure households from Côte d'Ivoire into Liberia. A UNHCR/WFP Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) will be conducted in February 2011 to assess the food security status of refugees and host population and adjust food assistance modalities and targeting accordingly.
38. The nutritional status of children under 5 will be monitored primarily through data collected in supplementary feeding centres and medical reports of health facilities in host communities.



39. WFP has developed a results-based management (RBM) toolkit for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) specifically tailored to the Liberian context, which will be adapted, as necessary, to the EMOP activities. The toolkit specifies the type of field data to be collected, and the frequency and responsibility for data collection. Most of the current Field Monitor Assistants and other programme staff have previous experience and skills in refugee and internally displaced person monitoring.
40. The M&E analysis will combine data from nutrition surveys, food security assessments and PDM and compare against the established RBM targets and indicators to inform adjustments to programme strategy, targeting or implementation, as required. The information and evaluation findings will be shared with stakeholders on a regular basis.

HANDOVER STRATEGY

41. The EMOP is an emergency assistance programme in response to the refugee influx from Côte d'Ivoire. Consequently, it will phase out as the situation in Côte d'Ivoire becomes favourable for the return of the refugees. Should the crisis last beyond the duration of this emergency response, the operation will be redesigned to incorporate strategies for sustainability and handover.

HAZARD / RISK ASSESSMENT AND PREPAREDNESS PLANNING

Hazard and Risk assessment

42. The security situation in Côte d'Ivoire may further deteriorate. In this case, additional refugee influx into Liberia could offer the opportunity for armed elements to infiltrate the country, posing a measure of threat to security within the host country, at least in the border areas and especially – though not exclusively - for women. The additional pressure on food resources caused by refugees, including further rise of food prices, will also have serious food security implications for the host communities.
43. Failure to resource adequate funding for the provision of complementary services and items such as healthcare, water, sanitation, hygiene, protection, and non-food items among others, could negatively affect the smooth implementation and food security and nutrition impact of the project.

Preparedness Planning

44. WFP will continue to advocate for moving refugees away from the border zone to safer areas. Budgetary provisions have been made for a security officer to regularly monitor the situation. Food prices will also be closely monitored to anticipate food access difficulties in particular for the non-assisted host population.
45. As the security situation stabilizes in Côte d'Ivoire, the EMOP will be reviewed to assist the refugees return home and begin rebuilding their lives and livelihoods.

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS



46. Effective 1 January 2011, the new United Nations-wide threat-based Security Level System replaced the Security Phase System. The UN Security Management Team (SMT) in Liberia is in liaison with United Nations Headquarters to determine the Security Level for Liberia based on a comprehensive threat assessment. Up to the effective date of the new system, however, Liberia had a Phase III designation. Measures have been taken under the ongoing protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 108210) to ensure full compliance with Minimum Operational Security Standards (MOSS) and Minimum Security Telecommunications (MIST) requirements. In terms of MIST compliance, it was not considered feasible to establish round-the-clock radio operation in the field offices especially when Liberia was already declared a non-hazard duty station as of July 2010. This situation may be reviewed depending on the security level determined for Liberia.
47. UNMIL has taken the necessary steps to ensure early warning information sharing (including through contacts with the United Nations contingent across the border), securing border areas, ensuring troops are aware of basic principles of refugee admission, and protection and separation of armed elements from fleeing civilians. UNMIL will support the Government efforts should the need arise to separate armed elements from other refugees. UNMIL will also extend logistics and engineering support in areas that could be inaccessible to humanitarian actors.

RECOMMENDATION

48. The Deputy Executive Director is requested to approve the proposed emergency operation in Liberia (EMOP 200225).

APPROVAL

.....

Date:.....

Amir Abdulla
Deputy Executive Director and COO
United Nations World Food Programme



ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
Food ⁶	Quantity (<i>mt</i>)	Value (<i>US\$</i>)	Value (<i>US\$</i>)
Cereals	4,536	1,746,360	
Pulses	540	226,800	
Oil and fats	329	466,470	
Mixed and blended food	576	339,840	
Others	101	66,568	
Total food	6,082	2,846,038	
Cash transfers		0	
Voucher transfers		0	
Subtotal food and transfers			2,846,038
External transport			670,827
Landside transport, storage and handling			1,465,239
Other direct operational costs			106,106
Direct support costs ⁷ (see Annex I-B details)			2,307,321
Total direct project costs			7,395,530
Indirect support costs (7%) ⁸			517,687
TOTAL WFP COSTS			7,913,218

⁶ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

⁷ Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

⁸ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.



ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	834,270
International general service staff	
Local staff - national officers	
Local staff - general service	228,397
Local staff - temporary assistance	55,000
Local staff – overtime	
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	40,000
International consultants	8,400
Local consultants	
Non staff HR: UNV	
Commercial consultancy services	
Staff duty travel	290,476
Subtotal	1,456,543
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	30,266
Utilities general	19,998
Office supplies and other consumables	57,500
Communications and IT services	95,200
Equipment repair and maintenance	40,593
Vehicle running cost and maintenance	163,180
Office set-up and repairs	66,000
UN organization services	17,626
Subtotal	490,364
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	51,000
TC/IT equipment	205,583
Local security costs	103,831
Subtotal	360,414
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	2,307,321



ANNEX II - LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

SO1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies			
Goal: To save lives in emergencies amongst Ivorian refugees and host community population.			
Results-Chain	Performance Indicators	Risks	Assumptions
<p>Outcome 1.1 Improved food consumption over assistance period for Ivorian refugees and food-insecure, vulnerable host population groups</p> <p>Outcome 1.2 Stabilized acute malnutrition among children under 5 in targeted communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of households with poor food consumption score (Target: < 20 percent) (Baseline among host population: 9.2 % in Nimba & 10.8 % in Grand Gedehe) (Source: CFSVA-2010) ▪ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (weight-for-height below -2 Z-scores) (Baseline: 1.2-2.8 percent among host population) ▪ Recovery rate among children (Target: 90%) (Baseline: to be available by 02/2011) ▪ Default rate among children in SFP (Target: 10%) (Baseline: to be available by 02/2011) ▪ Death rate among children under 5 (Target: <3%) (Baseline: to be available 02/2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conflicts continue in Ivory Coast resulting in additional influx of refugees. ▪ CSB pipeline break. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Security situation remains stable; target groups are accessible ▪ Adequate resources are available on a timely basis; donors of food commodities currently in stock under other WFP Liberia projects grant approval for loans involving their commodities. ▪ Complementary services and items such as

<p>Output 1.1.1 Timely provision of food in sufficient quantity for Ivorian refugees and food-insecure, vulnerable host population groups</p> <p><i>Output 1.1.2</i> Increased participation and empowerment of women at community level in decision making bodies</p> <p><i>Output 1.2.1</i> Timely provision of food to targeted beneficiaries identified as moderately acute malnourished</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Actual number of beneficiaries receiving WFP GFD as a percentage of planned beneficiaries by category, age group and gender (Target: 90 percent) ▪ Actual quantity of food distributed as a percentage of planned distributions by commodity type (Target: 90 percent) ▪ Percentage of GFD occurring less than 7 days later than the planned distribution date (Target: 100 percent) ▪ Percentage of women occupying leadership positions in Food Distribution Committees (Target: 50 percent) ▪ Percentage of ration cards issued in women's name (Target: 50 percent) ▪ Percentage of women receiving household food entitlements at food distribution points (Target: 50 percent) ▪ Actual number of beneficiaries receiving supplementary feeding as a percentage of planned beneficiaries (Target: 90 percent) 		<p>healthcare, water, sanitation, hygiene, protection, non-food items, among others, are provided by UNHCR, UNICEF, the Government of Liberia, other UN agencies and NGOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disease outbreaks such as cholera do not occur ▪ Partners (Ministry of health, NGOs) have capacity to collect and analyze information)
---	---	--	---

ANNEX III - LIST OF ACRONYMS

CFSNS	Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey
COMPAS	Commodity movement processing and analysis system
CSB	Corn-soya blend
DSC	Direct support cost
DSRSG	Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations
EDP	Extended delivery point
EMOP	Emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FBM	Food basket monitoring
FDP	Final distribution point
FFW	Food for work
GAM	Global acute malnutrition
GFD	General food distribution
HEB	High energy biscuits
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
LTSH	Landside transport, storage and handling
MAM	Moderate acute malnutrition
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MIST	Minimum security telecommunications
MoGD	Ministry of Gender and Development
MoHSW	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
MOSS	Minimum operational security standards
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OAU	Organization of the African Union
ODOC	Other direct operations cost
PDM	Post-distribution monitoring
PRRO	Protracted relief and recovery operation
RBM	Results-based management
RRR	Reintegration, Rehabilitation and Recovery
SMT	Security management team



UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization



ANNEX IV – MAP



ANNEX V - [LTSH-matrix](#)

ANNEX VI - [Project Budget Plan](#)

ANNEX VII - [Project Statistics](#)

ANNEX VIII - [Project Budget Estimate](#)

