

## BUDGET REVISION 5 TO CÔTE D'IVOIRE EMERGENCY OPERATION 200255

| <b>Emergency Assistance to Displaced Populations<br/>in Response to the Political Crisis in Côte d'Ivoire</b>         |                       |                   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Start date: March 2011 End date: 31 December 2012<br>Extension period: January-March 2013 New end date: 31 March 2013 |                       |                   |                       |
| <b>Cost (United States dollars)</b>   |                       |                   |                       |
|   | <b>Current budget</b> | <b>Increase</b>   | <b>Revised budget</b> |
| Food cost   | 62,465,693            | 6,902,799         | 69,368,492            |
| External transport  | 10,932,036            | 1,159,207         | 12,091,243            |
| LTSH  | 22,302,071            | 2,814,338         | 25,116,409            |
| ODOC  | 6,825,518             | 772,750           | 7,598,268             |
| DSC   | 11,108,701            | 0                 | 11,108,701            |
| ISC (7 percent)   | 7,954,381             | 815,437           | 8,769,818             |
| <b>Total cost to WFP</b>  | <b>121,588,399</b>    | <b>12,464,531</b> | <b>134,052,930</b>    |

### NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision proposes to extend the emergency operation (EMOP) 200255 “Emergency Assistance to Displaced Populations in Response to the Political Crisis in Côte d’Ivoire” for three months, until 31 March 2013, in order to continue food assistance to returnees and other vulnerable groups in Côte d’Ivoire, while completing and analysing some key assessments – the agricultural season and food security assessment and a cross-border joint assessment mission (JAM) – to inform the preparation of a new protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) that will replace EMOP 200255 from 1 April 2013.
2. The budget revision will:
  - increase the tonnage by 11,983 mt, valued at US\$6.9 million;
  - cover the additional associated costs of US\$4.7 million including external transport, landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) and other direct operational costs (ODOC); and
  - include additional indirect support costs (ISC) of US\$0.8 million.

## JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND 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-2010, WFP responded through an immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP 200226) from January to mid-March 2011 and has been implementing this EMOP (200255) since mid-March 2011, providing life-saving assistance to the displaced and vulnerable populations in western, central, and northern Côte d'Ivoire, as well as in Abidjan (see map in Annex III).
4. Following the change in the humanitarian situation, the EMOP was extended in time up to December 2012, with a view to re-align the scope and activities of the operation for the humanitarian and early recovery needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, host communities and other vulnerable groups.
5. The EMOP currently targets: (i) 250,000 IDPs, returnees and people in vulnerable communities through general food distributions (GFD); (ii) 39,000 children 6-59 months and 15,000 pregnant and lactating women with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) through targeted supplementary feeding; (iii) 5,500 malnourished clients on anti-retroviral treatment (ART); (iv) 3,000 caretakers of severely malnourished children at in-patient therapeutic feeding centres; (v) 35,500 beneficiaries in Abidjan through unconditional and conditional cash transfers; and (vi) 82,500 beneficiaries of food-for-assets (FFA) activities in the west. Due to the insecurity, WFP was not in a position to implement cash transfers in Duékoué (in the west) during the second half of 2012. WFP was also planning to assist 24,000 vulnerable people through cash transfers in Abidjan during the second half of 2012; however, this intervention was suspended due to lack of funding.
6. The Humanitarian Coordination Team in Côte d'Ivoire considers 2013 a transitional year from the emergency situation towards recovery interventions. The United Nations agencies and other stakeholders will operate within this transitional framework. The budget revision will reinforce the shift from relief towards enhancing self-reliance and early recovery, which was initiated in the second half of 2012.
7. PRRO 200066 (November 2011 - December 2012) supports the return of primary school children to school following the post-election conflict, and a budget revision will extend the PRRO from January to August 2013. A special operation (SO 200234) for logistics and emergency telecommunications services ends 31 December 2012).

## Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

8. Under the coordination of the United Nations Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the “humanitarian strategy in transition phase”<sup>1</sup> is being prepared for 2013. The majority of the IDPs have returned to their villages, but they are living in very poor conditions due to limited basic services. The strategy identifies the west and north as priority areas. The high prevalence of malnutrition in the north and north-east and the limited capacities of vulnerable households to cope with shocks (such as insecurity and rising food prices) in the west are the main factors which contributed to the vulnerability in those areas.
9. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)<sup>2</sup> estimates that 160,000 Ivorian refugees returned home between October 2011 and September 2012. Most of them (145,000) were spontaneous returns, with 15,000 refugees having returned from Liberia with the support of UNHCR. However, since June 2012, there have been recurrent attacks by armed men against the positions of the Republican Forces (*Forces Républicaines de Côte d’Ivoire - FRCI*) in the west, along the Liberian border. These incidents have slowed down the flow of returns: some refugees have changed their plans for return, and others were forced to flee again into Liberia.
10. In July 2012, the IDP camp in Nahibly was closed by the authorities following major security incidents between IDPs and host communities. As a consequence, 5,000 IDPs who had been living in the camp had to return to their villages of origin or to alternative destinations where they are living in host families.
11. Food insecurity remains a concern in western Côte d’Ivoire. An emergency food security assessment (EFSA) jointly undertaken by the Government, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in the west in February 2012<sup>3</sup> showed that the food insecurity prevalence was high in Toulepleu (42 percent), Duékoué IDP camps (35 percent), Bin Houye<sup>4</sup> (33 percent) and Zouan Hounien<sup>5</sup> (33 percent).
12. A post-distribution monitoring survey in August 2012 showed deterioration in food security among households receiving GFD in the west: 71 percent of beneficiaries had an “acceptable” food consumption score compared with 80 percent in July 2011. Efforts by WFP and partners to improve the food consumption of the most vulnerable groups have been hampered by a lack of access to land for returnees and a reduction in the level of food assistance due to funding constraints. WFP is currently undertaking a similar survey in the north. Also, a joint WFP/FAO emergency food security assessment covering the west is ongoing. Both studies will assess the current food security of the most vulnerable households and inform WFP’s response strategy for the future PRRO.
13. A cross-border JAM involving WFP and UNHCR, the governments of Liberia and Côte d’Ivoire as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and donors was conducted in November-December 2012. Preliminary findings are expected to be available early-2013. In Liberia, the assessment focused on the situation of the refugees in camps while in Côte

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<sup>1</sup> OCHA; *Côte d’Ivoire 2013 – Stratégie humanitaire en phase de transition (draft 2)*; December 2012.

<sup>2</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/liberia>

<sup>3</sup> Ministry of Agriculture, National Statistics Institute, WFP, FAO, *Evaluation de la sécurité alimentaire en situation d’urgence*, February 2012.

<sup>4</sup> A sub-prefecture in Montagnes district.

<sup>5</sup> A prefecture in Montagnes district.

d'Ivoire, the situation of IDPs and returnees was assessed. The overall objective of the JAM is to identify residual humanitarian needs and guide a joint action plan to support returnees and IDPs in accessing food on each side of the border.

14. The pre-harvest assessment<sup>6</sup> by the Government, WFP and FAO indicates that the harvest is generally favourable for 2012 production, which will mainly be consumed in 2013. However, the agricultural season in western Côte d'Ivoire has been disturbed, as some farmers had to flee their villages due to insecurity. The assessment also showed an increase in cereal flows between Côte d'Ivoire and Sahel countries compared to a normal situation: this suggests Sahelian traders are rebuilding their stocks in order to anticipate any deterioration in the food supply chain. As a consequence, food prices have increased in some districts in the north and centre.<sup>7</sup>
15. Although the Government has taken measures to mitigate the high food prices (reducing illegal check-points, a memorandum of understanding with traders for the price of imported rice, and a three-month suspension of value-added tax on imported rice) and has recently begun reforming the cocoa and coffee sectors, the prices of both imported rice and locally produced cereals remain high. In October 2012, locally produced maize prices were higher by 96 percent in Bouaké, 52 percent in Daloa, and 42 percent in Katiola. Imported rice prices were higher than the five-year average (2007-2011),<sup>8</sup> especially in Daloa (14 percent) and Man (13 percent) but also in Bouaké (7 percent), Katiola (5 percent) and Adjamé (4 percent).
16. The July 2012 nationwide Demographic, Health and Multi-indicators Survey<sup>9</sup> (EDSCI III), conducted by the Ministry of Health and AIDS Control, the National Institute of Statistics and several NGOs, showed a prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) among children 6-59 months of 7.1 percent nationwide (versus 5.4 percent in 2011); acute malnutrition affects more boys (8.6 percent) than girls (5.7 percent). At sub-national level, the GAM prevalence is as follows: centre-north 11.1 percent, centre and south 9.3 percent, centre-west 8.1 percent, south-west 7.5 percent, centre-east 7.4 percent, north-west 6.3 percent, west 6.2 percent, north 5.8 percent, and Abidjan 5.6 percent.<sup>10</sup>
17. The prevalence of chronic malnutrition at the national level is 28 percent (EDSCI III). However, high stunting in certain areas remains a serious concern, considering the life-long effects of stunting on the health and development of children. Chronic malnutrition is close to the 40 percent "very high" threshold in the north (39 percent) and the north-east (39 percent).<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Animal Resources and Fishery, WFP, FAO; *Mission de suivi à mi-parcours de la saison agricole et de la sécurité alimentaire de l'année 2012*, October 2012.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>8</sup> Office d'aide à la Commercialisation des Produits Vivriers, PAM; *Note mensuelle sur l'évolution des prix de marches en Côte d'Ivoire*, October 2012.

<sup>9</sup> Ministère de la Santé et de la Lutte contre le Sida, Institut National de la Statistique, Monitoring and Evaluation to Assess and Use Results Demographic and Health Surveys (MEASURE DHS), ICF International (International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health). *Rapport Préliminaire de l'Enquête Démographique et de Santé et à Indicateurs Multiples (EDSCI-III) Côte d'Ivoire 2011-2012*.

<sup>10</sup> Wasting prevalence 5-9 percent is "poor", 10-14 percent is "serious" and above 15 percent is "critical". WHO 1995. Cut-off values for public health significance. [www.who.int/nutgrowthb/en](http://www.who.int/nutgrowthb/en)

<sup>11</sup> Stunting prevalence 20-29 percent is "medium", 30-39 percent is "high" and 40 percent is "very high". Cut-off values for public health significance. WHO 1995. [www.who.int/nutgrowthb/en](http://www.who.int/nutgrowthb/en)

## Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

18. This budget revision aims to extend the duration of the EMOP for an additional three months (January-March 2013), maintaining the scope and activities to 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. The EMOP will provide assistance to 374,000 beneficiaries through a combination of food, cash, and nutrition assistance for the first quarter of 2013.
19. The EMOP is aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 1 "Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies", as well as the 2013 humanitarian strategy in transition phase (see logical framework in Annex II). With the positive evolution of the political situation, WFP will also support government capacity and focus on national reconciliation and social cohesion during the post-crisis period.

| <b>TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY</b>   |                           |                             |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Activity</b>   | <b>July-December 2012</b> | <b>January - March 2013</b> |
| General food distributions - IDPs and vulnerable host populations   | 215,000                   | 30,000                      |
| General food distributions - Returnees from Liberia   | 35,000                    | 30,000                      |
| Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition<br>Targeted supplementary feeding - Children 6-59 months         | 39,000                    | 14,000                      |
| Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition<br>Targeted supplementary feeding – Pregnant and lactating women | 15,000                    | 12,000                      |
| Food by prescription - ART clients  | 5,500                     | 5,500                       |
| General food distributions - Caretakers of severely malnourished children                                 | 3,000                     | 500                         |
| Social protection support - Orphans and other vulnerable children   | 0                         | 980                         |
| Food for assets/Food for training - IDPs, returnees, host communities                                     | 82,500                    | 234,000                     |
| Targeted cash transfers – urban   | 24,000                    | -                           |
| Targeted cash transfers – rural (western Côte d'Ivoire)   | 14,500                    | 14,500                      |
| Cash for training – urban   | 11,500                    | -                           |
| Cash for assets/Cash for training- rural (western Côte d'Ivoire)  | 48,000                    | 48,000                      |
| <b>ADJUSTED TOTAL</b>   | <b>475,000</b>            | <b>374,000</b>              |

20. *General food distributions:* In western Côte d'Ivoire, WFP has gradually scaled-down GFDs following the 2012 harvest in September-October, with the number of beneficiaries reducing from 250,000 to 120,000 by October and by end-2012 only 60,000 individuals identified as the most vulnerable - including the recent IDPs and/or new returnees - will receive GFD. Beneficiaries who have graduated from GFD will continue to receive WFP support through asset-creation activities (see below).
21. *Food for assets:* WFP will continue scaling up asset-creation during the three-month extension of this EMOP. The Government and the humanitarian community in Côte d'Ivoire have enhanced their partnerships to promote social cohesion and support the transition process by reinforcing early recovery activities. FFA will be promoted in the west and the north, classified as priority areas, and will create job opportunities for youths and vulnerable groups.<sup>12</sup> FFA activities will be jointly identified by beneficiaries, partners and WFP. They will aim at supporting the rehabilitation of communities' lowland areas to increase agricultural productivity, and the reconstruction of houses and school infrastructure. Sensitization campaigns will aim to explain the approach, promote social cohesion and ensure an effective participation of the beneficiaries in the design and implementation of the activities. Issues related to land tenure, protection and gender will be identified and addressed prior to interventions.
22. *Nutrition:* WFP activities have been defined in line with the nutrition cluster's recommendations, and will target the priority areas of Bafing, Bas Sassandra, Denguele, Lagunes, Montagnes, Moyen Cavally, Savanes, Vallée de Bandama, and Zanzan. Planned beneficiary numbers were established based on the current scale of the nutrition interventions: 14,000 children 6-59 months and 12,000 pregnant and lactating women with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) will be treated under targeted supplementary feeding between January and March 2013.
23. *Food by Prescription:* A monthly average of 5,500 HIV clients on ART will receive WFP assistance through the food-by-prescription activity with the support from the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Social protection rations will be provided to 980 food-insecure families hosting an orphaned or vulnerable child as a safety net measure. This activity is in line with the nutrition cluster strategy and will lay the foundation for partnership with the Global Fund under the next PRRO.
24. *Cash for assets/Cash for training:* Following the security incidents in Duékoué in July, the Government increased the presence of security forces in the west. Given the improved security and the persistence of needs in Duékoué, in November 2012 WFP recommenced the cash-for-assets (CFA) activities which had been suspended during the second half of 2012, targeting 14,500 vulnerable people; these activities will continue during the extension period. WFP will also support cash-for-training activities for vulnerable youths and women aiming at supporting vocational training and developing managerial skills to implement small-scale income-generating businesses. WFP works in partnership with *Solidarité International* for targeting and monitoring, and a mobile phone provider for cash disbursement. The cash transfer value is based on the cost of the FFA food ration and the wage for labourers.

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<sup>12</sup> ECHO, 2012 *Atelier de réflexion sur le partenariat pour la transition «volet cohésion sociale»*.

25. *Targeted cash transfers:* WFP had expected to cease targeted cash transfers in western Côte d'Ivoire following the end of the lean season in October 2012, assuming that the security situation would remain stable. However, the security incidents in the targeted areas caused new population displacements. Many farmers were not able to cultivate as expected: the farms along the Liberian border were abandoned and the pre-harvest assessment<sup>13</sup> indicates that the food security in Blolequin, Guiglo, and Toulepleu remains a concern. Hence, during the extension period of this EMOP, WFP will continue targeted cash transfers for the most vulnerable households who lost their productive assets and their crops. WFP cash assistance will allow the targeted household to purchase food from local markets, which will be adequately supplied in the January-March period.

## Risk Management

### *Contextual risks*

26. While the political instability has subsided with a recognized Government and legislative elections held in December 2011, many of the root causes of the conflict - such as citizenship, land tenure, and youth unemployment - have not been adequately addressed.<sup>14</sup> Regional insecurity also remains a risk: the borders with Liberia are porous, and there is little ability to control arms or criminality entering the country. The Special Report of the Security Council recommended strengthening the coordination mechanisms along the border.<sup>15</sup>
27. Since May 2012, Côte d'Ivoire has been confronted with an increase in security incidents, particularly in the west, bordering Liberia, which is hampering progress towards national reconciliation. Incidents include attacks against the United Nations peacekeeping mission (killing seven United Nations soldiers near Tai), attacks against villages near the border control post near Toulepleu, as well as in other parts of the country (San Pedro, Abidjan, and recently along the border with Ghana). The attacks are often launched by small, well-trained groups of assailants, creating panic and causing displacements of people. The United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) expects these attacks to continue in the coming months.
28. WFP, as member of the United Nations Humanitarian Country Team and Security Management Team, will regularly monitor these risks in order to anticipate the evolving situation and update contingency plans accordingly. WFP's emergency preparedness efforts have strengthened the capacity of the country office 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*

29. Limited partner capacity could undermine the implementation of some activities. However, WFP identifies partners with adequate capacity for implementing asset-creation activities; when needed, WFP will provide the partners with equipment (such as motorbikes and

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<sup>13</sup> *Mission de suivi à mi-parcours de la saison agricole, op.cit.*

<sup>14</sup> Security Council Special Report of the Secretary General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, S/2012/186. March 29, 2012.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*

computers) to strengthen their capacities. For nutrition activities, WFP utilises government structures for product delivery and programme monitoring. Cash-transfer activities are at risk of food price fluctuations or inflation, market shortages or closure, corruption and fraud. WFP will monitor food prices through market monitoring and will put in place a range of control mechanisms linked to reporting and monitoring to minimize these risks.

### *Institutional risks*

30. The success of the EMOP is conditional upon adequate resources being available to WFP and other humanitarian partners. WFP's pro-active communication with donors on food needs and shortfalls, as well as the United Nations Humanitarian Country Team's plan for joint communication and advocacy strategy, will help to raise funds. WFP uses the advance funding mechanism, when feasible, to address shortfalls.

## FOOD REQUIREMENTS

31. An additional 11,983 mt of food will be required for this three-month extension-in-time, as shown in Table 3 below. The costing for the additional food requirements is shown in Annex I and the relationship to the full EMOP budget is summarized in the table on page 1.

| <b>TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt/US\$)</b>                                       |                      |                               |                      |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Activity</b>  | <b>Current</b>       | <b>Increase/<br/>decrease</b> | <b>Revised</b>       |
| GFD for IDPs, GFD for host communities, and caretaker ration and orphans vulnerable children       | 78,230               | 3,022                         | 81,252               |
| Targeted supplementary feeding for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (children 6-59 months) | 1,027                | 116                           | 1,143                |
| Supplementary feeding rations for pregnant and lactating women, and ART patients                   | 3,327                | 386                           | 3,713                |
| Blanket feeding – Children 6-59 months   | 143                  | -                             | 143                  |
| Emergency school feeding   | 3,189                | -                             | 3,189                |
| Transit ration   | 12                   | -                             | 12                   |
| Food for assets/Food for training  | 11,821               | 8,459                         | 20,280               |
| <b>Total food requirements (mt)</b>  | <b>97,749</b>        | <b>11,983</b>                 | <b>109,732</b>       |
| Cash transfers (US\$) <sup>16</sup>  | <b>US\$9,790,657</b> | -                             | <b>US\$9,790,657</b> |

<sup>16</sup> Although WFP plans to implement cash-transfers during the extension period, no additional cash transfers have been budgeted for. Resources previously budgeted for will be sufficient to cover the requirements for January-March 2013.



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## RECOMMENDATION

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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Ertharin Cousin  
Executive Director  
United Nations World Food Programme

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José Graziano da Silva  
Director-General  
Food and Agriculture Organization of  
the United Nations

Date: .....

Date: .....

| <b>BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN</b>              |                          |                         |                         |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Food<sup>17</sup></b>                           | <b>Quantity<br/>(mt)</b> | <b>Value<br/>(US\$)</b> | <b>Value<br/>(US\$)</b> |
| Cereals  | 9,410                    | 5,034,618               |                         |
| Pulses   | 1,163                    | 555,771                 |                         |
| Oil and fats                                       | 648                      | 583,155                 |                         |
| Mixed and blended food                             | 735                      | 725,792                 |                         |
| Others   | 27                       | 3,463                   |                         |
| <b>Total food</b>                                  | <b>11,983</b>            | <b>6,902,799</b>        |                         |
| Cash transfers                                     |                          | 00 000                  |                         |
| Voucher transfers                                  |                          | 00 000                  |                         |
| Subtotal food and transfers                        |                          |                         | 6,902,799               |
| External transport                                 |                          |                         | 1,159,207               |
| Landside transport, storage and handling           |                          |                         | 2,814,338               |
| Other direct operational costs                     |                          |                         | 772,750                 |
| Direct support costs                               |                          |                         | 0                       |
| Total WFP direct costs                             |                          |                         | <b>11,649,094</b>       |
| Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) <sup>18</sup> |                          |                         | 815,437                 |
| <b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>                             |                          |                         | <b>12,464,531</b>       |

<sup>17</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>18</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.



## ANNEX II: SUMMARY OF LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

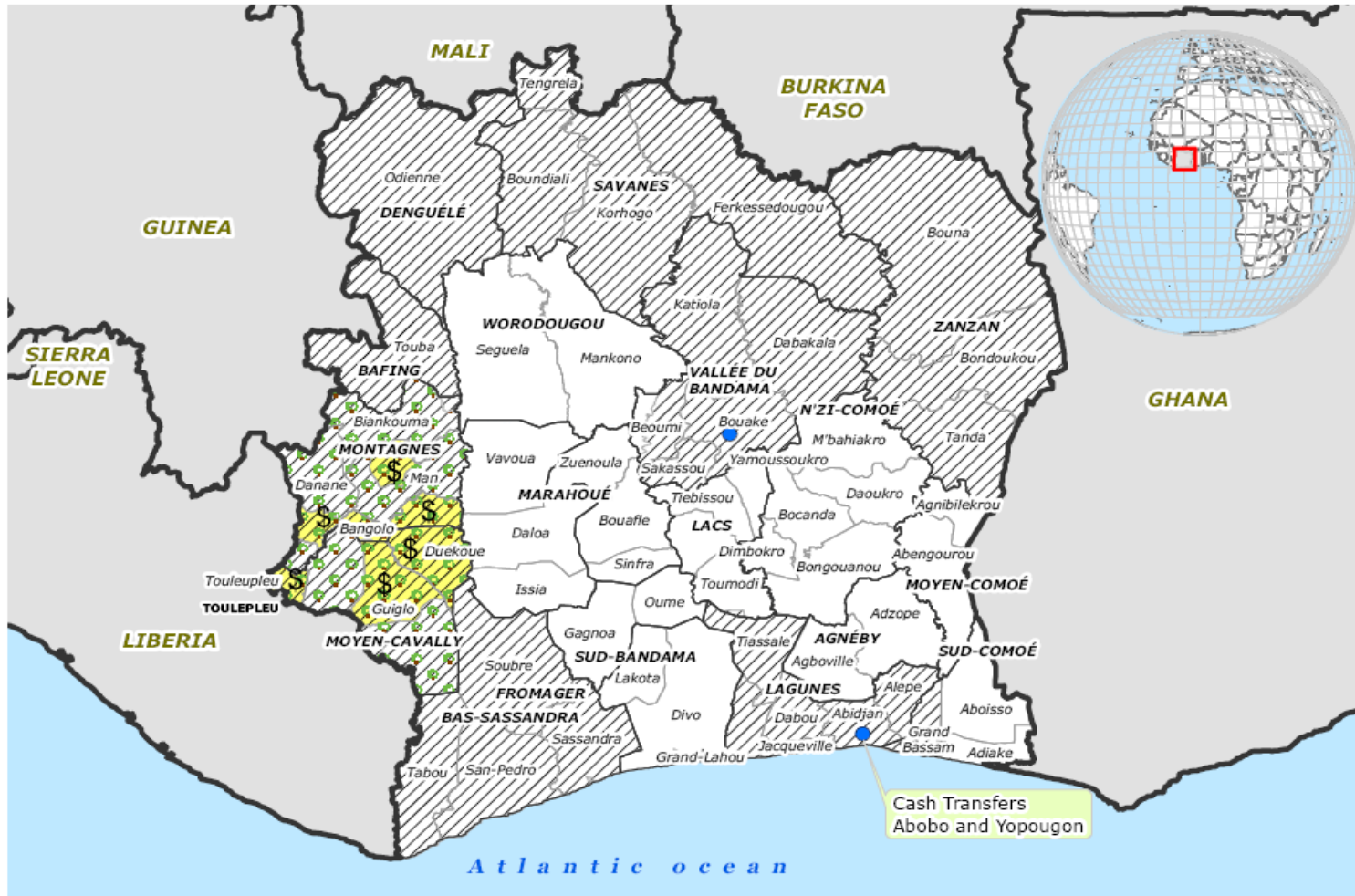
| Results   | Performance indicators   | Assumptions  |
|---|--|--|
| <b>Strategic Objective 1: Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies</b><br><b>Goals:</b><br>1. To save lives in emergencies and reduce acute malnutrition caused by shocks to below emergency levels<br>2. To protect livelihoods and enhance self-reliance in emergencies and early recovery<br>3. To reach refugees, IDPs and other vulnerable groups and communities whose food and nutrition security has been adversely affected by shocks |  |  |
| <b>Outcome 1</b><br>Reduced 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 %: target &lt;7.1%)</li> <li>➤ Supplementary feeding recovery rate (target &gt;75%)</li> <li>➤ Supplementary feeding death rate (target &lt;3%)</li> <li>➤ Supplementary feeding defaulter rate (target &lt;15%)</li> </ul> | Humanitarian corridors remain open for logistical support<br><br>No major diseases and epidemics<br><br>Adequate donor support<br><br>Pipeline breaks<br><br>Complementary technical services and inputs provided by partners in treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition, ART, water and sanitation, shelter, etc |
| <b>Outcome 2</b><br>Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households and IDPs  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Food consumption score (FCS &gt;21) acceptable for &gt;70% of households in western Côte d'Ivoire (baseline 58.2%<sup>19</sup> (Toulepleu)</li> <li>➤ Coping Strategy Index (target: reduced for &gt;70% of targeted households)</li> </ul>   |  |
| <b>Outcome 3</b><br>Maintained access to services for anti-retroviral therapy (ART)   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ ART defaulter rate (baseline 1%)<br/><br/>(target: 25% reduction in clients defaulting from the ART therapy during the reporting period)</li> </ul>   |  |
| <b>Outcome 4</b><br>Improved nutritional recovery of ART treatment clients  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Nutritional recovery among ART clients receiving food assistance (target: &gt;75%)</li> </ul>   |  |

<sup>19</sup> EFSA 2012

## ANNEX II: SUMMARY OF LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

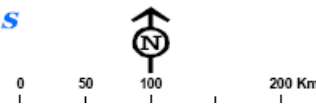
|   | Results  | Performance indicators  | Assumptions   |
|---|--|---|---|
|   | <p><b>Outputs 1.1, 2.1 and 3.1</b><br/>Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and as % of planned figures per activity (GFD for IDPs, host communities, caretakers of OVCs; FFA/FFT; supplementary feeding for children, pregnant and lactating women, ART)</li> <li>➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution</li> <li>➤ Number of security incidents</li> </ul> |   |
|   | <p><b>Output 2.2</b><br/>Cash distributed timely and in sufficient quantity under secure conditions to targeted beneficiaries</p>  | <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>➤ Number of women collecting cash transfers</li> <li>➤ Number of security incidents</li> </ul>  | <p>Adequate human and technical capacity is available among cooperating and financial partners</p> <p>Land conflicts that may cause inaccessibility to WFP do not occur</p> |
| <p><b>Output 2.3</b><br/>Basic community infrastructures are restored by targeted communities and individuals</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of school and health centres rehabilitated</li> <li>➤ Number of markets rehabilitated</li> <li>➤ Ha. of land cultivated/reforested</li> <li>➤ Km. of road rehabilitated/built</li> </ul> |   |   |

# 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
- DISTRICT LIMITS
- Department limits
- Country borders



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## LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| ACF         | <i>Action Contre la Faim</i>   |
| AIDS        | acquired immune deficiency syndrome  |
| ART         | anti-retroviral treatment  |
| DSC         | direct support costs   |
| ECHO        | European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection                          |
| EMOP        | emergency operation  |
| FAO         | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations                            |
| FFA         | food for assets  |
| FFT         | food for training  |
| GAM         | global acute malnutrition  |
| GFD         | general food distribution  |
| HIV         | human immunodeficiency virus   |
| IDP         | internally displaced person  |
| ISC         | indirect support costs   |
| JAM         | joint assessment mission   |
| LTSH        | landside transport, storage and handling   |
| MAM         | moderate acute malnutrition  |
| MEASURE DHS | Monitoring and Evaluation to Assess and Use Results Demographic and Health Surveys |
| NGO         | non-governmental organization  |
| OCHA        | United Nations Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs                      |
| ODOC        | other direct operational costs   |
| PRRO        | protracted relief and recovery operation   |
| UNHCR       | Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees                        |
| UNICEF      | United Nations Children's Fund   |
| UNOCI       | United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire  |
| WFP         | United Nations World Food Programme  |