

**Côte d'Ivoire PRRO 106720**  
**“Assistance to Populations Affected by the Cote ‘Ivoire Protracted Crisis”**  
**Budget Revision Number 6**

**PROJECT REVISION FOR THE APPROVAL OF:**  
**➤ Deputy Executive Director and COO - Operations Department**

	<u>Initials</u>	<u>In Date</u>	<u>Out Date</u>	<u>Reason For Delay</u>
<b><u>ORIGINATOR</u></b>				
Country Office or Regional Bureau on behalf of Country Office	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b><u>CLEARANCE</u></b>				
Regional Director,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Programme Officer, RMBP	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief, RMBP	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief, ODLT (change in LTSH and/or External Transport)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Director and Deputy CFO, RMB	.....	.....	.....	.....
Director, ODX	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b><u>APPROVAL</u></b>				
Deputy Executive Director and COO - OD	.....	.....	.....	.....

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>Previous Budget</b>	<b>Revision</b>	<b>New Budget</b>
Food cost <sup>1</sup>	US\$ 36,251,033	US\$ 2,549,295	US\$ 38,800,328
External transport <sup>2</sup>	US\$ 6,827,897	US\$ 443,696	US\$ 7,271,593
LTSH <sup>3</sup>	US\$ 12,214,677	US\$ 20,724	US\$ 12,235,401
ODOC <sup>4</sup>	US\$ 3,390,413	US\$ 1,058,685	US\$ 4,449,098
DSC <sup>5</sup>	US\$ 14,594,296	US\$ 1,469,527	US\$ 16,063,823
ISC (7%) <sup>6</sup>	US\$ 5,129,482	US\$ 387,935	US\$ 5,517,417
<b>Total WFP cost (US\$)</b>	<b>US\$ 78,407,798</b>	<b>US\$ 5,929,862</b>	<b>US\$ 84,337,660</b>

**TYPE OF REVISION**

- Additional commodity     
 Additional DSC     
 Additional ODOC     
 Additional LTSH  
 Additional external transport   
 Other     
 Re-orientation   
 Extension or Reduction in tim

<sup>1</sup> Food cost can comprise both commodities and cash/voucher transfers.

<sup>2</sup> The first leg of transport for commodities: from the donor country to the recipient country port, or in cases of regional commodity purchases, from the place of purchase to the recipient country.

<sup>3</sup> Landside, Transport, Storage and Handling - LTSH comprises the actions required to (a) care for and (b) physically deliver the commodities from the completion of external transport through to final distribution.

<sup>4</sup> Other Direct Operational Costs include deliverable goods (non-food items), services and training to beneficiaries and/or to implementing partners.

<sup>5</sup> Direct Support Costs are those costs which are incurred directly in support of projects by a WFP Country Office.

<sup>6</sup> Indirect Support Costs is a fixed rate resourced from all donor contributions, which is used to cover (non-project) corporate overhead costs, i.e. PSA.

## NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. Budget revision number 6 to the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 106720 is to continue WFP food assistance to 265,500 people, mainly through school feeding but also through supplementary feeding for children under 2 and caretakers of children in therapeutic feeding centres. The budget revision is for:
  - an extension-in-time for 9 months, covering the period August 2010 to 31 March 2011 (the present PRRO duration has been 1 July 2007 – 30 June 2010);
  - additional food commodities and associated costs due to the extension-in-time.
2. Many of the activities in the current PRRO are not to be continued during the period of the extension and the size of the remaining activities is reduced (see table 2). The new beneficiary number represents 18 percent of the beneficiaries which were planned for the mid-2007 to mid-2010 period. The proposed monthly food requirement for the extension period (July 2010-March 2011) is 25 percent of the planned tonnage for the previous 6 months (January-June 2010).
3. The extension will enable WFP to continue essential support to malnourished and food-insecure people in the most food-insecure areas of the country (the northern and western regions) while conducting assessments and appraisals to re-orient activities. This is expected to lead to a development project (or projects) that will be submitted to the Executive Board in February 2011.

## JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

### Summary of existing project activities

4. Through the PRRO relief component, WFP has provided: i) general food rations to internally displaced persons (IDPs) returning to their villages and vulnerable groups; and ii) nutrition support to children 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition and malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLW). The recovery component has included: i) emergency school feeding for primary school children; ii) food for assets; and iii) food support for HIV/AIDS-affected food-insecure households to mitigate the socio-economic impact of the HIV pandemic and maintain the nutritional status of people living with HIV (PLHIV). Furthermore, in coordination with other United Nations agencies, WFP has sought to integrate protection into its activities to promote social cohesion through reconciliation and resettlement in conflict areas. The PRRO is in line with the following WFP Strategic Objectives: 1 “Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies”; 2 “Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures”; and 3 “Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations”.
5. The PRRO started in July 2007 and was extended-in-time in November 2008 until August 2009 with an increased number of beneficiaries to include households impacted by the high food price crisis and respond to the critical nutrition situation in the Northern region. The PRRO was subsequently extended-in-time to 31 December 2009 and then to 30 June 2010.
6. WFP is also implementing a 5-year development project “Support to sustainable school feeding” (107590) from 2009-2013 to provide school meals and build capacity. This project is implemented in the areas south of the former “Zone of Confidence” which was controlled by the Government during the conflict. The project started with 120,000 primary school children and each year 41,500 children from the PRRO move to the development project, with a total of 162,500 children moved since 2009. The project has a strong capacity-building component,

particularly support of women groups. During the first year, WFP covered 100 percent of the food needs but the WFP support reduces each year as the Government and communities take progressive responsibility for providing the school meals.

### **Conclusion and recommendation of the re-assessment**

7. An in-depth food security assessment conducted in May/June 2009<sup>7</sup> indicated that food insecurity remains a concern, especially in the western regions (food insecurity prevalence in Bafing region is 30 percent, in Moyen Cavally region is 29 percent, and in Montagnes region is 24 percent). Several risk factors were identified : i) a persistently deteriorating economic situation; ii) increasing prices of staple foods; iii) poor harvests; iv) deteriorating terms of trade for cash/food crops and livestock/food crops; v) continuing political instability; and vi) decreasing remittances from migrants workers.
8. WFP is continuously monitoring food security factors to inform its activities. The 2009 post-harvest survey<sup>8</sup> results showed that the harvest was worse than in 2008 and the hunger period in 2010 is expected to be longer than in 2009, especially in the Denguele region in the northwest which suffered from caterpillar infestations. Food prices remain high and have not declined since 2008. Prices of imported rice are still 10-32 percent higher than average.<sup>9</sup> The recent fuel price increase from 615 XOF<sup>10</sup> to 645 XOF has also contributed to keep food prices high. A food security monitoring system (FSMS) is in place in Bafing and Savannes regions and will inform on how these risk factors are affecting the 2010 hunger season.
9. A nutrition survey<sup>11</sup> showed that global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates decreased in the northern regions from 16.6 percent in 2008 to 8.2 percent in July 2009, but remained relatively high, with 9.6 percent GAM in Worodougou region and 8.4 percent in Montagnes region. Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) remains also high in these areas with 3.3 percent in Worodougou and 4.5 percent in Montagnes.
10. The country has experienced several political and economic shocks recently, including: i) dissolution of the electoral commission in February 2010, leading to further uncertainty on long-awaited presidential elections; ii) recurrent civil unrest throughout the country; and iii) a north/south division of the country which contributes to poverty and inability to adjust to economic shocks, thereby raising malnutrition and food insecurity. This has led the Special Representative of the Secretary General to comment that the country is experiencing a “calm before the storm.”

### **Purpose of extension and budget increase**

11. WFP has started to restructure PRRO activities for the future focusing on: i) nutrition activities: treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children 6–59 months,<sup>12</sup> support to

<sup>7</sup> October 2009, Ministry of Agriculture Côte d’Ivoire, WFP and FAO. Evaluation approfondie de la sécurité alimentaire des ménages ruraux en Côte d’Ivoire.

<sup>8</sup> March 2010, WFP, FAO, MINAGRI and MIPARH. Mission de suivi de la saison agricole de la sécurité alimentaire.

<sup>9</sup> February 2010, WFP and Bureau de Côte d’Ivoire Office d’Aide a la Commercialisation des Produits Vivriers (OCPV), Note conjointe sur l’évolution des prix des marchés

<sup>10</sup> XOF is the code for CFA franc. The June 2010 exchange rate was 532 XOF =US\$1.

<sup>11</sup> July 2009, National Nutrition Programme, WFP, UNICEF, FAO and OCHA. Enquête Nutritionnelle SMART dans les Régions du Nord et de l’Ouest de la Côte d’Ivoire.

<sup>12</sup> As per national protocols based on weight-for-height (WH): entry criteria WH< -2 Z-score, exit criteria WH>-1 Z-score. Protocole national de la prise en charge de la malnutrition aigue.

malnourished PLW,<sup>13</sup> support to caretakers of severely acute malnourished children (Strategic Objective 1); and ii) technical support to programmes for PLHIV in food-insecure households: patients on anti-retroviral treatment (ART - Côte d'Ivoire has the highest HIV prevalence in the region at 4.7 percent<sup>14</sup>), activities for prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT), and activities for orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC) (Strategic Objective 1); and (iii) school feeding reflecting government priorities with the number of beneficiary children reduced by 48 percent (Strategic Objective 3). These activities will be undertaken in the areas of high food insecurity and malnutrition. The food rations are unchanged, except for supplementary feeding for children under 5 and PLW, which will be adjusted to reflect new protocols to be rolled out later in the year (see Table 1). Emergency activities, including general food distributions, support to IDPs, blanket supplementary feeding, food for assets and high food price responses are discontinued definitively as the requirements are shifting towards recovery and development activities. WFP will continue to consult local donor representatives and re-orient its activities in 2011. The activities retained in this extension-in-time are to be implemented in the same areas that were targeted by past food security and nutrition assessments (2008 FSMS, 2009 in-depth food security evaluation,<sup>15</sup> 2008 and 2009 SMART nutrition surveys<sup>16</sup>). Specifically, the programmes are concentrated in the northern and western regions (Bafing, Denguele, Montagnes, Moyen Cavally, Savannes, Worodougou, Valley de Bandama, and Zanzan).

**TABLE 1 – FOOD RATION COMPOSITION BY TYPE OF BENEFICIARY (grams/person/day)**

Food type	Caretakers of child in therapeutic feeding centres	Supplementary feeding to moderately malnourished children	Supplementary feeding to PLW and HIV/AIDS-affected individuals	School meals
Cereals	420	0	150	150
Pulses	50	0	100	30
Corn Soya Blend	50	250	50	0
Vegetable oil	30	25	10	0
Sugar	0	20	5	0
Salt	5	0	3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>180</b>

12. Distribution modalities will remain the same for the activities that will continue. WFP coordinates with partners for food distributions and works in partnership with local authorities for school canteens and with partners from local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the government which provide nutritional care and support to malnourished children and PLW. For HIV/AIDS activities, WFP works through local NGO partners with expertise in HIV activities.

<sup>13</sup> As per national protocols based on mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC): entry criteria for pregnant women in third trimester and lactating women with infant less than six months: MUAC < 210 mm or body mass index ≤ 18.5; exit criteria: six month after birth or MUAC ≥ 230mm during two consecutive distributions.

<sup>14</sup> Ministère de la lutte contre le SIDA, 2005.

<sup>15</sup> October 2009, Ministry of Agriculture, WFP and FAO, Evaluation approfondie de la sécurité alimentaire des ménages ruraux en Côte d'Ivoire.

<sup>16</sup> July 2008, National Nutrition Programme, WFP and UNICEF. Enquête Nutritionnelle SMART dans les Régions du Nord de la Côte d'Ivoire – July 2009, National Nutrition Programme, WFP, UNICEF, FAO, OCHA. Enquête Nutritionnelle SMART dans les Régions du Nord et de l'Ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire.

13. This budget revision prioritizes activities to address nutrition and food insecurity in the northern and western regions where they will be implemented. If support is not provided, malnutrition among children will increase and WFP objectives will not be met. In addition, attendance of children in primary school in these food-insecure areas is likely to decrease and food-insecure households will resort to negative coping mechanisms. Food assistance needs are assessed to be higher than WFP can address in this budget revision, notably for HIV assistance, school feeding, nutrition and food security activities. Due to resource constraints, the revision can only focus on the beneficiaries who require the most urgent support in the most food-insecure areas. For example, the initial PRRO had planned to assist food-insecure HIV households and other households during the hunger period (May to September/October) in accordance with needs identified from in-depth food security assessments. Without food assistance during this period, there is a risk that households will resort to negative coping mechanisms to meet their food requirements, such as reducing meal size, skipping meals, depending on friends or family assistance, buying food on credit, eating less-preferred and lower-quality foods, consuming seeds, and taking children out of school to work.
14. The extension-in-time will enable WFP to re-orient the PRRO activities to transition to development projects without interrupting prematurely PRRO activities. These activities are mostly focused on the Central-North-West region of the country (*Centre-Nord-Ouest* - CNO) occupied by the former rebels and partly outside the control of the Government. If WFP were to suspend its PRRO activities at this stage, the remaining assistance under the development project (107590) would only focus on the southern government-held area.
15. Additional time is also required to adjust programme activities to the emerging development situation. This will involve close consultation with key partners, especially with the Government, to include projects with capacity-building components. In response to Government and other partners' requests, WFP has conducted: i) a SMART<sup>17</sup> nutrition survey with the National Nutrition Programme in June/July 2010; ii) rounds of FSMS together with capacity-building exercises with the Ministry of Agriculture in June and August 2010, with one more planned in November 2010; and iii) a school feeding forum with the Ministry of Education. Other information for future project design is expected from: i) the Nutrition Landscape Information System;<sup>18</sup> ii) a World Bank follow-up mission; iii) school feeding evaluations; iv) income-generation activity study for HIV activities; and food security and nutrition of PLHIV. School feeding presents an example of the adjustments needed. The PRRO school feeding activities cannot simply be transferred to the current development project. The development project was designed to create self-sustainable schools after a 5-year period by carefully selecting schools and adding a specified number of new beneficiaries per year. The unique situation of the school system in CNO zones compared to southern zones must be explored with government counterparts to establish a school feeding programme which meets the schools' needs and builds the capacity of local government and community groups.
16. The extension-in-time will also be used to secure funding for the new development projects. WFP has designed a joint resource mobilisation strategy with the Government, which is committed to actively support its implementation.

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<sup>17</sup> SMART is "Standardized Measurement of Relief and Transitions": an improved survey method based on the two most vital, basic public health indicators to assess the severity of a humanitarian crisis: nutritional status of children under 5 and mortality rate of the population .

<sup>18</sup> The nutrition landscape information system (NLIS) is a web-based tool which provides nutrition and nutrition-related health and development data. The country profiles are structured by the UNICEF conceptual framework for causes of malnutrition and intend to give an overview snapshot of a country's nutrition, health, and development at the national level.

**TABLE 2. BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE**

Activity	Beneficiaries		
	Planned PRRO July 2007-June 2010	Extension-in-time July 2010 – March 2011	Change
General Food Distribution	148,000	0	-148,000
Food For Work/Training /Seed Protection	86,000	0	-86,000
High food price (HFP) response: General Food Distribution targeting households with children attending school	113,000	0	-113,000
HFP response: nutrition protection ration for households with pregnant and lactating women and children under 5	150,000	0	-150,000
HFP response: Food For Work /Seed Protection	68,250	0	-68,250
Blanket feeding to address chronic malnutrition	30,000	0	-30,000
Caretakers of malnourished children in therapeutic feeding centres	1,500	1,000	-500
Supplementary feeding, including blanket feeding to children under 2 in lean season*/PLW	222,500	40,000	-182,500
School feeding	589,000	224,500	-386,000
PLHIV** (ART 5,835; PMTCT 1,000; OVC 3,900)	53,625	0	-53,625
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,461,875</b>	<b>265,500</b>	<b>-1,196,375</b>

\* The planned blanket supplementary feeding was a response to the 2008 nutrition survey but was not implemented due to funding constraints and was subsequently removed from the PRRO in budget revision number 5

\*\* 5-person family ration.

## FOOD REQUIREMENTS

**TABLE 3. FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY TYPE**

Activity	Jan – June 2010	July 2010-March 2011
General Food Distribution	0	0
Food for Recovery - FFW (5-person family ration)	1807	0
Supplementary feeding to prevent chronic malnutrition	531	0
Supplementary feeding/mother and child health (pregnant/lactating women)	2,655	2,035
Caretakers of malnourished children in TFC	100	133
School feeding	6,962	3,896
PLHIV (5-person family ration)	3,836	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,891</b>	<b>6,064</b>

### DISTRIBUTION:

Chief, ODLT  
Country Director  
OD Registry  
ERD

DED & COO  
Chief, ODXP & RMBP & ODXR  
Programme Officer, RMBP  
Programming Assistant, RMBP  
RMB

Regional Director  
RB Programme Advisor  
RB Programme Assistant  
RB Chrono  
Liaison Officer, OD @

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK Matrix – PRRO – Côte d'Ivoire 106720			
Results-Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
<b>Strategic Objective 1: Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies</b>			
<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Improved nutritional status of targeted women, girls and boys.	1.1.1 Global acute malnutrition rate among children under 5 (<12.5% weight-for-height below -2 Z-score).	• SMART 2010.	Progress is made in the peace process, elections are held and results accepted by all political parties.  Technical partners for HIV treatment exist
	1.1.2 Prevalence of low birth weight of children born to women having received WFP food assistance (less than 10%).	• Monitoring data.	
	1.1.3 Supplementary feeding recovery rate (>75%).	• Monitoring data	
	1.1.4 Supplementary feeding default rate (<15%).	• Monitoring data	
	1.1.5 Supplementary feeding death rate (<5%)	• Monitoring data	
<b>Outcome 1.2:</b> Increased survival of adults and children living with HIV after 6 and 12 months of anti-retroviral therapy (ART).	1.2.1 % of adults and children living with HIV known to be on treatment 6-12 months after initiation of ART	• Monitoring data	
<b>Outcome 1.3</b> Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households affected by HIV/AIDS in targeted areas.	1.3.1 Household food consumption score	• Post Distribution Monitoring	
<b>Outputs 1.1:</b> Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality for supplementary feeding centres, school and households affected by	1.1.1 Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned figures	• CP distribution reports	

HIV/AIDS in targeted areas under secure conditions.	1.1.2 Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution		
	1.1.3 Quantity of non-food items distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution		
Results-Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
Strategic Objective 2: Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures			
<b>Outcome 2.1:</b> Early-warning and monitoring of food insecurity and malnutrition made available for timely decision-making; preparedness ensured for contingencies.	2.1.1 Number of Early-warning systems; contingency plans; food security monitoring systems enhanced by WFP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring data.</li> <li>• Food security reports.</li> </ul>	Progress is made in the peace process, elections are held and results accepted by all political parties.
Results-Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
Strategic Objective 3: Restore and Rebuild Lives and Livelihoods in Post-Conflict, Post-Disaster or Transition Situations			
<b>Outcome 3.1:</b> Enrolment of girls and boys, including IDPs, in assisted schools stabilized at pre-crisis levels.	3.1.1 Retention rate of girls and boys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring data.</li> <li>• Direction nationale des cantines (DNC - National Office on School Feeding).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ration is accepted by the beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Complementary programs are implemented by partner organizations (Government, United Nations agencies, NGOs) to achieve nutritional and educational outcomes.</li> </ul>
	3.1.2 Enrolment (girls and boys): Average annual rate of change in number of girls and boys enrolled in WFP-assisted schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring data.</li> <li>• DNC reports.</li> </ul>	
	3.1.3 Ratio of girls to boys in WFP-assisted schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring data.</li> <li>• DNC reports.</li> </ul>	
<b>Output 3.1:</b> Timely provision of school meals throughout the school year in sufficient quantity for children in WFP-assisted schools.	3.1.1 Number of schools assisted by WFP (breakdown by pre and primary schools).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DNC reports.</li> <li>• Monitoring data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong commitment of the Government to support Education efforts in the north (by providing qualified teachers).</li> </ul>
	3.1.2 Percentage of days received school meals as per planned number of days.		

<b>Output 3.2:</b> De-worming tablets provided to targeted children in WFP-supported schools	3.2.1 Number of girls and boys in WFP-assisted schools who received de-worming treatment at least once during the year.		
<b>Results-Hierarchy</b>	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Assumption and Risks</b>
<b>Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of Countries to Reduce Hunger, including through Hand-over Strategies and Local Purchase</b>			
<b>Outcome 5.1:</b> Broader national policy frameworks incorporate hunger solutions. <sup>19</sup>	5.1.1 Hunger solutions in approved United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) funded and implemented according to plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government reports.</li> <li>• PRSPS reports.</li> <li>• UNDAF reports</li> </ul>	
<b>Output 5.1:</b> Capacity and awareness developed through WFP-organized actions/training.	5.1.1 UNDAF and PRSP documents include budgeted hunger solutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government reports.</li> <li>• Partners' activity reports.</li> </ul>	
	5.1.2 Number of people trained in: needs assessments, targeting, food management in terms of quantity and quality, market analysis, information management, gender analysis, local tendering processes; disaggregated by gender and category (WFP, government and partner staff).		