

BUDGET REVISION 4 TO EMERGENCY OPERATION CÔTE D'IVOIRE 200255

Emergency Assistance to Displaced Populations in Response to the Political Crisis in Côte d'Ivoire			
Start date: March 2011 End date: June 2012 Extension period: July-Dec 2012 New end date: Dec 2012			
Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food cost	39,974,896	12,700,140	52,750,036
Cash voucher and Cash Transfer	6,790,657	3,000,000	9,790,657
External transport	7,842,012	3,090,024	10,932,036
LTSH	16,072,820	6,229,251	22,302,071
ODOC	4,515,542	2,309,975	6,825,517
DSC	9,150,200	1,958,502	11,108,702
ISC (7 percent)	5,904,229	2,050,152	7,954,381
Total cost to WFP	90,250,356	31,338,044	121,588,400

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision proposes to extend the emergency operation (EMOP) to the end of 2012 and to respond to the changing requirements of the beneficiaries.¹ It represents a shift towards food and cash assistance linked to livelihood activities.
2. The budget revision will:
 - increase the tonnage by 26,425mt, valued at US\$12.7 million;
 - increase the cash/voucher activity by US\$3 million;
 - provide the additional associated costs of US\$13.6 million, including external transport, landside transport storage and handling (LTSH), other direct operational costs (ODOC) and direct support costs (DSC); and
 - cover additional indirect support costs (ISC) of US\$2 million.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

3. In response to the political turmoil and massive displacement caused by the presidential election in Côte d'Ivoire in late-November 2010, following initial assistance provided through an immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP), WFP has been implementing this EMOP 200255 since March 2011 to provide life-saving assistance to the displaced and vulnerable populations in western, central, and northern Côte d'Ivoire, as well

¹ The proposed strategy is in line with the strategies of the Food Security Cluster (Abidjan, Bouaké, Man), the Camp Management Camp Coordination and Shelter Cluster (Man) strategies; and the inter-agency sustainable return strategy for displaced populations, based on the Consolidated Appeal Process for Côte d'Ivoire 2012.

as in Abidjan. The EMOP is aligned to WFP Strategic Objective 1: “Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies”.

4. The EMOP was revised in September 2011 to scale-down activities as the conflict subsided, reducing the average number of beneficiaries from 628,000 to 300,700 per month. However, a subsequent budget revision was needed in October 2011 to increase the number of beneficiaries to 478,000 to respond to the large returnee population as both refugees from abroad and internally displaced persons (IDPs) gradually returned home.
5. In the first half of 2012, the EMOP has been targeting: (i) 240,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and people in vulnerable communities and 140,000 returnees through general food distributions (GFD); (ii) 46,000 children aged 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition and 32,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through targeted supplementary feeding; (iii) 5,500 malnourished clients on anti-retroviral treatment (ART); (iv) 4,500 caretakers of severely malnourished children in therapeutic feeding centres; (v) 51,000 beneficiaries of food-for-assets (FFA) activities; and (vi) 54,000 people in Abidjan through cash transfers.
6. Other current WFP operations in Côte d’Ivoire include: (i) PRRO 200066 (November 2011–December 2012), which supports the return of primary school children to schools following the post-election conflict; and (ii) a special operation for logistics and emergency telecommunications services (ending December 2012).

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

7. The joint countrywide post-harvest crop assessment mission by the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and WFP in January 2012² provides an overall view of the 2011-2012 planting season. Compared to the 2010 harvest, the report indicates that the food production for 2011-2012 is down by 50-75 percent:³ in the western regions, the food stocks of smallholder farmers will cover only a maximum of two months, compared with four months in 2010. The lean season will therefore be longer and the difficulties exacerbated by rising prices in food markets.
8. Limited food availability and food access are the main causes of vulnerability in the western regions. As a result of the conflict in 2010/2011, most of the households fled to Liberia and lost their productive assets, seriously disrupting their livelihoods. In the provinces of Bolequin, Bin Houye, Hounien, Toulepleu, and Zouan in the west, 49 percent of farmers returned too late to plant their main staple crops for the 2011 agriculture season.
9. A joint Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA)⁴ by the Government, WFP and FAO in the western regions of Bas Sassandra, Montagnes, Moyen Cavally, and in February 2012, indicated that the prevalence of food insecurity is highest in Toulepleu (42 percent), in Duékoué IDP camps (35 percent), and in Bin Houyé and Zouan Hounien (33 percent). During the conflict, many people⁵ in these areas fled to Liberia, losing their harvests, their agricultural tools, and small livestock.

² Ministère de l’Agriculture, Ministère des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques, FAO, PAM, *Mission de suivi de la saison agricole et de la sécurité alimentaire* 2011, Mars 2012.

³ PAM, FAO, *Evaluation rapide dans les régions des Savanes*, avril 2012.

⁴ Ministère de l’Agriculture, Institut National des Statistiques, PAM, FAO, *Evaluation de la sécurité alimentaire en situation d’urgence*, Février 2012.

⁵ According to the 2011 CAP document, 100,000 persons fled to neighbouring countries in December 2010 while 800,000 were internally displaced.

10. The EFSA recommended continued assistance for the most vulnerable people (around 260,000 persons) until the next harvest in October 2012 through a variety of modalities, such as GFD, cash transfers, and FFA, with the possibility of mixing different assistance modalities to facilitate the shift from general food distributions to more targeted interventions. The recommendations are in line with the intervention strategy agreed with the members of the food security cluster.⁶
11. In the northern regions of Côte d'Ivoire, the food crisis in the Sahel has had a negative impact on food availability. Trade flows between northern Côte d'Ivoire and the neighbouring countries have doubled over the course of the year, especially for cereals (maize, sorghum and millet), and there have been substantial increases in maize prices (between 20 and 56 percent). Some markets in the north are already facing maize shortages, farmers are already resorting to negative coping strategies - such as selling their productive assets and taking on debt at excessive interest rates to cover food expenses - and a further deterioration is expected in the coming months.
12. A WFP/FAO rapid needs assessment in April 2012 in the northern regions found household cereal availability to be very low in certain areas. The assessment recommended food assistance for 60,000 individuals during the lean season to meet the food gaps resulting from hosting IDPs, the poor harvest, and high food prices.
13. Throughout the country, high food prices are expected to have a negative impact on food security of vulnerable households, especially those that are net food buyers. In April 2012, the Government reached an agreement with traders to reduce the price of imported rice by 10 percent. Despite this, the February 2012 prices for imported rice compared to the five-year average (2007-2011) were higher by 53 percent in Bouaké, 42 percent in Katiola, 26 percent in Man and 14 percent in Abidjan. Locally-produced rice prices compared to the five-year average were higher by 21 percent in Man, 18 percent in Katiola, 12 percent in Abidjan and 8 percent in Bouaké. Maize prices compared to the five-year average were higher by 42 percent in Man and 18 percent in Abidjan. The price of cassava, the lean season staple in the western regions, is 73 percent higher than the five-year average.⁷
14. In the western regions, cash crop farmers are losing a substantial amount of income due to the deterioration in the terms of exchange between the prices of cocoa and rice. Though cocoa is the main cash crop, the market has collapsed: in early 2012, cocoa was being sold at US\$1.30 per kg instead of the official price of US\$2.00 per kg, weakening the cocoa farmers' ability to purchase adequate rice and other staples for their families.
15. A Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey in 2011 indicated that the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) for children under 5 is 7.7 percent in the north-east, 7.6 percent in the north-west, 6.4 percent in the north and 4.7 percent in the west. Chronic malnutrition (stunting) among children under 5 is of concern, reaching 44 percent in the north, which is considered "very high";⁸ this prevalence justifies the continuation of the treatment of acute malnutrition, especially in areas where there has been massive displacement of people, destruction of health facilities, and lack of access to food during the period of return.
16. WFP continues to monitor nutrition throughout the country and, if necessary, will re-align its interventions according to the results of a SMART survey scheduled for July 2012. The

⁶ Commission Européenne, Aide Humanitaire et Protection Civile; *Atelier Sécurité alimentaire Cote d'Ivoire 2012*; Février 2012.

⁷ Office d'aide à la Commercialisation des Produits Vivriers, PAM; *Note mensuelle sur l'évolution des prix de marchés en Cote d'Ivoire*, mars 2012,

⁸ Stunting prevalence above 40 percent is considered "very high". WHO 1995. Cut-off values for public health significance. www.who.int/nutgrowthb/en

new government development plan (*Plan national pour le développement* - PND) for 2012-2015 prioritizes the prevention and treatment of malnutrition: as the action plan for implementation is still being developed, WFP will work with the Government and partners (such as the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization) to ensure a harmonised transition strategy from emergency to recovery during the second part of 2012.⁹

17. The prevalence of HIV in Côte d'Ivoire (3.4 percent) is the highest in West Africa and the HIV response is a priority of the Government and the United Nations Country Team. A strategy is being defined for interventions that will reinforce the access to drugs and promote the self-reliance among people living with HIV (PLHIV). WFP's support to PLHIV under this EMOP has been appreciated by stakeholders because beneficiaries are able to continue with treatment and improve their nutritional status.
18. An external evaluation reviewed the EMOP's cash transfer pilot in Abidjan in March 2012.¹⁰ The post-distribution monitoring results indicated food diversity scores of 52-65 in the targeted households and their coping strategy index decreased from 29 to 11, indicating improvements in food security. Households with poor food consumption decreased from 14 percent to 2 percent. The pilot reached 98 percent of the planned beneficiaries, and 90 percent of the direct recipients were women. The cash transfers were mostly used to purchase food (64 percent), while 15 percent were used for school fees, 5 percent for health services, and the remainder allocated to other basic household needs. The evaluation recommended to continue cash transfers for households that remain highly vulnerable to food insecurity, and to begin a cash transfer activity targeting people able to invest the cash from the pilot into livelihoods and income-generating activities.
19. In addition, WFP's internal feasibility assessment for cash transfers in western Côte d'Ivoire concluded that, despite a high alpha value of 1.4,¹¹ cash would serve as an effective transfer modality because markets were functional and vulnerable households could be quickly assisted. The assessment recommended a WFP cash transfer scheme for asset-creation, working through micro-finance institutions or mobile phone companies.¹²
20. The assessments and evaluations have allowed for an update on the food security situation and set the pace for an improved beneficiary targeting process. Additional assessments are planned with WFP's support or leadership:
 - A SMART survey to evaluate the nutritional situation in targeted locations is planned with UNICEF in July 2012.
 - A joint pre-harvest study is planned with FAO, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Husbandry for September 2012.
 - An in-depth food security study throughout the country is planned with the Ministry of Agriculture, FAO, and the National Institute for Statistics for November 2012.
 - A Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO will be established.

⁹ A technical support mission from the Regional Bureau this year will review the nutrition/HIV strategy.

¹⁰ Sharon Truelove, Micheal Watson, *Unconditional mobile cash transfers in Abidjan, Ivory Coast*, March 2012.

¹¹ The alpha value is calculated by comparing the local market prices (usually retail prices) of the same or similar food item out of the WFP food basket (or of the entire food basket) with the overall costs to WFP or the donor to deliver this food. A value above 1.0 normally favours food transfers but other factors may result in cash transfers being more appropriate.

¹² Giuseppe Rullanti, *Rapport de mission de l'étude de faisabilité Cash and Voucher en Cote d'Ivoire*, Mars 2012.

Purpose of the Budget Increase and Extension in Time

21. This budget revision proposes to extend the duration of the EMOP to the end of 2012, and to re-align the scope and activities of the operation to better address the humanitarian and early recovery needs of IDPs, returnees, host communities and other vulnerable populations (women, children, clients on ART) in Côte d'Ivoire. It will provide assistance to an additional 475,000 beneficiaries through a combination of food, cash, and nutrition assistance. The EMOP remains aligned to WFP Strategic Objective 1: "Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies", as well as the humanitarian response strategy identified in the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) for 2012. As the country becomes more stable, with IDPs and refugees returning, WFP will also support government capacity and focus on national reconciliation and social cohesion during the post-crisis period.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY AND BENEFICIARY CATEGORY

Activity	Beneficiary category	Current	Revised (July-December 2012)	Adjusted Total ¹³
General food distribution	IDPs and vulnerable host populations	240,000	215 ,000	455,000
General food distribution	Returnees from abroad (former refugees)	140,000	35,000	175,000
Prevention of acute malnutrition- Blanket feeding	Children 6-59 months	0	0	12,000 ¹⁴
Treatment of MAM- Supplementary feeding	Children 6-59 months	46,000	39,000	85,000
Treatment of MAM- Supplementary feeding	Pregnant and Lactating Women	32,000	15,000	47,000
Food by prescription	ART clients	5,500	5, 500	5,500
General food distribution	Caretakers of severely malnourished children	4,500	3,000	7,500
Food for assets	IDPs, returnees, host communities	51,000	82,500	82,500
Cash: unconditional – urban	Vulnerable beneficiaries	54,000	24,000	54,000
Cash: unconditional – rural (west)	Vulnerable beneficiaries	0	14,500	14,500
Cash for training - urban	Vulnerable beneficiaries	0	11,500	11,500
Cash for Work/ training- rural (west)	Vulnerable beneficiaries	0	48,000	48,000
ADJUSTED TOTAL		478,000	475,000	631,000

¹³ The total number of beneficiaries has been adjusted to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries receiving rations through more than one activity. Specifically, the 11,500 urban cash-for-training beneficiaries will have also benefitted from the unconditional urban cash transfer activity. In addition, nutritional support to ART clients will be continued to the same vulnerable group already assisted under the EMOP. It is estimated that 75 percent of nutrition beneficiaries in the West will also have benefitted from GFD.

¹⁴ These 12,000 beneficiaries were included in first the budget revision to the EMOP but removed in a subsequent budget revision; the blanket feeding activity is no longer operational.

22. The scope of WFP's assistance under the EMOP is based on information from the most recent food security, nutrition, and vulnerability assessments, and reflects the consensus reached with the cluster groups of the United Nations Humanitarian Team, taking into account implementing capacity considerations.¹⁵ In collaboration with other humanitarian partners, WFP will continue monitoring the intentions of the refugees and IDPs to return, and adjust targeting and activities accordingly. A coordination working group was launched between the United Nations integrated missions in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia on cross-border collaboration.

General food distributions

23. Over the period covered by this budget revision, WFP plans to scale-down its provision of GFD and reinforce the livelihoods of its beneficiaries through food assistance linked to asset creation. However, WFP will continue to provide GFD to the most vulnerable groups, for a total of 250,000 beneficiaries.
24. In the western regions, GFD will be provided to the most vulnerable 150,000 of the 260,000 food-insecure people identified by the February 2012 EFSA. These include returnees and vulnerable households unable to participate in FFA/CFA schemes, and other vulnerable households identified through community participation. In addition, 5,000 IDPs still living in camps will receive assistance through GFD.
25. In the Savanes region in the north, the 60,000 people identified as vulnerable by the April 2012 rapid needs assessment will receive GFD for two months to cover needs gaps during the lean season. In collaboration with stakeholders, assessments will be conducted in the north to agree on the most appropriate strategy of assistance after the lean season.
26. It is expected that 35,000 Ivorian refugees living in Liberia will likely return to Côte d'Ivoire by October 2012 to participate in the agricultural season and enrol their children in school. In coordination with UNHCR and FAO, returnees will be assisted through GFD for three months, followed by participation in food-for-assets activities, based on the planned needs assessments.

Nutrition

27. Nutrition and HIV activities will be implemented in line with the nutrition cluster's recommendations in the priority areas of Bafing, Denguele, Montagnes, Moyen Cavally, Savannes, Valle de Bandama, and Zanzan. Through targeted supplementary feeding, WFP plans to treat an additional 39,000 children 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) until December 2012. Planning figures for the treatment of MAM for children are based on recent experience, as well as on the prevalence of acute malnutrition and coverage in the priority areas. Targeted supplementary feeding for treatment of malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLW) will target an additional 15,000 women, in the proportion to beneficiaries assisted in the targeted areas. The rations for children 6-59 months and PLW will remain as previously planned.
28. WFP aims to reach 5,500 malnourished ART clients per month receiving support through supplementary feeding "food by prescription" activities.

¹⁵ The Food Security Cluster agreed that the households with very few assets, without reliable coping mechanisms, or those with very limited livelihood opportunities should be prioritized during beneficiary targeting. The support to agricultural activities through food or cash for assets has been identified as a key component of the cluster strategy up to the harvest period (October).

29. As per a memorandum of understanding with UNICEF, WFP will continue to provide food assistance to approximately 3,000 caretakers of children being treated for severe acute malnutrition in supported health centres.
30. The WFP nutrition response has been designed in consultation with the nutrition cluster and the National Nutrition Programme.

Cash Transfers in Abidjan

31. Based on the needs assessed in a March 2012 household food economy assessment conducted by Action Against Hunger,¹⁶ cash transfers will be provided to beneficiaries who are still vulnerable to food insecurity in the neighbourhoods of Abobo and Yopougon,¹⁷ areas where very few social protection mechanisms exist. This will continue support to around 70 percent of those assisted in the pilot phase. Targeting the most vulnerable households will be in collaboration with community leaders, using the following criteria: households headed by women with more than two children under 5, households containing disabled persons, and households without productive assets. WFP expects to assist 24,000 persons with cash transfers of XOF 43,000 (US\$87) per household.¹⁸
32. WFP will also offer 11,500 women who were previously involved in income-generating activities to benefit from training, using cash transfers as an incentive, aiming to support the investment of cash received by beneficiaries into income-generating livelihood activities. These women represent the remaining 30 percent of the beneficiaries assisted during the pilot phase. Payment will be linked to attendance in the courses. The value of the monthly conditional transfer will be 30,000 XOF (US\$61) per household.¹⁹
33. The activities are not necessary linked to a specific season and the targeted beneficiaries will be selected by specific criteria, such as the capability to participate in small business management and accounting trainings. A sensitization campaign will explain to the beneficiaries the rationale of the different modalities (conditional/unconditional) in the same communities. WFP's partnership with MTN, the leading telecommunications provider in Côte d'Ivoire, will be used to send out key sensitization messages.

Cash transfers in the west

34. In the west, WFP will introduce cash transfers for a total of 62,500 beneficiaries. These are part of the vulnerable population identified by the February 2012 EFSA, and have been identified taking into account the capacity of implementing partners.
35. Cash transfers will be implemented for six months, starting with unconditional transfers to support 14,500 persons during the lean season (July-September) while the pursue their

¹⁶ Action Contre la Faim (ACF); *Etude Household Economy Approach (HEA): quartiers pauvres d'Abidjan*, Février 2012.

¹⁷ The HEA results indicate that approximately 70 percent of households in Abobo and Yopougon remain vulnerable to food insecurity.

¹⁸ This amount is 23 percent higher than the amount provided during the pilot phase due a change in the average family size from 5 to 7 persons, and the increase in food prices. The value of the food basket for GFD has been used as a basis in calculating the amount to be transferred for this activity.

¹⁹ The amount to be provided is in line with the other interventions in Abidjan and the in west. The amount also takes into consideration the daily labor cost which is between US\$2-3.50 per day.

own livelihood activities, followed by conditional transfers for 48,000 people in October-December linked to rehabilitation of the basic infrastructure and reforestation. WFP will review proposals from local and international partners to ensure that high-impact, sustainable projects are supported. WFP will partner with microfinance institutions, mobile phone providers (responsible for cash disbursement), and non-governmental organizations (responsible for beneficiary targeting and monitoring).

36. The monthly allocation to each household under the cash transfer modality will be XOF 45,000 (US\$91) based on the value of a monthly GFD ration (for unconditional transfers) and XOF 30,000 (US\$61)²⁰ for the transfer based on 22-day FFA ration (for conditional transfers).²¹

Food for assets

37. In line with the scale-down of GFD and the country's shift toward early recovery, WFP will scale-up its FFA activities in the second half of 2012 in the western regions of Bas Sassandra, Montagnes and Moyen Cavally. In addition, there will be targeted interventions in the Bouaké region in villages where the presence of IDPs has strained markets and exacerbated food insecurity. FFA will provide 11,770 households (equivalent to approximately 82,500 individuals) with a food basket of cereals, pulses, and vegetable oil. Targeted households will include returnees, IDPs, and their host families. WFP will tailor support to individuals based on their resilience and vulnerability.
38. FFA activities will include reconstructing village markets, community schools, or roads damaged during the conflict, and promoting gardening. Pilot projects have been initiated with partners in the west, including FAO, the Danish Refugee Council and several local non-governmental organizations. WFP will coordinate activities with FAO, which plans to distribute seeds and agricultural kits to 50,000 households in the western regions, to harmonize and reinforce the interventions. WFP is working with the relevant government ministries to finalise a FFA strategy, specifically the Secretariat of Reconstruction and Reinsertion and the Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs and Solidarity. WFP will respect seasonal planting activities and will agree workdays with beneficiaries to avoid conflict with agricultural priorities. These activities will be implemented within the framework of the 2012 CAP Food Security Cluster. Through adequate targeting and sensitization, WFP aims to ensure a smooth shift to transfers linked to asset-creation activities (i.e. from unconditional to conditional assistance) in the targeted areas.

Coordination

39. Targeting of all activities will continue to be coordinated with United Nations and non-governmental partners, based on results from WFP and partners' food security, nutrition, and market studies. Early recovery and cash transfer activities will be in line with the interventions of other partners and will be coordinated through the food security/cluster cash subgroup, as well as the Government's partnership strategy.

²⁰ The cash transfer value is linked to the cost of WFP food basket for GFD. The market price equivalent for this food basket was calculated using the price of food in markets in Man and Guiglo in the West. The costs of the daily labour and the amount provided by other partners in the West have also been considered when calculating the monthly transfer amount.

²¹ The cash transfer value is determined by the cost of WFP food basket by activity (GFD or FFA). The unconditional transfer is calculated based on the value of the GFD ration (without Supercereal) for 30 days. For the conditional transfer, WFP considered the value of the FFA ration, which is designed on 22 working days and has only three commodities (cereals, pulses and oil). The proposed amount is in line with the daily labour cost.

40. Food distributions will be through WFP partners that are implementing the complementary activities. WFP will coordinate with other partners of the food security and early recovery clusters to avoid duplicating activities. WFP is the co-leader of the food security cluster and the lead in the logistics and emergency telecommunications clusters within the United Nations Country Team.

Future programmes

41. WFP will develop a strategy for the end of the emergency phase and the transition to recovery and potential development activities expected to start in 2013. The recently issued new government development plan (PND 2012 – 2015) has eight pillars (national reconciliation, economic recovery, employment, health, agriculture, food security, human right/equity, and cooperation). In this context, WFP will work with partner agencies in the remainder of 2012 to align and extend the current UNDAF (2009 – 2013) to the PND.

TABLE 2: DAILY FOOD RATION (g/person/day) or TRANSFER, BY ACTIVITY								
COMMODITY	GFD and Caretaker ²² Ration	Food For Assets	Targeted Supplementary Feeding for treatment of MAM (children 6-59 months)	Supplementary Feeding PLW, ART clients	Cash (unconditional transfers)		Cash (conditional transfers)	
					Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Rice	420	400						
Yellow split peas	50	50						
Supercereal	50			220				
Fortified vegetable oil	30	25		25				
Iodized Salt	5							
Plumpy'sup®			92					
Cash (US\$/person/day)					0.43	0.40	0.40	0.40
Total (grammes or US\$/person/day)	555	475	92	245	0.43	0.40	0.40	0.40
Total kcal/day	2 148	1 832	500	1 101				
Feeding/assistance days	GFD: 30/month Caretakers: 30/month	22/month	60	180/year	30/month	30/month	22/month	22/month

²² The same ration is provided to both groups of beneficiaries.

Risk Assessment and Contingency Planning

Contextual risks

42. While the political instability has settled with a recognized government, many of the root causes of the conflict, such as citizenship, land tenure, youth unemployment, and others, have not been adequately addressed.²³ Regional insecurity also remains a risk. The borders with Liberia are porous with little ability to control arms or criminality entering the country, and the Special Report of the Security Council recommended increasing the coordination mechanisms along the border.²⁴
43. WFP will regularly review those risks in the context of the Humanitarian Country Team and Senior Management Team meetings to anticipate the evolution of the events and update contingency plans accordingly. WFP's emergency preparedness activities have strengthened the capacity of country office and sub-offices to respond to the humanitarian situation. On-going post-distribution monitoring and food security and nutrition assessments track food security and returnees' movements.

Programmatic risks

44. For nutrition activities, WFP relies on partner capacity in government structures for product delivery and programme monitoring. WFP has provided training to nutrition partners for better delivery of services, and will work with a range of partners for joint-monitoring of programmes. WFP identifies partners with adequate capacity when moving towards food-for-recovery activities. For cash transfers, the price fluctuations, market shortages or closures, corruption and fraud are the areas of concern and for which the country office has mitigation measures.

Institutional risks

45. The success of the EMOP depends upon adequate resources being available to WFP and other humanitarian partners. WFP's communication with donors on food needs and shortfalls as well as the Humanitarian Country Team's plans for joint communication and advocacy are expected to raise adequate funding. WFP will use its advance funding mechanism, when feasible, to cover pipeline breaks.

REQUIREMENTS

46. The additional food requirements associated with this budget revision are shown below in Table 3. WFP will consider the local purchase of rice to reduce the delivery time of commodities. In the past, WFP has purchased beans in the region (from Burkina Faso) to avoid pipeline breaks. WFP will seek to support local and regional purchases as much as possible.

²³ Security Council Special Report of the Secretary General on the United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire, S/2012/186. March 29, 2012

²⁴ *Ibid.*

TABLE 3: INCREASED FOOD AND CASH TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS			
	Food requirements mt		
	Current (after Revision 3)	Increase or (Decrease)	Revised (Revision 4)
GFD IDPs, GFD Host Community, and Caretaker Ration	60,295	16,700	76,995
Targeted Supplementary Feeding for MAM treatment (children 6-59 months)	817	210	1,027
Supplementary feeding rations for blanket, PLW, and ART patients	2,590,10	737	3,327.10
Blanket feeding – Children under 5	143	0	143
Food for Assets	1,807	8,778	10,585
Emergency School Feeding	3,189	0	3,189
Transit ration	12	0	12
Total Food Value (mt)	68,853	26,425	95,278
Cash transfer US\$	6,790,657	3,000,000	9,790,657

RECOMMENDATION

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

APPROVAL

Ertharin Cousin

Executive Director
United Nations World Food Programme

Date:.....

José Graziano da Silva

Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization of
the United Nations

Date:

ANNEX I-A: BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN			
Food ²⁵	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	20,029.8	7,811,465	
Pulses	2,428.5	1,051,547	
Oil and fats	1,448.7	1,781,890	
Supercereal	2,157.9	1,400,510	
Iodized Salt	150.450	16,850	
Ready-to-use supplementary food for MAM treatment	209.76	637,879	
Other	0		
Total food	26 425.11	12,700,140	
Cash transfers		3,000,000	
Voucher transfers		0	
Subtotal food, cash and voucher transfers			15,700,140
External transport			3,090,024
Landside transport, storage and handling			6,229,251
Other direct operational costs			2,309,975
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			1,958,502
Total WFP direct costs			29,287,892
Indirect support costs (7 percent) ²⁶			2,050,152
TOTAL WFP COSTS			31,338,044

²⁵ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

²⁶ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B: DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	321,510
Local staff - national officers	200,000
Local staff - general service	207,524
Local staff - temporary assistance	438,252
Local staff – overtime	5100
International consultants	60,000
United Nations volunteers	24,000
Commercial consultancy services	
Staff duty travel	214,752
Subtotal	1,471,138
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	8,250
Utilities	40,933
Office supplies and other consumables	52,933
Communications services	66,669
Equipment repair and maintenance	53,419
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	94,392
Office set-up and repairs	29,670
United Nations organization services	39,000
Subtotal	385,266
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	61,200
Local security costs	40,897
Subtotal	102,097
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	1,958,502

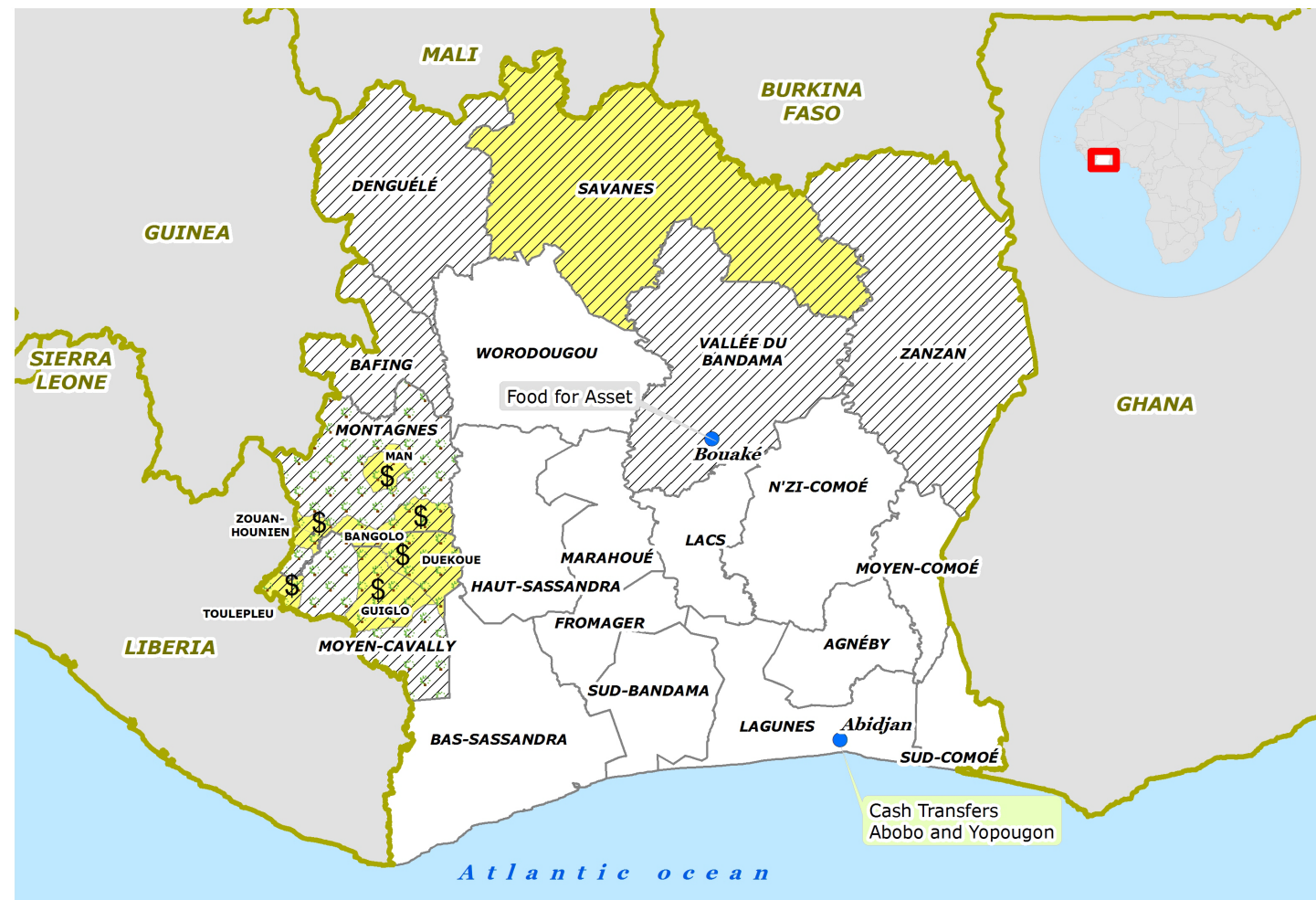
ANNEX II. SUMMARY OF LOGICAL FRAMEWORK: CÔTE D'IVOIRE EMOP 200255		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 1: Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies		
Outcome 1.1 Reduced acute malnutrition in target groups of children and women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (weight-for-height as %) < 5.4%²⁷ ➤ Supplementary feeding recovery rate > 75% ➤ Supplementary feeding death rate (<5%) ➤ Supplementary feeding defaulter rate (<15%) 	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 No major diseases and epidemics Adequate donor support Land conflicts do not occur
Outcome 1.2 Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households and IDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Acceptable food consumption score: >35.5 for >70% of households in western area. Baseline = 58%²⁸ (Toulepleu) ➤ Reduced coping strategy index for >70% of targeted households 	
Outcome 1.3 Maintained access to services for anti-retroviral therapy (ART)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ART defaulter rate. Baseline 1% Target : 25% reduction in clients defaulting from the ART programme during the reporting period	
Outcome 1.4 Improved nutritional recovery of ART treatment clients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At least 75% nutritional recovery among ART clients in the food assistance programme 	
Output 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and as % of planned figures per activity (GFD, FFA, supplementary feeding, ART) ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution ➤ Number security incidents 	

²⁷In the SMART 2011, this was the GAM prevalence at national level so would need to be compared to a national survey.

²⁸ EFSA, 2012.

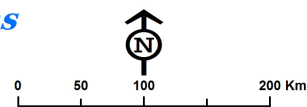
	<p>Output 1.4 Cash distributed timely and in sufficient quantity under secure conditions to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of men and women receiving cash transfers ➤ Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries ➤ Number of women collecting cash transfers ➤ Number of security incidents 	<p>Adequate human and technical capacity is available among cooperating and financial partners</p>
in targeted area	<p>Output 1.5 Basic community infrastructures are restored by targeted communities and individuals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of schools and health centres/posts rehabilitated ➤ Number of markets rehabilitated ➤ Hectares of land cultivated/reforested ➤ Kilometres of road rehabilitated/built 	

ANNEX III – MAP



COTE D'IVOIRE : targeted areas

OD_Dakar (Regional Bureau)
Food Security Unit, 2012



- Food for Asset
- Cash Transfers
- Nutrition & HIV clients support
- General food distribution

RÉGIONS EX: LACS

LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ACF	<i>Action Contre la Faim</i> (Action Against Hunger)
ART	anti-retroviral treatment
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
FFA	food for assets
DSC	direct support costs
EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GFD	general food distribution
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IDP	internally displaced person
ISC	indirect support costs
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
mt	metric tons
OCHA	United Nations Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODOC	other direct operational costs
PAM	<i>Programme Alimentaire Mondial</i> (World Food Programme)
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
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization