

Standard Project Report 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

LIBERIA

Food Assistance for Refugees and Vulnerable Host Populations

Project Number	200550
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	90,000
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	30,000
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	29,477

Project Approval Date	28 Jun 2013
Planned Start Date	01 Jul 2013
Actual Start Date	01 Jul 2013
Project End Date	30 Apr 2016
Financial Closure Date	n.a.

Approved budget as 31 December 2015 in USD	
Direct Support Costs	5,010,817
Food and Related Costs	25,760,211
Indirect Support Costs	2,153,972
Total Approved Budget	32,925,000

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Total Approved Commodities	28,339
Planned Commodities in 2015	8,739
Actual Commodities in 2015	5,644

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Country Overview



COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Liberia is classified as a least developed, low-income, food-deficit country. Its population was put at 3.5 million in a 2008 national census, and is currently estimated at 4.4 million (World Population Review, 2014). The country suffered violent conflicts spanning more than 30 years (1979-2003), including a coup d'etat in 1980 and two subsequent civil wars. The UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) has been providing operational and other support to national institutions to maintain peace and security since 2003. From June 2016, the government is expected to assume full responsibility for security.

An outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in March 2014 claimed 4,800 lives in just over a year and highlighted Liberia's fragility. The World Health Organization declared the country Ebola-free in May 2015, but there were two resurgent - though localized - outbreaks by the end of the year. Owing to the Ebola crisis, economic growth for 2014 fell from a projected 5.9 percent to between 0.7 and 0.9 percent, a rate projected to continue in 2015. The cumulative loss of output was equivalent to 7.7 percent of the gross domestic product. World Bank forecast for agricultural output growth fell from 3.5 to 1.3 percent in 2014. Tax revenue declined by 20.5 percent from the pre-crisis projections for 2014. On a more positive note, consumer price inflation declined to 7.3 percent in March 2015 from 13.5 percent in September 2014.

Liberia ranks 177 out of 188 countries in the 2015 UNDP Human Development Index (HDI). Some 83.8 percent of the population lives below USD 1.25. Poverty is more pronounced and acute in rural and remote areas. An emergency food security assessment (EFSA, June 2015) found that food insecurity affects 16 percent of households, including 2 percent that are severely food insecure. The EFSA found that food expenditures share is beyond 65 percent of the total household expenditures for one fourth of Liberian households. Some 18 percent of households were using emergency coping strategies (mostly begging) to ensure bulk of food needs.

The most food insecure counties are located in the south-eastern part of the country (Grand Kru: 33 percent; River Gee: 32 percent) as well as in the northwest (Grand Cape Mount: 30 percent; Bomi: 30 percent), where physical access to markets is constrained, and economic activities disrupted or curtailed by the effects of the Ebola outbreak have not returned to pre-crisis levels.

Among the major underlying causes of poverty and food insecurity in Liberia is the low level of access to education, with official statistics showing a Net Enrolment Rate (NER) of only 26.7 percent in 2014. Although the NER for girls is 26.9 percent and 26.5 percent for boys, in several counties there is significant discrepancy (favouring boys) between the numbers of boys and girls that attend school. In Rivercess, Grand Kru, River Gee, Gbarpolu, Sinoe and Bong counties, over 55 percent of students are male.

SUMMARY OF WFP ASSISTANCE

The objectives of WFP assistance in Liberia were three-fold: to support the national response to the Ebola outbreak, support the government's social and economic recovery efforts, and provide assistance to Cote d'Ivoire refugees in Liberia.

Support to the Ebola emergency response was provided through food assistance to Ebola-affected populations and logistics common services to Ebola emergency response partners. The Liberia component of regional emergency operation (EMOP) 200761 distributed food to patients in Ebola Treatment Units (ETUs), contact cases and their dependents, Ebola survivors and orphans, and households in communities with intense and widespread EVD transmission. The Liberia component of WFP's Special Operations 200767 provided essential transport and logistics support to other organizations involved in the emergency response. These operations helped to fly in medical equipment and supplies, set up logistics hubs and transported aid workers using a humanitarian air service. WFP provided common logistics services to enhance the efficiency of the Ebola humanitarian response. These included telecommunications support, transport and warehousing, supply chain management, air transport, and emergency preparedness and logistics coordination mechanisms to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

WFP supported the social and economic recovery aims of the government by implementing activities that contributed to strengthened safety nets through Country Programme (CP) 200395. Through the CP, WFP provided daily meals at school to primary school children in nine of the fifteen counties of Liberia, and take-home rations to girls in upper primary classes as incentive for families to keep girls in schools. Capacity building support to rural women engaged in the management of community grain banks also featured among the CP activities.

Through protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200550, WFP provided food assistance to Cote d'Ivoire refugees seeking asylum in Liberia since the 2010 post-election crisis in Cote d'Ivoire.

WFP implemented a Purchase for Progress (P4P) local food procurement initiative. A bilateral project supported creation and rehabilitation of lowland agricultural assets in Bong County.

Activities implemented under the above projects included:

- i) food assistance to schoolchildren to improve access to education and reduce disparity in access to education, contributing to Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)1, MDG2 and MDG3;
- ii) food assistance to support resilience, agricultural production and infrastructural rehabilitation, contributing to MDGs1, MDG3, MDG4 and MDG7;
- iii) food assistance to meet the short-term food needs of highly vulnerable people including Ebola-affected persons and Ivorian refugees, contributing to MDGs1, MDG4, MDG5 and MDG6;
- iv) strengthening government capacity to develop and manage hunger reduction policies and programmes including local purchase, contributing to MDGs1 through MDG8.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Number of children below 5 years of age	35,547	37,340	72,887
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	146,117	149,179	295,296
Number of adults	95,557	101,675	197,232
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	277,221	288,194	565,415
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	336,116	327,417	663,533
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	139,035	144,340	283,375

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	4,489	314	568	229	44	5,644
Regional EMOP	12,143	929	2,309	3,194	255	18,831
Country Programme	1,635	138	305		58	2,136
Total food distributed in 2015	18,267	1,381	3,182	3,423	357	26,610
Total food distributed in 2014	15,502	907	2,200	703	130	19,442
Total food distributed in 2013	9,665	734	1,805	382	169	12,754

Operational SPR

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANCE

The PRRO was launched in July 2013 and follows an emergency operation (EMOP) which was launched in early 2011 to respond to the influx of refugees from Cote d'Ivoire resulting from the 2010 post-electoral crisis. Despite resolution of the political problem and relative improvement in security in Cote d'Ivoire, many refugees still remain in Liberia. On one hand, occasional armed attacks in locations near the border with Liberia created a fragile security situation in the areas of origin of some of the refugees. On the other hand, the Cote d'Ivoire government had, during the Ebola outbreak in Liberia, suspended the return of refugees from Liberia to Cote d'Ivoire. With peaceful elections held in Cote d'Ivoire in November 2015 and the Ebola outbreak contained in Liberia, voluntary repatriation resumed in December 2015, with the first batch of more than 1,000 refugees returning to Cote d'Ivoire before the end of 2015.

The PRRO is a continuing response to a December 2010 request from the Government of Liberia for "emergency food assistance in favour of Ivorian refugees who are presently seeking refuge in Liberia". The government made the request to UNHCR who then passed it on to WFP in line with the corporate UNHCR/WFP 2011 Joint Memorandum of Understanding. The specific objective of the PRRO is to improve food consumption and dietary diversity among the refugees. The PRRO activities contribute to WFP's Strategic Objective 1 ('Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies').

RESULTS

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

Beneficiaries of the project were refugees from Cote d'Ivoire residing in government-designated camps in Liberia. Refugees residing outside of such camps were not targeted for food assistance in order to align with government policy.

The refugees are mostly without a viable source of livelihood in a context where food insecurity is high, a situation made worse by a severe Ebola outbreak that raged in Liberia for much of 2015. As such, they remained heavily reliant on WFP for their food and nutritional needs, especially during the Ebola outbreak that hindered other livelihood opportunities.

The refugees are targeted for general food distribution based on UNHCR data for encamped refugees. It is noted that the number of beneficiaries reached who are within the age range of 5 to 18 years is disproportionately higher compared to adult beneficiaries and beneficiaries below 5 years. This was due largely to under-estimation in the planning figures.

For the first half of 2015, refugees in three camps in Liberia received monthly rations of general food distribution -- the regular composition of which was rice, peas, cooking oil and salt. Considering the need to bolster and protect the nutritional status of the refugees, Super Cereal (CSB+) was added in the food basket from July 2015.

[illegible]

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Children 6 to 23 months given food under blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of stunting)	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Participants in Food For Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women participating in blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of moderate acute malnutrition)		0	0		0	0		-	-
Beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)/ targeted food distribution/assistance (GFD-TFD/A)	15,000	15,000	30,000	12,277	17,200	29,477	81.8%	114.7%	98.3%
Refugees	15,000	15,000	30,000	12,277	17,200	29,477	81.8%	114.7%	98.3%
Children receiving school meals	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Children 24 to 59 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Children 6 to 23 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-

Commodity Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Bulgur Wheat	149	0	0.1%
Corn-soya Blend (csb)	432	229	53.0%
Iodised Salt	66	44	66.5%
Lentils	116	289	249.0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	45	0	-
Rice	6,370	4,489	70.5%
Split Peas	858	279	32.5%
Vegetable Oil	703	314	44.6%
Total for 2015	8,739	5,644	64.6%
Total reported in 2014 SPR	11,589	4,271	36.9%
Total reported in 2013 SPR	5,354	4,797	89.6%

'Story Worth Telling'

In 2011 Guei Prisca fled to Liberia from Cote d'Ivoire to escape violence that had erupted in her country following the election. A single mother, she and her son sought refuge in the PTP camp in Liberia, a safe haven she was desperate to reach.

At 34, Guei is a young woman. She struggles coming to terms with life as a refugee. "Living in the camp as a refugee has been a big set-back in my life. At this age, I never would have thought I would be living in a camp."

Guei is further limited by a physical disability, but she is staying active and learning new skills. She enrolled in a training school in the camp where she obtained a certificate in soap making. She now teaches at the school, where she is able to earn USD 100 every month.

She says WFP food assistance allows her to focus on her learning and teaching- ways to further her family's life for the future, instead of taking all of her time to find food.

Guei also contributes to the camp community by serving as the chairperson for a committee for the physically challenged persons in the camp.

Though Guei is finding a way to contribute in the camp, she longs for a better life for her and her son. "I want to continue studying, and become a professional," she says. "I hope that peace continues in my country, so I can return and contribute to the reconstruction process."

Progress Towards Gender Equality

As part of the corporate commitment to strive for equality between men and women through its food assistance programmes, WFP ensured that within the refugee camps, women were prominent in leadership positions. At least half of food committee members were women. The proportion of women in leadership positions on project management committees was also quite significant.

Moreover, WFP's agreements with partners included specific clauses to address the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence or the abuse of female beneficiaries in particular. So far, there have been no particular challenges during the project's duration relating to gender equality and the empowerment of women as systems are well established and understood by both male and female beneficiaries, as well as WFP's partners.

In 59 percent of households, women alone exercised decision-making over the use of resources received from WFP. This was nearly two times the 30 percent target. Men exercised similar decision-making exclusively in 21.5 percent of households compared to the 20 percent target. Women and men exercised this decision-making together in 19.5 percent of households, far short of the 50 percent target.

The over-achievement on proportion of households where females alone made decisions over the use of household resources (29 percentage points higher than target) seemed to be related in an interesting way to the under-achievement on proportion of households where females and males made decisions together over the use of household resources (29.5 percentage points lower than target). It would appear that in a number of "two-parent" households, the males went back into Cote d'Ivoire on extended exploratory visits (probably using unofficial crossing points) to assess the feasibility of, and even prepare the way for, eventual repatriation of their families back to Cote d'Ivoire. This tended to leave decision-making over the use of household resources solely to the females.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
	Target Val			
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	50			19.5
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	30			59
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	20			21.5

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP endeavours to be accountable to its beneficiaries and to ensure their safety is not compromised by food assistance activities.

Some 85.2 percent of refugees interviewed did not report having any safety problem travelling to, from or while at a WFP distribution site. This came short of the 90 percent target. For men only and women only, it was 88.2 and 81.9 percent, respectively, against targets of 90 percent for both groups.

On how informed they were about the programme, 32.7 percent of interviewees were fully informed in terms of the three elements of this composite indicator: who is included, what people will receive, where people can provide feedback. This falls significantly short of the 80 percent target. For men only, it was 30.2 percent (target: 80). For women, it was 32.7 percent (target: 80).

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	80			32.7
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	80			30.2
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	90			88.2
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	90			85.2
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	80			34.5
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	90			81.9

Outputs

The PRRO assisted refugees with general food distributions for 30 days every month. During January and February, however, pulses and cooking oil were entirely absent from the food basket due to food shortages. In January, WFP tried to offset the reduction by increasing the rice ration by 25 percent. From July, the approved food basket was changed by adding Super Cereal and reducing the rice ration by 12.5 percent. However, only half rations of Super Cereal were distributed in July and none in August. This was due to shortage of the commodity. Full rations of all commodities were provided afterward up to the end of the year, except for September when no salt rations were provided due to shortage.

Despite these occasional constraints, WFP for the most part provided the planned caloric content in the food commodities distributed to the refugees.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO 1: GFD				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	2,045	2,045	100.0%
Number of days rations were provided	day	360	360	100.0%

Outcomes

The PRRO was the main source of food for refugees, meeting critical food and nutrition needs. Results from post-distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted September 2015 showed a favorable trend in the food security of the refugee. The proportion of households with poor food consumption score (FCS) was 10.1, representing a 61 percent decrease against the baseline (established in February 2013) and a 71 percent decrease against the previous follow up figure (November 2014). The percentage of households with poor FCS was slightly lower for female-headed households (9.8 percent) than for male-headed households (10.4 percent). The baselines for borderline and acceptable FCS were not established at the beginning of the project. Notwithstanding, the latest PDM showed that the proportion of households with borderline FCS increased by 21 percent compared to the result of the previous PDM. Similarly, the percentage of households with acceptable FCS increased by 42 percent.

The latest PDM also recorded a favorable trend for dietary diversity. Dietary diversity score for all households increased to 4.19 compared to the baseline value of 4.08 and the previous follow-up value of 3.28. For female-headed households, the score was 4.18 versus a baseline of 4.06, and compared to the previous follow-up value of 3.2. For male-headed households, the score increased to 4.21 from the 4.1 baseline level, and compared to the previous follow-up value of 3.4.

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value (at start of project or benchmark)	Previous Follow-up (penultimate follow-up)	Latest Follow-up (latest value measured)
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Diet Diversity Score				
Base value: Feb-2013, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	80	4.08	3.3	4.19
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
Base value: Feb-2013, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	80	4.06	3.2	4.18
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
Base value: Feb-2013, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	80	4.1	3.4	4.21
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	80		21.8	30.9
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	80		18.9	25.3
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	80		24.9	36
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	80		43.4	59
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	80		42.6	65
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	80		44.3	53.6
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Feb-2013, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	80	26.1	34.8	10.1
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Feb-2013, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	80	26.3	38.6	9.8
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Feb-2013, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	80	26.1	30.8	10.4

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

UNHCR continues to pursue durable solutions for the permanent resolution of the Cote d'Ivoire refugee issue. Some of the refugees are integrating in local communities in Liberia, and voluntary repatriation resumed in December 2015 for those opting to return home. UNHCR has informed the refugees that resettlement in a third country is unlikely. WFP and UNHCR are discussing introducing livelihood activities for refugees who will remain in Liberia to reduce their reliance on food distribution.

INPUTS

Resource Inputs

About a fifth of the commodities resourced in 2015 was from directed contributions from a single donor. The rest were from multilateral allocations to the project. Similarly, for commodities shipped or purchased in 2015, a fifth were attributable to one directed contribution and the rest to a multilateral allocation. The government provided indirect cash contribution by waiving the duties on WFP food imports for the project.

Donor	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
MULTILATERAL		495	907
USA		147	5,627
Total:		642	6,534

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts

More than a fifth of commodities procured for the project were purchased locally. Local procurement comprised both rice and salt purchased from imported stocks. The rest of the purchases were via international procurement, either directly (70 percent) or through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF, 8 percent). Purchasing locally enabled WFP to speedily address critical food shortfalls for the refugee operation.

Commodity	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	30	470
Iodised Salt	46	0	0	
Lentils	0	0	570	
Rice	1,331	0	3,356	
Vegetable Oil	0	0	320	0
Sum:	1,377	0	4,276	470

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Food commodities imported for the project were received in-country through the Port of Monrovia. Other food commodities were purchased locally. Both imported and locally purchased commodities were temporarily stowed in WFP warehouses in the Port of Monrovia premises. Subsequently, commodities were transported by WFP to extended delivery points in the refugee-hosting counties using own and commercial trucks. UNHCR was responsible for transport of food commodities to final distribution points.

Post-Delivery Losses

Post-delivery losses were generally low. This was due to effective warehouse management practices by both WFP and partners, as well as a strict policy of holding transporters accountable for commodity losses. Losses amounting to 0.55 metric tons (58 percent) of bulgur wheat are mainly due to prolonged storage. As a lesson learned, the Country Office Supply Chain Committee is now reviewing all commodities batches on case by case basis and recommending appropriate measures.

MANAGEMENT

Partnerships

The corporate-level memorandum of understanding between WFP and UNHCR and country-level tripartite agreements involving both UN agencies and NGO partners provided the guiding framework for partnership under the PRRO. An international NGO directly implemented the general food distribution to refugees. The Liberia refugee agency, LRRRC, provided support services to the refugees. The partnership with these organizations and UNHCR contributed to operational efficiency.

Partnerships	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total		1		1

Lessons Learned

The situation in Cote d'Ivoire is conducive for the return of the refugees. The funding prospect for continued food assistance to the refugees looks uncertain at the moment. As a result, WFP and UNHCR have agreed to reduce rations, during January to March 2016, to 75 percent of the current approved level (i.e. the level approved in Budget Revision 4); and to 50 percent of the approved level in April 2016.

Many refugees are opting to repatriate voluntarily or integrate locally. However, there are others who may likely stay on in camps, hoping for third-country resettlement or waiting to see how repatriated refugees fare back home before making a similar move. For such beneficiaries, it may be necessary to implement livelihood based activities alongside targeted food distribution to the most vulnerable refugees: the elderly, physically disabled, and others.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Canada		Corn Soya Blend			0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend		470	470
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt		25	25
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice			0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas			286
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil			126
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies		Iodised Salt			0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies		Ready To Use Supplementary			0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies		Rice			0
United Kingdom		Bulgur Wheat			0
USA		Corn Soya Blend			30
USA		Iodised Salt			0
USA		Lentils			570
USA		Rice			3,356
USA		Vegetable Oil			320
USA	USA-C-01024-02	Corn Soya Blend			0
USA	USA-C-01024-02	Lentils			0
USA	USA-C-01024-02	Rice			0
USA	USA-C-01024-02	Vegetable Oil			0
USA	USA-C-01024-03	Iodised Salt		21	21
USA	USA-C-01024-03	Rice			1,331
USA	USA-C-01024-03	Vegetable Oil		126	0
Total:				642	6,534