REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

COUNTRY SNAPSHOT

Population¹: 4,195,666
- Urban: 2,085,246 (50%)
- Rural: 2,110,420 (50%)

Rice Availability² (g/c/d): 248
- Urban: 151-330
- Rural: 273-321

Rice market: Import: 100% parboiled rice with a range of brokens: domestic: white milled rice

Production: USDA, 2016 189,000 MT
FAO, 2011 199,000 MT

Domestic industrial rice milling: <6% of total domestic production from 4 milling lines with 15 MT/day paddy capacity each.

Regional trade: Estimates are unavailable but there is likely to be leakage to neighboring countries when rice prices in Liberia are low or subsidized.

IMPORTS

Number of importers: Four large importers, 7-8 additional small importers

Mode of imports:
94% breakbulk, 6% containerized at the Port of

Total imports:
- USDA, 2016 310,000 MT
- UNC, 2015 271,123
- FAO, 2011 127,000

Type & Origins³

Rough/paddy rice
- India 25,083 (95.8%)
- Thailand 1,000 (3.8%)

Broken rice
- India 26,186 (10%)
- Thailand 244,687 (98%)

Semi/wholly milled rice
- India 235,285 (96.2%)
- USA 5,285 (2.2%)
- Japan 3253 (1.3%)

Sources: ¹ CIA Factbook 2015 ²Overall estimate is FAO 2011; Urban/rural availability is FFI estimate assuming the urban population consumes 75% of imported rice, 10% domestic rice and the rural population consumes the remainder. The range represents the FAO 2011 estimates (lower bound) and USDA 2016 estimates (upper bound) for rice imports and production. ³ UN Comtrade 2015; Abbreviations: MT = metric tonne, USDA = United States Department of Agriculture, FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization, UNC = UN Comtrade
REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
Rice, at 248 average grams daily per capita, is the only important source of cereal carbohydrates in the Liberian diet. Imported rice is the lion’s share of rice availability in Liberia, having gone up 75% since 2011, now comprising almost 70% of rice consumption. The rice importing industry is consolidated - four importers control around 95% of all rice imports.

Domestic production of rice in 2016 rebounded back to its previous peak in 2012, after a dip in 2014 due to the Ebola epidemic. Almost all domestically grown rice is husked at the village level, either mechanically or by hand pounding. Currently less than 3% of domestically grown rice is industrially milled; there is one small privately run industrial mill built (30 MT/day paddy capacity) and two Ministry of Agriculture mills with similar capacity. The Ministry of Agriculture has plans to add four more similar sized mills that could increase domestic capacity to up to 10% of domestic production if all mills run at full utilization.

Rice fortification is likely only feasible for the imported rice supply, and the public health benefits of fortification are accordingly most likely to benefit the urban population that regularly consumes imported rice. There could be limited reach to rural areas during the lean months before harvest, when more imported rice is consumed in rural areas, or to those cash crop farmers who consume imported rice. Similarly, there is also some consumption of domestically grown rice in urban areas, but limited to the period after the harvest season when there is commercial surplus.

Table 1: Demographics and annual rice availability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Availability (MMT)</th>
<th>Imports (MMT)</th>
<th>Exports (MMT)</th>
<th>G/c/d</th>
<th>Production (MMT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.2 million</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>0.490</td>
<td>0.310</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>0.189</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2011-2016 trend:
+2.47 per year | +3.36% | +5.0% | +14.6% | -- | -- | +0.3% |

G/c/d: grams per capita per day; MMT, million metric tons
1 CIA Factbook
3 USDA 2016, via IndexMundi.

GRAIN CONSUMPTION AND FORTIFICATION STATUS
Since the 2nd civil war ended in Liberia in 2003, rice has grown significantly in consumption as the staple cereal grain, with FAO reporting only 60 g/c/d in 2001 but 248 g/c/d in 2011 (Table 2). Starchy crops, in particular cassava, remain important in the diet for traditional foods such as fufu, with 2011 g/c/d availability estimated over 400 g/c/d. At 500,000 MT per year, cassava production and availability is greater than rice.

No consumption data describes the regional/subpopulation consumption patterns for cereal grains.

### Urban

Liberia’s population is 50% urban. Monrovia, the capital of 1.3 million residents, is home to 60% of the urban population. The urban population consumes less cassava and proportionally more rice and wheat-based foods than the rural residents. However, total wheat imports have not increased in the last five years and per capita availability is less than 50 g/c/d per person a year. All wheat flour is imported, as there are no domestic wheat flourmills.

If assumed that the urban population consumes 75% of imported rice and 10% of domestically grown rice, then per capital availability could be -330 g/c/d in urban areas (of that sum, 100 g/c/d could be attributed to imported rice).

### Rural

About 80% of rural households consume rice they have grown. In the lean season—the two to three months after the last crop has been consumed and this year’s crop is not ready to harvest—the rural population mostly consumes imported rice. Imported rice comprises about 25% of total rural consumption of rice. Cash crop farmers (e.g. cocoa) also buy imported rice at least part of the year, depending in part on the size of their rice plots for self-consumption and their preference for rice versus cassava.

Several thousand workers at the Firestone natural rubber plantation (50 km outside of Monrovia) all are paid in part with 5% broken parboiled rice, imported in 25 kg bags.

### Rice varieties and quality

Currently, the people of Liberia primarily consume imported parboiled rice; domestically grown rice is not parboiled. Prior to 2011, the primary imported rice was non-parboiled medium grain “butter rice” from China. One traditional variety, LAC 23 with a red bran layer, is increasingly being replaced by the new higher yielding Nerica varieties developed especially for West Africa.

Three main grades of imported rice are in the market: 100% broken, 25% broken and 5% broken. The biggest demand is for 100% broken kernels due to lower price. There is a smaller demand among middle-income consumers for 5% broken long grain rice from India.

UN Comtrade in 2015 reported that 90% of the imported rice was semi-milled/wholly milled rice and the remaining 10% was broken rice.

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3 UN Comtrade 2015: Liberia has no recently available data reported by the “Import” trade flow; instead, country “Export” trade flows to Liberia were used to generate data on rice imports. [http://comtrade.un.org](http://comtrade.un.org/)

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Table 2: Cereal grain consumption/availability and fortification status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FAO 2001(^1) g/c/d</th>
<th>FAO 2011(^1) g/c/d</th>
<th>Mandatory?(^2)</th>
<th>% Industrially milled(^3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>&lt;3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G/c/d: grams per capita per day

\(^1\) FAO Food Balance Sheets

\(^2\) FFI Database
DOMESTIC RICE PRODUCTION
Rice is the only cereal in Liberia whose production is reported in USDA and FAO data. Other cereal crops are insignificant.

**Table 3: Liberia rice production, 2012-2016 (MMT)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.183</td>
<td>0.170</td>
<td>0.168</td>
<td>0.186</td>
<td>0.189</td>
<td>0.179</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

USDA, 2016 / IndexMundi

*Production, area and yields*
Rice is a subsistence crop grown by 80% of rural households in a variety of zones including upland, rain-fed lowlands, and irrigated lowlands. By volume cassava at 500,000 MT per year is a bigger crop than rice. In certain areas farmers only plant cassava. But by value, rice is the most important food crop.

The rice harvest of 189,000 MT in 2016 was about 5% above the five-year average and approximately the same as the previous record of 188,000 MT in 2012. Production has rebounded quickly despite the disruptions caused by the Ebola crisis that began late 2014.

Due to use of poor yielding traditional varieties and low use of fertilizers, average paddy rice yield in Liberia is only 1 MT/ha, among the lowest in West Africa and the world. The average yield increased to 1.5 MT/ha in 2008 only to drop again afterwards. By comparison, neighboring Côte d’Ivoire has increased its average yield from 2 MT/ha in 2009 to over 5 MT/ha in 2015.

Domestic rice production only fully meets consumption demand in some rural areas. During the lean months before harvest, imported rice is also consumed by a significant part of the rural population. However thanks to increased production and less financial need to sell their crop shortly after the harvest, an increasing number of farmers now are able to hold their surplus rice right up to the next harvest.

In the southeast farmers start planting rice with “brushing,” a slash and burn practice that is destroying forests. Farmers do this because fertilizer is expensive and nutrients have been depleted in existing farmland. Since de-stumping is also expensive, farm mechanization is difficult.

*Urban distribution*
The urban population consumes almost exclusively imported rice. Some domestic rice enters the urban marketplace through a Ministry of Commerce & Industry (MOCI) scheme; MOCI purchases some local rice from farmers, not amounting to more than 10,000 MT per year, which it supplies to the large rice importers for their urban distribution channels. The importers pay the government only after the rice is sold. The impact of this rice price support scheme is doubtful and the true motivation of the government official involved is questionable.

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International support

International development partners have long been involved in projects to increase rice production in Liberia. The two-decade long civil war in the country, and more recently the Ebola crisis, has negated the impact of most of the previous efforts.

WFP and USAID’s Food and Enterprise Development (FED) are directly helping farmers and supporting the government to encourage farmers to move to lowlands that can be re-established as productive irrigated rice areas. The FED project has provided 50% cost sharing scheme to encourage private sector investment in agricultural and processing equipment.

The EU, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and World Bank are all supporting development of lowland rice through investment in drainage and land leveling. Without the support of these agencies, the cost of land preparation is $3,000 to $5,000 per ha, and unaffordable for smallholder farmers.

For about three years Japanese support has been in the context of the “Japanese Rice Fund”. Japan donates several thousand tons of rice to the government from its strategic stocks. MOCI sells this rice to the four licensed importers. The Ministry of Agriculture then uses the funds generated to buy about the same quantity of rice from farmers at above-market prices, USD 20 per 50 kg bag in 2015. The local press reports frequent corruption allegations surrounding this scheme.

The World Bank and Japanese government are also funding the West Africa Agricultural Productivity Project (WAAPP). WAAPP has been supporting agricultural technologies and practices that increase domestic production of rice through a System of Rice Intensification (SRI), an initiative launched in West Africa in 2013.

China’s government is sponsoring a program of hybrid rice research at the China-Liberia Agriculture Technology Demonstration Center, opened in Suakoko District in 2011. The center also provides training in animal husbandry, machine operation, and other agricultural activities.

Mary’s Meals, a charity (formerly Scottish Relief) that supports school feeding, procures 20 MT per month of local rice. The current rice supplier is Fabrar Inc. According to its website, it reaches 136,000 schoolchildren daily in four counties (Bomi, Cape Mount, Gbarpolu and Montserrado) by providing local groups equipment, training, cash and food commodities.

IMPORTED RICE INDUSTRY

Rice is by far Liberia’s most important imported food commodity, with ten times the volume of wheat flour. Rice import volumes reached a record 350,000 MT in 2015, a 70% increase from 2011 and about 20% above the 5-year average. Wheat flour imports on the other hand have remained steady over the same period. The country has no wheat flourmills.

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10 Mary’s Meals. Where We Work. https://www.marysmeals.org.uk/what-we-do/where-we-work/liberia
Table 4: Annual rice import volumes, 2012-2016 (MMT)\(^1\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>0.325</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.305</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)USDA, 2016 / IndexMundi

Rice origins
After India lifted its export ban was lifted in 2011, it has become the main source of imported rice for Liberia, accounting for 96% of the total supply\(^2\). The US and Japan are in distant second and third places, with approximately 1-2% of the supply. India enjoys a significant price advantage, particularly for break-bulk rice. Prior to 2011, importers report Thailand had been a main source of rice. A USAID 2008 rice value chain analysis reported that Chinese “butter” rice had comprised 85% of the imported rice during that period; about 5% was from the US\(^11\).

Mode of imports
There are four ports in Liberia but the Port of Monrovia is the only one of interest for international commerce. The four top importers buy only by the boatload in break-bulk – there are no companies providing bagging services at port\(^12\). Rice comes in 50 kg and 25 kg bags in slings for faster unloading. Vessels carry 20,000 to 30,000 MT each.

Rice importers
Four companies have licenses to import rice by the vessel load. They account for about 95% of all rice imports (Table 5). SWAT and UCI each bring in over 100,000 MT per year and the third company, Fouta Corporation, does about 70,000 MT. K&K is the fourth licensed importer and does only about two vessels (40,000) per year. Small traders who import rice in 20-foot ocean containers apparently have different licensing requirements.

SWAT is supplied by Louis Dreyfus (LD) Company but without any collateral management arrangement due to its strong financial position. SWAT mainly sells rice that is 50% and 5% broken kernels. A diversified food import company, SWAT also operates the Harbel chain of supermarkets. It has a long history in Liberia and reported contemplating new investments in food processing, including palm oil and cassava.

UCI buys from Ameropa and Swiss-Agri Trading, selling mainly 100% broken kernels. The UK company DRUM Commodities provides collateral management services on behalf of the banks that finance UCI’s imports. UCI is a sister company of Group Carre d’Or / SDTM, the dominant rice importer in Côte d’Ivoire. In Côte d’Ivoire, Group Carre d’Or / SDTM buys exclusively from LD Company. The Lebanese Ezzedine family owns it. UCI now does only rice imports by the shipload, having given up palm oil and sugar imports. Shortly prior to Key Consulting’s visit to UCI, the company came under inspection by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MOCI) for violating its terms with DRUM Commodities\(^13\).

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The third ranking rice importer, Fouta Corporation, is part of Conex Group J.V. It is the largest indigenous import-export company, and Conex is the largest business group in the country. In addition to rice, Fouta Corporation imports sugar. Conex is the leader in fuel imports and distribution. The owner is Dr. Sheik Cherif M. Abdallah.

K&K, which imports the smallest volumes of the four licensed importers, has a warehouse in the port like the two largest importers, SWAT and UCI.

Several importers buy by the container load, but the total quantities are small – perhaps 3,000 MT total per year (at 24 MT per container). For these importers, purchases are more opportunistic depending on market conditions. For example, one company may bring in 50 containers of rice (1,200 MT) at one time because of a low price in one country and then stop for the year.

The largest company in Liberia, Firestone Natural Rubber Company, directly imports containers of bagged Firestone brand rice from India for distribution to 8,000 employees14. The total quantity is estimated at 5,000 MT per year.

### Table 5: Major rice importing companies in Liberia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Headquarters</th>
<th>Import share (MT)</th>
<th>Market share</th>
<th>Notes (Supplier, etc)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SWAT – Supplying West Africa Trader Inc., Monrovia</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>Louis Dreyfus Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCI - United Commodities Inc., Monrovia</td>
<td>Ezzedine family, Ivory Coast / Groupe Carre d’Or</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>Swiss-Agri Trading/ Ameropa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fouta Corporation, Monrovia</td>
<td>Conex Group J.V., Monrovia</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>Olam, MOI International, others (unconfirmed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K&amp;K Trading Corporation, Monrovia</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>Phoenix Commodities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small importers (7 or 8)</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>Containerized imports from individual mills/traders, mainly in India</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimates are based on interviews with these companies but revised from company statements, which are likely to be higher than actual, to equal level of imports.*

**Imported rice storage**

The port’s terminal area can only accommodate container storage in an area of 10 ha. It is also undergoing expansion to have storage capacity of over 10,000 20-foot equivalent containers (TEU), or approximately 240,000 MT of rice. However importers operate warehouses in the port zone: both SWAT and UCI have large warehouses adjacent to each other on Bushrod Island.

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SWAT has storage at the port of 65,000 MT of bagged rice. During the Ebola crisis, rice vessels refused to call at Monrovia in October 2014. Fortunately SWAT had 55,000 MT of rice on hand at that time. K&K also has a warehouse but its capacity is unknown.

SWAT policy is now to keep a minimum inventory of 50,000 MT. It is studying a project to build 30,000 MT of milled rice silo capacity at its port site to make importation in bulk vessels possible. Such a storage arrangement would make destination fortification feasible but this would be limited to rice imported by SWAT.

DRUM Commodities control UCI warehouses at the port as part of its collateral management arrangement to support trade and inventory financing to UCI from a number of local banks.

**GOVERNMENT RICE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS**

Government issues import licenses for rice and sets a maximum sales price. Consequently it can exert some control over the market. Because Liberia faced food shortages during the Ebola epidemic, MOCI began requiring the four major rice importers to maintain minimum stocks (up to 50,000 MT in the case of SWAT), and to report their rice stocks weekly. The minimum stock requirement for each import varies according to their annual volumes and appears to be a minimum four to six month supply. MOCI is developing a new rice import policy and strategy that includes the expression of interest in fortified rice imports.

The government is promoting lowland cultivation in rehabilitated areas versus undeveloped land. On developed land two to three crops per year can be grown.

**RICE MILLING**

*Village milling*

A large part of the rural population still husks paddy rice by hand pounding, though a wide range of donor funded programs, some administered by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), have provided some husking mills to villages. Seven to eight farmers associations are selling rice processed in husking mills.

*Small enterprise milling*

Through Purchase for Progress (P4P), which ended in 2014/2015, WFP provided 14 mills of the SD-10, 1 MT/hr, one-pass type manufactured by Satake in China. Local purchase price of the mills is $4,000. After supplying the mills WFP later procured six de-stoning units and around eight rice threshers. The main buyers of rice from these small mills are MOCI and WFP.

*Industrial milling*

Only a small percentage of the domestic crop is commercial surplus available for milling. The largest buyers are WFP and the government.

The largest private miller is Fabrar Liberia Inc., which has a new 30 MT paddy/day capacity (2 lines of 15 MT each) mill. Under its matching grant program, USAID’s Food and Enterprise Development (FED) program paid for the second 15 MT per hour paddy milling line. Most sales are through local outlets, but Fabrar has a small contract with WFP and is talking to SWAT and Fouta about getting its local brands into their distribution channels. Fabrar has also been
supplying 20 MT per month to Mary’s Meals for school feeding. If the mill converts paddy rice to milled rice at 60%, the mill may produce 2,700-5,400 MT of rice (50%-100% utilization respectively), or only 3%-6% of domestic rice production.

Aside from Fabrar Liberia Inc., there is very little private sector involvement in local rice milling. One obstacle is the amount of government rice buying of any surplus in order to prop up prices.

The government has two operational rice mills and is building four more. These are Satake mills with lines of 15 MT paddy capacity per day, similar to the Fabrar Liberia Inc. mill. Given its lack of mill operating experience, it is likely the government could lease or sell these mills to a private sector company, according to some rice industry insiders. After construction is complete, these mills could produce 5,400-10,800 MT milled rice annually, depending on utilization.

Combined with the planned Ministry of Agriculture mill lines, national milling capacity is 21,600 MT of milled rice annually—representing 11% of domestic milled rice production.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 6: Industrial rice millers in Liberia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabrar Liberia Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Domestic rice storage
Domestic rice is primarily stored at households. A number of separate community grain reserves that WFP originally funded are still operating. The farmers grouped into one or more village associations manage the stocks, operating like a grain bank by lending out rice during the lean period when roads are cut off by rains and prices go up.

WFP operates its own storage facilities at 16 locations around the country, about one per county, with a total volume of around 20,000 m³ (estimated storage of 12,000 to 15,000 MT of rice depending on the buildings and storage practices).

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

Wholesale
The large importers sell by the truckload 50 kg or 25 kg bags from their port warehouses, often providing trade credit to loyal wholesalers. Wholesalers’ depots are clustered near public market areas and distributed in the 15 county seats and other towns.

Retail
The lower income population in cities buys most of its food from small vendors in sprawling public markets. Perhaps 30% to 50% of all urban households buy rice by the cup daily or a few kilos every few days.

SWAT sells some higher quality brands, particularly 5% broken kernel, in smaller packaging for sale in its own Harbel supermarkets.
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
Rice is a big part of WFP’s food basket in Liberia. WFP is just starting a homegrown rice for school feeding program. The main idea behind this initiative is to replace imported rice with a certain amount of locally grown rice and other products, while working with farmer groups and processors to ensure the minimum quality. WFP has contracted with local mill Fabrar Inc. to supply 240 MT of rice to Bong County. USAID is willing to provide cash to support WFP’s local rice purchasing.

REGIONAL TRADE
Officially Liberia has no rice exports but some cross-border trade likely goes unrecorded. The 2008 USAID value chain assessment of Liberia was unable to identify an estimate and noted that retailers in counties bordering Cote D’Ivoire (where rice was more expensive) purchase more rice than is likely consumed by residents of that area alone.

During the Ebola crisis, WFP procured imported stocks of parboiled rice in Benin for emergency supply to Liberia via small vessels.

REGULATORY MONITORING
MOCI monitors weekly the stock levels among the four licensed rice importers.

RICE FORTIFICATION – SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths
- Rice is the staple cereal grain for both the urban and rural population.
- Imported rice comprises approximately 70% of all rice consumption.
- The urban population consumes primarily imported rice.
- The rice importing industry is consolidated; just four companies account for 95% of rice imports.

Weaknesses
- 90% of local rice is hand pounded or husked in small village mills where fortification is not feasible.
- The rural population consumes only about 25% of the imported rice that is fortifiable.
- Individual rice shipments from India are made up production of several mills in a region.

Opportunities
- Fortification at bagging will be feasible if importers switch to bulk imports and create bulk storage capacity at the port.
- Assessment of the existing wheat flour fortification program, and the quality of import regulatory monitoring can inform the feasibility of imported rice fortification.

Threat
- Intense price competition among rice importers and thin margins will undermine any willingness to cooperate.
Appendix 1. RICE INDUSTRY CONTACTS

LIBERIA RICE CONTACTS

Company
SWAT – Supplying West Africa Trader Inc.
Sayontown, Bushrod Island
Monrovia, Liberia
Office +231 888 700 700

**Date of meeting:** October 23, 2015
George Nehme, CEO
Mobile +231 886 51 440 +231 886 264 555
hscgn1aa@swatlib.com or hscgn1aa@gmail.com

Company
UCI - United Commodities Inc.
Jamaica Road Junction
P.O. Box 1295
Monrovia, Liberia
Office +231 888 213 000
www.uciliberia.com

**Date of meeting:** October 23, 2015
Wahab Dhaini, Asst. Managing Director
Mobile +231 888 213 000
wahabdhaini@gmail.com or wdhaini@uci.com.lr
Chadi, logistics manager
Anwar Ezzedine, Chairman and CEO
Mobile +231 888 213000

Company
DRUM Commodities Limited
Vallis House, 57 Vallis Road
Frome, Somerset
BA11 3EG, England, UK
www.drumcommodities.com
Office +44 1373 453 970

**Date of meeting:** October 23, 2015
Jack Aylward, Commercial manager
Mobile +44 7715 900 592
jack.aylward@drumcommodities.com

Company
Fouta Corporation / Conex Group J.V.
Monrovia, Liberia
Dr. Sheik Cherif M. Abdallah, Chairman

(not contacted)

Company
K&K Trading Company
Vai Town, Bushrod Island,
Monrovia, Liberia
Office +231 6510895
noemail@noemail.com
Chauuki H. Kadouh, General Manager/CEO
(not contacted)

Company
Fabrar Liberia Inc.
Fabrar Rice Mill
2nd Ave., Old Cassava Market
Kakata, Margibi
Liberia

**Date of meeting:** Saturday October 24, 2015
Fabio Lavelanet, Managing director / Owner
Mobile +231 886 109817
fabiolavelanet@gmail.com

Organization
USAID FED – Food and Enterprise Development Program
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Agnes Luz, Chief of Party
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Organization
WFP Liberia
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Monrovia, Liberia
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Sory Ibrahim Ouane, Representative and Country Director
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Mobile +231 776 500 200
James Legg, LAMP – Livelihoods and Market Promotion
Mobile +231 776 500 271
james.legg@wfp.org
Jacob Ellis, Procurement Assistant
Office +231 776500286
Mobile +231 886 547 422
Jacob.ellis@wfp.org

Organization
Mary’s Meals (formerly Scottish Relief)
Tubmanburg, Bomi County (37 miles from Monrovia)
Liberia
www.marysmeals.co.uk

Organization
USAID – Food for Progress
Monrovia, Liberia
Shannon Wilson,
Mobile +231 775550705
Macon Tubman, USAID local consultant
Mobile +231 886 493 281 or +231 777 493 281.

Organization
AfricaRice
Monrovia, Liberia
Paul Kiepe, Interim Deputy Director
Rita Afiavi Agboh-Noameshie, Interim Leader, Policy, Impact Assessment and Innovations
a.agboh-noameshie@cigiar.org