

## BUDGET REVISION No. 3 TO EMERGENCY OPERATION EMOP 200255

Emergency Assistance to Displaced Populations in Response to the Political Crisis in Côte d'Ivoire			
Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food cost	18,414,938	21,559,958	39,974,896
Cash voucher and Cash Transfer	1,943,957	4,846,700	6,790,657
External transport	4,260,428	3,581,584	7,842,012
LTSH	7,057,186	9,015,634	16,072,820
ODOC	2,152,317	2,363,226	4,515,543
DSC	7,082,173	2,068,027	9,150,200
ISC (7.0 percent)	2,863,770	3,040,459	5,904,229
<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	<b>43,774,768</b>	<b>46,475,588</b>	<b>90,250,357</b>

### NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision (BR) proposes to extend the emergency operation (EMOP) in time to June 2012 and to reflect the continuing and changing needs of the beneficiaries.<sup>1</sup> It introduces food-for-work, to support income-generating activities and reconstruction. It also proposes a transition from unconditional cash transfers to cash-for-work (CFW) or cash-for-training (CFT).
2. The budget revision will:
  - Increase the tonnage by 39,732 mt, valued at US\$21.6 million
  - Continue the cash/voucher component valued at US\$4.8 million
  - Provide the additional associated costs of US\$17 million, including external transport, landside transport storage and handling (LTSH), other direct operational costs (ODOC) and direct support costs (DSC).
  - Cover additional indirect support costs (ISC) of US\$3 million.

<sup>1</sup> The proposed strategy is in line with the national Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper; the *Programme de Travail Gouvernemental*, July-Dec 2011; the specific objectives of the *Ministère des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques*, *Ministère de l'Agriculture* and the *Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable*; the President of the Republic's roadmap Abidjan, 5-6 July 2011; the strategies of the Food Security Cluster (Man, Bouaké, Abidjan), the Early Warning Cluster (Bouaké), the CCCM and Shelter Cluster (Man) strategies; and the inter-agency sustainable return strategy for displaced populations, based on the Emergency Humanitarian Appeal Process for Côte d'Ivoire.

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## **JUSTIFICATION FOR THE BUDGET INCREASE**

### **Summary of Existing Project Activities**

3. The presidential election in Côte d'Ivoire in late-2010 resulted in political turmoil, causing violence and mass population displacement. For March-October 2011, WFP has been implementing EMOP 200255 in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1 ("Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies") to provide life-saving assistance to the displaced and vulnerable populations in western, central, and northern Côte d'Ivoire, as well as in Abidjan.
4. In response to changing humanitarian needs, the beneficiary planning figures have been adjusted through previous budget revisions. BR2 in September 2011 reduced beneficiaries from 628,000 to 300,700 per month, transferred the school feeding activities to a new protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO), reduced the general food distribution (GFD) coverage and terminated blanket supplementary feeding for children 6-59 months.
5. The EMOP currently targets: (i) 210,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and host communities through GFD; (ii) 46,000 children aged 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition; (iii) 20,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW); (iv) 4,500 clients on anti-retroviral treatment (ART); (v) 4,450 caretakers of severely malnourished children in therapeutic feeding centres; and (vi) 10,800 vulnerable households (54,000 beneficiaries) in Abidjan through unconditional cash transfers. Cash transfers planned for July and August 2011 faced technical delays but started in October 2011.
6. Other current WFP projects in the country include a new PRRO 200066 "Recovery from post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire" providing school feeding activities, a special operation (SO) for logistics and emergency telecommunications services, and a SO for humanitarian air services to provide access and safe transport (passengers and cargo) for WFP and the humanitarian community to areas affected by the crisis.

### **Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment**

#### *General*

7. In the effort to forge unity after the period of post-election violence and unrest, Côte d'Ivoire swore in its Truth, Reconciliation and Dialogue Commission in September. However, the process of political reconciliation has not ended the humanitarian crisis, as displaced people continue to seek shelter and are in need of humanitarian assistance. There is also some concern that parliamentary elections scheduled for December 2011 may result in a deterioration of the political situation and unrest.
8. The crisis increased the vulnerability of households, which have become more food insecure and less able to cope with shocks, while at the same time damaging the ability of the Government to respond and recover from the crisis. Although major fighting has stopped, insecurity persists in the western regions, particularly in Moyen Cavally and Montagnes, and criminality has escalated, including an increase in violence towards women.

## Nutrition

9. The Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) nation-wide nutrition survey conducted in mid-2011 shows that the national global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate among children 6-59 months is 5.4 percent, with no region reporting GAM over 10 percent. GAM in the centre-north, south-west, centre-west, north-west and north-east is “poor” (over 5 percent) and “acceptable” in the remaining regions. Chronic malnutrition (stunting) among children is considered “very high”, reaching 44 percent in the north. The survey does not show an increase in acute malnutrition due to the crisis, which has been a serious concern. One of the reasons for the stable malnutrition is the preventive action taken by WFP: blanket feeding for children 6-59 months in Duekoue and for children 6-36 months in Montagnes, as well as GFD for the affected populations. Continuation of activities for the treatment of acute malnutrition is justified in areas where there has been massive displacement of people and/or returns, destruction of health facilities, and lack of access to food during the period of return. WFP partners are continuing screening to treat malnutrition and to monitor the nutrition trends.
10. Côte d’Ivoire has the highest rate of HIV infection in West Africa (3.7 percent).<sup>2</sup> In 2010, 10 percent of people living with HIV (PLHIV) were food insecure, with the highest food insecurity in northern and western regions.<sup>3</sup>

## Food Security of Displaced Populations

11. Recent food security missions have found that the post-electoral crisis has particularly affected IDP households that depend on external support, agriculture and livestock farming, or other forms of small commerce.<sup>4</sup> This includes:
  - IDPs who cannot return to their area of origin at present, and therefore will not be able to engage in agricultural activities/other economic activities;
  - populations who have lost their productive means;
  - recent returnees who are not yet able to ensure their families’ survival; and
  - other vulnerable populations whose livelihoods have been negatively affected by the crisis.<sup>5</sup>
12. Areas most severely affected by the crisis and most in need of food assistance include those experiencing:
  - a strong presence of IDPs and host communities and/or returnees, which is placing greater pressure on food and seed stocks;
  - difficulties in accessing agricultural fields because of insecurity or intercommunity tensions;
  - destruction and looting during periods of fighting; and
  - psychosis linked to the presence of armed men, which is impeding the normal economic activities.

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<sup>2</sup> UNAIDS, 2009, *AIDS Epidemic Update*.

<sup>3</sup> Ministère de la Santé et de l’Hygiène Publique, Programme Nationale de Nutrition, 2010, *Analyse de la situation de la prise en charge nutritionnelle et de la sécurité alimentaire des personnes infectées et affectées par le VIH en Côte d’Ivoire* (Draft).

<sup>4</sup> PAM/FAO/PNUD/Ministère de l’Agriculture, June 2011, *Evaluation de la Sécurité Alimentaire en Situation d’Urgence*.

<sup>5</sup> WFP RB, September 2011, *Emergency Preparedness and Response Draft Strategy Document*.

According to these criteria, the western part of the country, as well as some areas to the centre, north, and Abidjan (to a lesser extent) are retained for continued food security interventions.<sup>6</sup>

13. Post-distribution monitoring has confirmed the importance of continuation of food assistance for displaced populations.<sup>7</sup> One-third of beneficiary households has no other source of food than WFP assistance. After their displacement, 23 percent of displaced households depend exclusively on external assistance and 28 percent have no other source of revenue. Furthermore, before WFP food distributions, 75 percent of households were developing negative coping strategies such as reducing food intake, skipping meals, and consuming less-preferred foods. Following WFP food distributions, these strategies are being used by less than half of the households, considerably reducing their food insecurity.

#### *IDPs, Returnees, Host Communities*

14. The latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) findings confirm that the food insecurity remains a concern in the western regions of Montagnes, Moyen-Cavally and Bafing, where many returnees are arriving, and in the north-eastern regions of Zanzan and Savanes.<sup>8</sup> An acute humanitarian crisis with a livelihood crisis (IPC Phase 3) is in the Zouan Hounien-Bloléquin-Guiglo axis of Moyen Cavally, indicating at least 20 percent of households have significant food consumption gaps or are marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with irreversible coping strategies such as liquidating livelihood assets. The IPC working group recommends continuation of assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by the crisis, including both returnees and host communities, specifically food distributions, nutritional assistance, seed distributions, and cash/voucher interventions.
15. A WFP rapid food security assessment in parts of the western regions (specifically in Danané, Zouan Hounien, Bin-Houyé, Toulépleu, Duékoué, Guiglo and Tai)<sup>9</sup> identified six separate zones according to the degree of vulnerability across the affected population groups. The most vulnerable and sensitive is the Toulepleu-Guiglo axis, which remains unsettled with the population returning very slowly. The assessment identified different assistance options depending on context and severity of food insecurity, ranging from a 3-month package for returnees still in camps (Danane) to potential cash interventions for people entering the rehabilitation phase where markets are functioning (Mahapleu or Banneau). The Côte d'Ivoire Humanitarian Community Strategy recommends avoiding cash transfers in the west unless there is comprehensive market and cash/voucher analysis.<sup>10</sup> IDPs, returnees and host communities in the western regions share some common features, such as the loss or decrease of income sources, the halt in food production, the general increase of food prices, and the resort to negative coping strategies.

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<sup>6</sup> WFP RB, September 2011, *Emergency Preparedness and Response Draft Strategy Document*.

<sup>7</sup> WFP, July 2011, *Analysis Summary of Post Distribution Monitoring*.

<sup>8</sup> PAM/FAO/Ministère de l'Agriculture, July 2011, *Présentation des résultats de l'Atelier national du Sixième cycle d'analyse IPC*.

<sup>9</sup> WFP, 8-19 August 2011, *Rapid food security assessment in the West of Côte d'Ivoire*.

<sup>10</sup> Concerns include: insufficient access to food in most village markets as per price increases, especially for cassava, for staple commodities; insecurity in cash provision; expected low overall food production due to poor results from the harvest given displaced populations did not farm resulting in preference for direct food transfers; (HCT discussions in October 2011, and reports from FAO, ACF, Solidarités, etc.)

16. Food security data in the Abidjan districts of Abobo and Yopougon from the non-governmental organization (NGO) Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) showed that out of 670 households surveyed in eight quarters in each district, 76 percent were using negative coping mechanisms, and 46 percent having moderate food insecurity. WFP plans to conduct a more in-depth food security assessment in Abidjan planned for November.

*Population displacement figures and return estimates*

17. UNHCR estimates that close to 450,000 Ivorians remain displaced: 250,000 internally displaced and some 200,000 refugees in neighbouring countries, mainly in Liberia and Ghana.<sup>11</sup> Continued delivery of humanitarian assistance is needed, especially for protection, food security, water and sanitation, health and education. With the situation steadily improving in Côte d'Ivoire, refugees are also returning, with an estimated 500,000 having returned to their place of origin since the end of the conflict, of which 230,000 have returned to the western region.<sup>12</sup> An additional 50,000 to 70,000 refugees are expected to return from Liberia within the next 6 months.<sup>13</sup>
18. Challenges are anticipated as the pace of return of more IDPs and refugees is projected to increase, especially in the western region which is seeing a particular rise in returnees, where more than 60 percent of IDPs have returned in Moyen Cavally or Montagnes by August. Returnee movements are difficult to measure due to the lack of systematic profiling and because of the spontaneous nature of most of the current returns. A second wave of returnees is anticipated in the last quarter of the year, following the harvest of crops grown while displaced (some IDPs may return as labourers for the harvest, particularly in the west<sup>14</sup>) and in preparation for the school term.<sup>15</sup>
19. Security concerns may delay the return of some IDPs until after the parliamentary elections currently scheduled for December 2011. The rapid food security assessment conducted by WFP in the west confirmed that a perception of continued insecurity, inter-community tensions, and access to fields and to food are the main challenges to the return of IDPs and refugees.<sup>16</sup> The current impaired transport infrastructure not only imposes higher-than-normal costs, but is perceived as an indication that the political conflict is not concluded, since the Government has not yet offered assistance for the return of refugees. Some displaced people planted crops in their host communities and will return after these are harvested in the last quarter of 2011.
20. The food security cluster 2012 Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) draft proposal notes that the return of IDP and refugee populations is increasing pressure on already vulnerable communities.<sup>17</sup> The CAP process has confirmed high-priority regions indicated by the recent reports and assessments, which include Moyen Cavally, Montagnes, Bas Sassandra, and Abidjan, and intermediate priority regions of Savanes, Denguelé, Worodougou, Bafing, Zanzan, Vallée du Bandama, Haut-Sassandra, des

<sup>11</sup> UN Mission in Liberia: *Concept note for cross border collaboration between UN entities Liberia – Côte d'Ivoire*, September 2011

<sup>12</sup> CARE, Danish Refugee Council, Oxfam joint briefing paper: *Towards Durable Solutions for Displaced Ivorians*, 11 October 2011.

<sup>13</sup> WFP RB, September 2011, *Emergency Preparedness and Response Draft Strategy Document*. Note that the UNHCR figures are contradictory to the report estimates.

<sup>14</sup> WFP RB, September 2011, *Emergency Preparedness and Response Draft Strategy Document*.

<sup>15</sup> OCHA: *Stratégie de retour soutenable des populations déplacées – note conceptuelle* – rév 9 -17 August 2011

<sup>16</sup> WFP: *Rapid food security assessment in the West of Côte d'Ivoire*, 8-19 August 2011.

<sup>17</sup> Food Security Cluster: CAP 2012 Draft Proposal, 29 September 2011.

Lagunes, Sud-Comoé and Agnéby. WFP will focus on the priority regions and districts agreed by the humanitarian community, including the food security, nutrition, education, and protection clusters. The food security cluster recommended a combination of food assistance and the rehabilitation of key field and village infrastructure, which is in line with WFP's move towards food-for-work (FFW) activities for displaced, returnees and vulnerable host communities, to promote social cohesion and reconciliation.<sup>18</sup> Potential partners include FAO, Agence nationale d'appui au développement rural (ANADER) and the Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI), which already has experience with these types of activities and with which WFP has had positive collaboration.

### *Markets*

21. The increased cost of basic staple food and household items remains a concern throughout the country, making those already affected by shocks from the crisis even more vulnerable. In the first half of 2011, the food consumer price index was 40 percent higher than the 2006-2010 average.<sup>19</sup> The price of cassava, typically a lean season food, has increased 100 percent due to higher demand as an alternative to rice. Ninety percent of food-insecure households are unable to cover their food needs with their income.<sup>20</sup>

### **Purpose of the Budget Increase and Extension in Time**

22. This budget revision extends the EMOP in time and will address both the humanitarian and early recovery needs of IDPs, returnees, host communities and other vulnerable populations (women, children, clients on ART). It will provide assistance to 478,000 beneficiaries, through food and nutrition assistance as well as cash transfers and food-for-work activities through to June 2012. The EMOP remains aligned to WFP Strategic Objective 1 "Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies". As Côte d'Ivoire moves into a stabilisation phase, with IDPs and refugees returning, WFP activities will also support government capacity and focus on national reconciliation and social cohesion in the post-crisis period. Activities continue with government support, including the new FFW/CFW component where WFP is partnering with the Secretariat of Reconstruction and Reinsertion.
23. Beneficiary numbers are drawn from the most recent assessments and consensus reached through the cluster groups. Beneficiaries will need to be closely monitored and assessed as the situation evolves, particularly after the upcoming harvest, resumption of school, and legislative elections. Targeting is based on displacement and/or food and nutrition security, utilizing the food insecurity checklist with a focus on the priority zones. The types of beneficiaries will change during the EMOP's implementation as the IDPs decrease while the returnees increase with the displaced population returning home. In collaboration with other humanitarian partners, WFP will continue monitoring the refugees' and IDPs' intention to return and adjust targeting and activities accordingly. A coordination working group was recently launched between the United Nations integrated missions in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia on cross-border collaboration.

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<sup>18</sup> Also recommended in WFP Regional Bureau, September 2011, *Emergency Preparedness and Response Draft Strategy Document*.

<sup>19</sup> WFP/OCPV: *Note mensuelle sur l'évolution des prix du marché*, July 2011.

<sup>20</sup> PAM/FAO/PNUD/Ministère de l'Agriculture: *Evaluation de la Sécurité Alimentaire en Situation d'Urgence*—June 2011.

24. Additional assessments are planned or underway:

- An “intention survey” is being conducted along the border between Liberia and Côte d’Ivoire to estimate the plans of refugees to return home.
- A food security study in Abidjan in November 2011.
- An in-depth food security study throughout the country in November in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, FAO, and the National Institute for Statistics (*Institut national de la statistique*).
- A joint post-harvest study is planned with FAO, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Husbandry for December 2011/January 2012.
- Regular post-distribution monitoring exercises.
- WFP partners continue to perform rapid, targeted nutrition assessment in “high risk” areas<sup>21</sup> in order to detect specific malnutrition pockets, and WFP will assist through the training and capacity-development of partners.

#### *IDPs, Returnees, Host Communities*

25. GFD will be provided to assist 380,000 IDPs (in sites and in host families), returnees, and repatriated refugees for 2-3 months. This includes 140,000 repatriated refugees and 240,000 IDPs and internal returnees, and is an increase compared with BR2 to reflect actual beneficiaries registered by WFP and partners, though it is expected to decline as beneficiaries return home or integrate in host communities.

26. As recommended by the food security cluster, a GFD returnee package of a 3-month full ration is provided to returnees currently hosted in camps, returnees who arrived after August 2011, and to vulnerable displaced populations who will be returning home in the coming months.<sup>22</sup> WFP’s rapid food security assessment recommended that IDPs in camps (24,000 beneficiaries) who cannot engage in income-generating activities receive full monthly rations until the end of 2011.<sup>23</sup> This will be reassessed to check if there is a continuing need for food assistance. GFD assistance is mainly focused in the west, where most returnees are arriving, with the exception of 6,000 beneficiaries in sites around Abidjan and 15,000 under the Bouaké sub-office until end-2011.

#### *Nutrition*

27. Planning figures for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months will remain as planned (46,000 from BR1), with the monthly beneficiaries approximately 14,000 children based on the continued needs shown in the nutrition survey and the experience of the activity. There is no need to resume the blanket supplementary feeding that ended in mid-September. Supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women will aim to reach 13,000 women per month by March, with an increase in the Savanes region through new partnerships and an increase in the west through extending to the Danané and Odiénné districts (totalling 32,000). Beneficiary planning figures are based on the prevalence of acute malnutrition and coverage rates in the priority zones, with the nutrition cluster’s recommendations.

28. The number of HIV clients on ART receiving support through supplementary feeding will gradually increase to 5,500 per month based on government requests, discussions

<sup>21</sup> High risk areas include areas of insecurity, population displacement, and high rates of return, especially where people did not plant and will have limited access to food.

<sup>22</sup> Food Security Cluster: *CAP 2012 Draft Proposal*, 29 September 2011.

<sup>23</sup> WFP: *Rapid food security assessment in the West of Côte d’Ivoire*, 8-19 August 2011.

with the nutrition cluster and needs indicated by implementing partners. An estimated 500 caretakers of children in therapeutic feeding programmes will be assisted to prevent defaulters and improve cure rates. WFP's nutrition response has been in consultation with the nutrition cluster and the National Nutrition Programme. There is no change in the composition of rations. All nutrition and HIV activities are in regions identified as in need of assistance by recent reports in the west and north, including Moyen Cavally, Montagnes, Denguele, Savannes, Zanzan, Bafing, Worodougou, and Vallée de Bandama.

### *Cash Transfers*

29. A total of 54,000 vulnerable people in Abidjan (10,800 households) are being assisted through cash transfers, receiving FCFA 33,000 (US\$68)<sup>24</sup> per household per month, which roughly corresponds to the value of a GFD food basket for a household or the minimum wage. Abidjan has been identified as a priority area for humanitarian interventions by the Government and humanitarian actors.<sup>25</sup> Around 5,400 IDPs are currently living in 27 sites in Abidjan and are not able to get food without external support.<sup>26</sup>
30. Targeting criteria for the cash transfer activity ensures special assistance is provided to households headed by women and households that include lactating and/or pregnant women.<sup>27</sup> This budget revision proposes to extend this activity with the same number of beneficiaries and monthly cash value, but in 2012 will move from unconditional cash transfers to CFW or CFT until income-generating activities can be implemented. These early recovery activities will be in line with the interventions of other partners, as well as the Government's own partnership strategy. WFP will undertake an assessment for these activities with the Secretariat of Reconstruction and Reinsertion. This will include risk assessment and mitigating actions, identify the appropriate activities, and finalize the beneficiary planning for transition from unconditional cash transfers to CFW/CFT assistance.

### *Food for work for IDPs, returnees, host communities*

31. For the post-emergency and early recovery phase, WFP will introduce FFW activities in the Bouake area and the western regions of Moyen Cavally, Montagnes, and Basassandra, targeting 51,000 IDPs (10,200 households). In these areas, high numbers of recent returnees or displaced are still in need of food assistance to meet daily requirements or as part of early recovery and there is opportunity to move from GFD to FFW.<sup>28</sup> To support social cohesion efforts, some host community recipients will also be included.<sup>29</sup> Beneficiary planning figures have been established through the actual registrations by WFP and partners, as well as figures from UNHCR and the Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

<sup>24</sup> US\$ 1= FCFA 482 October 200 (United Nations Operational Rates of Exchange)

<sup>25</sup> CAP workshop, September 2011.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>27</sup> WFP: Concept Note CV Abidjan, June 2011

<sup>28</sup> WFP Regional Bureau, September 2011, *Emergency Preparedness and Response Draft Strategy Document*

<sup>29</sup> Targeted host community recipients include: (i) the food-insecure members of host communities as part of the social cohesion component; (ii) those who had been displaced but returned earlier than the recent returnees and are thus considered by these communities as part of the "host" population; and (iii) those who housed IDPs and therefore became more food insecure from sharing scarce resources.



32. Food-for-work activities will be linked to infrastructure, access to food, or support for the 2012 agricultural season. Proposed activities include reconstructing village markets, community schools, or roads, rehabilitating plantations abandoned and damaged during the conflict, and promoting gardening. WFP has identified partners to provide the materials and expertise necessary, including FAO, ANADER, the Danish Refugee Council and AVSI.<sup>30</sup> WFP is working with the Government to identify the appropriate FFW strategy, specifically the Secretariat of Reconstruction and Reinsertion, and the Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs and Solidarity.
33. FFW activities promote social cohesion and protection by mixing work crews and rehabilitating infrastructure shared by different groups. Strengthening productive assets and improving income opportunities are expected to reduce food assistance needs for the future. For stakeholder consultation, especially during planning, committees for reconciliation and inter community dialogue are in place.<sup>31</sup> Through adequate targeting and sensitization, partners will ensure a smooth shift from unconditional to conditional assistance.

### *Coordination*

34. Targeting of all activities will continue to be coordinated with United Nations and NGO partners, based on results from WFP and partners' food security, nutrition, and market studies. Distributions will be carried out through WFP partners which are also implementing complementary activities. WFP will coordinate with the other partners of the food security and early recovery clusters for positive synergies and to avoid duplicating resources. OCHA and regular cluster meetings coordinate joint interagency response. WFP is the co-lead in the food security cluster and the lead in the logistics and emergency telecommunications clusters.

### *Future programmes*

35. An evaluation of this EMOP is expected in early 2012, and WFP will develop a strategy for the end of the emergency phase and the transition to recovery and potential development activities.

## **Risk Assessment and Contingency Planning**

### *Contextual risks*

36. Contextual risks include the potential for further insecurity around the legislative elections scheduled for December 2011 and a possibly negative public reaction or repercussions if there are delays.
37. WFP is working with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), including security coordination, to determine operations under the current security situation in the country and update the contingency plan. WFP also has an emergency preparedness activity to strengthen the country office and sub-offices' capacity to respond to a further deterioration of the humanitarian situation (including logistics and information/communication technology). On-going post-distribution monitoring and a post-harvest assessment will track the food security situation and returnees.

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<sup>30</sup> WFP Regional Bureau, September 2011, *Emergency Preparedness and Response Draft Strategy Document*.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid*

### *Programmatic risks*

38. The main programmatic risks are protection concerns. These are related to the deterioration of social cohesion due to land tenure conflicts, political affiliation, trauma created by recent clashes and looting, presence of undisciplined armed groups, and/or the weakness of social, legal and state institutions. Negative coping mechanisms such as prostitution or child labour are reported. Food assistance can help to respond to these risks but may be unintentionally associated with other risks for the beneficiaries. To support mainstreaming of protection and gender issues, the following specific actions are being taken:

- A WFP protection officer will follow up on protection threats and monitor the respect of protection standards.
- WFP has launched specific protection assessments in sensitive areas in the west and centre, and in districts of Abidjan.
- WFP monitors protection mainstreaming within the operations of its implementing partners to improve the consideration of protection issues, specifically Social Cohesion, Do No Harm, and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Principles.
- Partners and WFP staff have been trained on protection concepts and the basic legal framework of protection issues in addition to awareness on the reporting system and the obligation to report abuse. “Do No Harm” and gender protection tools are used to analyse threats, and ensure implementation of these approaches at field level.
- WFP participates in the protection cluster to inform on activities, report incidents, and contribute to the Consolidated Appeal Process.

39. A protection network with a protection focal point in every sub-office and partner structure enables rapid response for protection risks. GFD, FFW, and cash/voucher activities specifically target women, with FFW providing alternative approaches to earn income to reduce negative coping mechanisms and boost the economic capacities. WFP coordinates with partners who have more specific protection activities and mandates, especially related to child protection and disaster risk reduction.

### *Institutional Risks*

40. The success of the EMOP is conditional upon adequate resources being available to WFP and other humanitarian partners responding to the crisis in Côte d’Ivoire. This risk will be mitigated by WFP’s proactive communication with donor partners on food needs and shortfalls, facilitated by WFP’s co-leadership of the food security cluster, and leadership of the logistics and ICT clusters. WFP would use the advance funding mechanism when feasible to address shortfalls.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY, BENEFICIARY CATEGORY AND BUDGET REVISION				
Activity	Category of beneficiaries	BR1 (Jun-Aug)	BR2 (Sep-Oct)	BR 3 (Nov-Jun)
GFD	IDPs/internal returnees	250 000	165 000	239 768
GFD	Host population	40 000	0	0
GFD	Returnees from abroad	50 000	45000	140 000
Prevention- Blanket feeding for <5	Children <5	12 000	0	0
Treatment- Supplementary feeding	Moderately malnourished children	46 000	46 000	46 000
Treatment- Supplementary feeding	PLW	20 000	20 000	32 000
Treatment- Supplementary feeding	ART clients	4 500	4 500	5 500
GFD	Caretakers of severely malnourished children	4 450	4 450	4 450
FFW	IDPs, returnees, host communities	0	0	51 000
Emergency School Feeding	Primary School Children	203 000	0	0
Cash/Vouchers	Vulnerable Urban beneficiaries	60 000	54 000	54 000
<b>TOTAL*</b>		<b>628 000</b>	<b>300 700</b>	<b>478 0</b>

\*The total number of beneficiaries has been adjusted to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries receiving rations through more than one activity. It is assumed that many of the beneficiaries of nutrition programs would have benefited from the GFD, and many of the FFW beneficiaries had at one time received GFD.

TABLE 2: DAILY FOOD RATION BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)					
Commodity Type	GFD IDPs /returnee and Caretaker Ration	FFW	Supplementary Feeding Moderate Acute Malnutrition (children <5)	Supplementary Feeding (Pregnant & lactating women, ART clients)	Cash (US\$/person/day)
Rice	420	400			
Yellow Split Peas	50	50			
Supercereal	50			220	
Fortified Vegetable Oil	30	25		25	
Iodized Salt	5				
Supplementary Plumpy®			92		
<b>Total</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>0.46/p/day*</b>
<b>Total kcal/day</b>	<b>2 148</b>	<b>1 832</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1 101</b>	
No. of feeding or assistance days	<b>GFD: 135/60 Caretakers: 30</b>	<b>22 days per month</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>90</b>

\*This is calculated as FCFA33,000 household/month. Given the average household is 5 people, it becomes FCFA220 per person per day. Using the official exchange rate (October 2011: US\$1= FCFA480) the value of the transfer is US\$0.46 per person per day.

## FOOD REQUIREMENTS

41. The food additional food requirements associated with this budget revision are shown below in table 3.

42. WFP has initiated the local purchase of rice to reduce the delivery time of commodities, as well as show confidence in the local economy. WFP purchased beans regionally from Burkina Faso when the port was blocked in Abidjan, and has continued these regional purchases to ensure the pipeline. WFP will seek to support local and regional purchases as much as possible.

TABLE 3: INCREASED FOOD REQUIREMENTS					
Commodity Type	GFD IDPs, GFD Host Community, and Caretaker Ration	Supplementary Feeding Moderate Acute Malnutrition (children <5)	Supplementary rations for blanket, PLW, and ART patients	FFW	Total (mt or US\$ for cash transfers)
Rice	18,745			1,522	20,267
Yellow Split Peas	2,232			190	
Corn-Soya Blend + with sugar	2,231		597		2,828
Fortified Vegetable	1,339		68	95	1,502
Iodized Salt	223				223
Supplementary Plumpy®		197			197
High Energy Biscuits				0	0
Cash US\$	1,548,387				1.1.1 1,5
<b>Total food mt</b>	<b>24,770</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>1,807</b>	<b>27,439</b>
<b>Total cash/voucher US\$</b>	<b>1,548,387</b>				<b>1,548,387</b>

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## RECOMMENDATION

43. The Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO are requested to approve the budget revision to the proposed emergency operation “Emergency Assistance to Displaced Populations in Response to the Political Crisis in Côte d’Ivoire”.

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## APPROVAL

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Josette Sheeran  
Executive Director  
United Nations World Food Programme

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Jacques Diouf  
Director-General  
Food and Agriculture of the  
United Nations

Date: .....

Date: .....

BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN			
Food <sup>32</sup>	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	29,154.78	13,028,524	
Pulses	3,689.84	1,927,976	
Oil and fats	2,166.30	2,686,214	
Mixed and blended food	4,408.87	3,876,017	
Salt	312.93	41,227	
HEB	0	0	
Other	0	0	
<b>Total food</b>	<b>39,732.72</b>	<b>21,559,958</b>	
Cash transfers		<b>4,846,700</b>	
Voucher transfers		0	
Subtotal food and transfers...			
External transport			<b>26,406,658</b>
Landside transport, storage and handling			<b>3,581,584</b>
Other direct operational costs			<b>9,015,634</b>
Direct support costs <sup>33</sup> (see Annex I-B)			<b>2,363,226</b>
Total WFP direct costs			<b>2,068,027</b>
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) <sup>34</sup>			<b>43,435,129</b>
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>3,040,459</b>
			<b>46,475,588</b>

<sup>32</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>33</sup> Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

<sup>34</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

## ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
<b>Staff and staff-related costs</b>	
International professional staff	378,372
International general service staff	
Local staff - national officers	178,661
Local staff - general service	
Local staff - temporary assistance	1,002,138
Local staff – overtime	17,750
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	-59,113
International consultants	185,000
Local consultants	36,296
United Nations volunteers	
Commercial consultancy services	
Staff duty travel	148,266
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,880,369</b>
<b>Recurring expenses</b>	
Rental of facility	-3,578
Utilities	22,370
Office supplies and other consumables	40,004
Communications services	43,198
Equipment repair and maintenance	30,224
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	55,660
Office set-up and repairs	11,554,049
United Nations organization services	-495
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>189,432</b>
<b>Equipment and capital costs</b>	
Vehicle leasing	82,875
Communications equipment	
Local security costs	-101,369
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-1,775</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>2,068,027</b>

## ANNEX II: SUMMARY OF LOGICAL FRAMEWORK CÔTE D'IVOIRE, EMOP 200255

Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions
<b>Strategic Objective 1: Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies</b>		
<b>Outcome 1.1</b> Reduced or stabilized acute malnutrition in target groups of children and women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (weight-for-height as %) &lt;7.7%<sup>35</sup></li> <li>➤ Supplementary feeding recovery rate &gt; 75%</li> <li>➤ Supplementary feeding death rate (&lt;5%)</li> <li>➤ Supplementary feeding defaulter rate (&lt;15%)</li> </ul>	Humanitarian corridors remain open for logistical support.  Complementary technical services and inputs provided by partners in treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition, ART, water and sanitation, shelter, etc.
<b>Outcome 1.2</b> Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households and IDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Acceptable food consumption score (FCS &gt;35.5) for &gt;70% of households in western area (baseline 59% Savanes and 52% Bafing);</li> <li>➤ Reduced Coping Strategy Index for &gt; 70% of targeted households</li> </ul>	No major diseases and epidemics.  Adequate donor support
<b>Outcome 1.3</b> Maintained access to services for anti-retroviral therapy (ART).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ ART defaulter rate (baseline 51%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Target :a 25% reduction in clients defaulting from the ART programme during the reporting period</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Parliamentary elections do not cause further displacement
<b>Outcome 1.4</b> Improved nutritional recovery of ART treatment clients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ At least 75% nutritional recovery among ART clients in the food assistance programme</li> </ul>	Elections in Liberia run smoothly  Land conflicts do not occur
<b>Output 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3</b> Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and as % of planned figures per activity (GFD, FFW, Supp. Feed, ART).</li> <li>➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution.</li> <li>➤ Number security incidents</li> </ul>	
<b>Output 1.4</b> Cash distributed timely and in sufficient quantity under secure conditions to targeted beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of men and women receiving cash transfers</li> <li>➤ Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries</li> <li>➤ No. women collecting cash transfers</li> <li>➤ Number Security incidents</li> </ul>	Adequate human and technical capacity is available among cooperating and financial partners.

<sup>35</sup> In the SMART 2011, this was the average GAM rate.



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### ANNEX III - LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ACF	<i>Action Contre la Faim</i>
ACTED	<i>Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique Et au Développement</i> (Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development)
AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ANADER	Agence nationale d'appui au developpement rural
ART	anti-retroviral treatment
AVSI	Association of Volunteers in International Service
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CFW	cash-for-Work
DSC	direct support costs
EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCFA	<i>Franç Communauté Financière Africaine</i>
FFW	food-for-work
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GFD	general food distribution
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team (United Nations)
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IDP	internally displaced person
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
ISC	indirect support costs
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
mt	metric tons
NGO	non-governmental organization
OCHA	Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (United Nations)
ODOC	other direct operational costs
PAM	<i>Programme Alimentaire Mondial</i>
PLHIV	people living with HIV
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

## ANNEX IV – MAP

