
Emergency Operation Côte d'Ivoire EMOP 200255
Emergency Assistance to Displaced Populations in Response to the Political Crisis in Côte d'Ivoire

CÔTE D'IVOIRE EMOP 200255	
Number of beneficiaries	125,000
Duration of project	Six months (15 March – 15 September 2011)
Food tonnage	9,879 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
WFP food cost	US\$5,428,616
WFP cash/voucher cost	0
Total cost to WFP	US\$16,088,168

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The long-awaited election intended to unify Côte d'Ivoire after the 2002 civil crisis, but the 28 November 2010 presidential election has resulted in political turmoil causing violence and population displacement. The Independent Electoral Commission announced Alassane Ouattara, the opposition candidate, as the winner of the election. A few days later, the Constitutional Council claimed that the incumbent, Laurent Gbagbo, won the election. Both men swore themselves in as President on 4 December 2010, triggering political instability and violence.

As a result of the instability, several financial institutions blocked assistance to Côte d'Ivoire, including private bank closures, economic embargoes and suspension of development loans, exacerbating the fragile socio-economic situation.

The western, central, northern and Abidjan regions have been affected by violence and displacement, and the whole country has felt the impact of the economic and political instability. The regions of Moyen Cavally and Montagnes in the west have been the worst-affected, with ethnic violence sparked from the two military forces clashing, causing mass displacement and a humanitarian crisis. There are already around 60,000 people identified by WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, and IOM to be in need of assistance due to displacement within the country. Refugees have also fled to neighbouring countries.

The crisis has affected the food security and economic stability. It has become difficult to transport goods throughout the country, including food and fuel, and prices of essential commodities have increased. Even before the recent crisis, high levels of food insecurity prevailed in the western regions (food insecurity prevalences between 24 percent and 30 percent). In 2010, global acute malnutrition rates in the western regions ranged from 6-8 percent, indicating a "poor" situation while rates of chronic malnutrition reach "critical"

levels of over 40 percent.¹ Côte d'Ivoire has the highest rate of HIV infection in West Africa. The prevailing volatile security situation has reduced access to food and health services, risking a rapid deterioration of food and nutrition security: assistance to the displaced populations and host communities is urgently required.

WFP is currently responding to the needs of 18,000 internally displaced persons through an immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP 200226) for general food distributions and these will need to continue on a larger scale in this new emergency operation (EMOP 200255). WFP has continued to provide supplementary feeding to moderately malnourished children under 5, pregnant and lactating women, and people living with HIV through the ongoing protracted relief and recovery operation 106720 "Assistance to populations affected by the Côte d'Ivoire protracted crisis". These supplementary feeding activities would be continued by this new EMOP.

This EMOP 200255 "Emergency Assistance to Displaced Populations in Response to the Political Crisis in Côte d'Ivoire" is designed to address the food needs of 100,000 displaced persons and people in host families in the western, centre, northern and Abidjan regions through general food distributions. The EMOP will also support 23,000 children with moderate acute malnutrition, 8,000 pregnant and lactating women, and 1,500 malnourished anti-retroviral therapy clients through supplementary feeding in areas affected by the crisis. Taking into account those beneficiaries expected to receive both general food distributions and supplementary feeding rations, this EMOP targets 125,000 people for six months. The activities aim to achieve WFP Strategic Objective 1 "save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies".

SITUATION ANALYSIS AND SCENARIO

The overall context

1. Since the recent socio-political crisis sparked by the disputed elections of 28 November 2010, the prices of food, fuel and basic essential items have increased in Abidjan and elsewhere in the country because transportation has become difficult and traders are not able to send food supplies from north to south, and vice versa.
2. Post-election violence has so far resulted in over 315 deaths in Côte d'Ivoire. People have fled to find refuge in Liberia - where the number has reached 50,000 by the end of February - and to a lesser extent to Guinea, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mali, and Togo. There is potential for a further increase in the refugees fleeing to Liberia, where WFP is already implementing an emergency operation (EMOP) to support the refugees.
3. Internally, there has been sporadic fighting between the "New Forces" (*Forces Nouvelles*) and the forces loyal to the incumbent president. Recent fighting in the western regions has resulted in internally displaced persons (IDPs) seeking shelter in the towns of Duékoué, Danane, and Man, and in smaller towns. An inter-agency United Nations mission to the western regions² reported 17,000 IDPs in Moyen Cavally and Montagnes regions in January and since then the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) have registered over 38,500 displaced people in the

¹ Côte d'Ivoire Ministère de la Santé et Hygiène Publique Programme National de Nutrition, WFP, UNICEF. Rapport d'enquêtes nutritionnelles basées sur la méthodologie SMART, Régions du Nord, de l'Ouest et du Centre de la Côte d'Ivoire et 5 communes d'Abidjan, Collecte des données: Juillet 2010.

² WFP and FAO. Note Speciale sur la Crise Postelectorale en Cote d'Ivoire. December 2010.

the two regions, with a final registration expected to reach over 42,000 by early-March. WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) have registered about 1,300 displaced people in the central town of Tiebissou, and an inter-agency assessment has identified other pockets of displaced people in the central regions.³ WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, and IOM have identified around 60,000 to be in need of assistance as a result of population displacement within the country. Many more displaced people are expected as the situation continues to deteriorate further, with fighting escalating on 26th February, including population movements within Abidjan.

4. Currently, most IDPs are located in Moyen Cavally and Montagnes regions. The focus has been in the towns of Duékoué, Danane, and Man, but there are also reports of IDPs located in other towns, as well as IDPs starting to move to Touba in Bafing Region and Odienne in Denguele Region. IDPs have also been identified in Tiebissou in Lacs Region. In early-March, Abidjan itself has experienced fighting and mass displacement from the Abobo neighbourhood to other parts of the city and neighbouring villages; movement within Abidjan is increasingly dangerous.
5. The health care system has been disrupted with 50-75 percent of trained health workers having abandoned their posts. Consequently, many health care facilities are no longer operational, leaving not only shortages of medical care but also shortages of medical supplies and essential drugs. Cases of cholera have been reported in Abidjan, as well as yellow fever, measles, and other diseases.
6. The education cluster estimates that some 800,000 children are still unable to attend class because schools have been shut down in 10 out of 27 education districts, mostly in the centre, north, west (*centre, nord, ouest* - CNO) zones. The prolonged disruption of classes could aggravate the already low school attendance rate and lead to increased dropouts. The absence from school for such a long period increases the risk of child labour and exploitation, including possible recruitment of children into armed groups.⁴

The food security and nutrition situation

7. The most recent nationwide food security assessment conducted in rural areas was in May/June 2009⁵ and indicated high levels of food insecurity, especially in the western regions (food insecurity prevalence in Bafing was 30 percent, in Moyen Cavally was 29 percent, and in Montagnes was 24 percent).⁶ Children aged 6-24 months from food-insecure households had diets that lacked diversity and consisted primarily of cereals, roots and tubers. The most affected households depend on casual labour work, subsistence farming and raising livestock.
8. Since the nationwide assessment, WFP has been regularly monitoring food security in close collaboration with the food security and nutrition working group actors. The results of the September 2010 preliminary joint harvest assessment mission indicated that, despite some localized hazards such as poor rainfall, the harvest prospects had

³ Equipe humanitaire en Côte d'Ivoire. Rapport general de la mission inter agences d'évaluation rapide des besoins dans les localités ayant enregistré des violences postélectorales (Lakota, Daloa, Issia, Sinfra, Bondoukou, Tanda, Agnibiliekro, Tiebissou, Abengourou, Daoukro, Bongouanou).

⁴ Humanitarian Country Team in Cote d'Ivoire. Impact of the socio-political stalemate in Côte d'Ivoire on the population and on vulnerable groups in particular.

⁵ MoA Côte d'Ivoire, WFP, FAO , « Evaluation approfondie de la sécurité alimentaire des ménages ruraux en Côte d'Ivoire » October 2009.

⁶ Several risk factors were identified: i) persistently declining economic situation; ii) increased prices of staple foods; iii) insufficient harvest; iv) deteriorating terms of trade of cash crops/food crops and livestock/food crops; v) continuing political instability; and vi) decreasing volume of remittances from migrants.

been generally good for the major food crops (rice, maize, cassava and yams).⁷ The food security monitoring system (FSMS) in September 2010 had indicated an improvement of the food security in Bafing region (west) while the situation was stable in the Savanes region (north). However, the potentially good harvest was not achieved due to the crisis and displacement of people at harvest time (especially for rice and yams), which prevented farmers from securing their crops.

9. An initial assessment carried out in Duékoué in December 2010 showed that the displaced population has critical food and non-food requirements which should be addressed urgently.⁸ The IDPs fleeing their homes carried limited food and lost many assets which would normally assist them through difficult periods.
10. Families and communities hosting IDPs are about to exhaust their limited resources, especially as the increase in food prices is having a severe impact on the host communities' food security. According to an inter-agency mission that visited Mont Cavally and Montagnes regions, food stocks are only one-third of that registered in the two previous years.⁹ Information from the inter-agency mission indicates that the recent harvest, November–January, was diminished due to the crisis. Whereas under normal circumstances food stocks last between five to seven months to bridge the harvest seasons, current estimates indicate that the food stocks of host families and vulnerable households would only last two to three months. The extended lean season is expected to have an impact on nutrition because households in the affected regions will resort to negative coping mechanisms such as eating less frequently (one or two meals per day instead of three) and having less diversity in their diet, including consuming cassava earlier than normal.
11. WFP, UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the World Health Organization (WHO) have agreed through the sector group on food security and nutrition on the need to support nutritional supplementation for moderately and severely malnourished children (WFP responding to moderate acute malnutrition while UNICEF responds to severe malnutrition¹⁰) as well as the additional needs for pregnant and lactating women in the displaced communities and caretakers of severely malnourished children. The special nutritional needs of malnourished anti-retroviral therapy (ART) clients in the displaced populations and communities must also be addressed.
12. Food security is deteriorating throughout the country mainly due to the consequences of the post-electoral crisis. The main indicators of this deterioration are less food in the markets and the significant increase of food prices. WFP data from the main markets show prices have increased sharply since the election: within a month, prices increased 10 percent for imported rice, 39 percent for cooking oil, 50 percent for sugar, 20 percent for beef meat, 50 percent for fish, 24 percent for onions, and 59 percent for tomatoes. These price increases are significantly higher than those during the previous food prices crisis in early-2008. As many households fled during the harvest period, the access to food is expected to be poor during the coming months. This is likely to affect host communities, weakening the coping strategies of the affected populations. WFP will work with FAO and other partners to continue monitoring the situation and re-evaluate the programme activities to include seed protection. Seed distribution is

⁷ Ministry of Agriculture, CILLS, FEWS-NET, FAO, WFP. Preliminary assessment of crop and food security situation 2010/2011 (2010).

⁸ WFP and FAO. Note Speciale sur la Crise Postelectorale en Cote d'Ivoire. December 2010.

⁹ Equipe humanitaire en Côte d'Ivoire. Evaluation Rapide Inter agences des besoins humanitaires dans les Régions des Montagnes et du Moyen Cavally, Côte d'Ivoire, 6 au 8 février 2011.

¹⁰ Global MOU between WFP and UNICEF on treatment of acute malnutrition.

planned by FAO and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). When the security situation permits, a WFP emergency food security assessment will be undertaken in collaboration with FAO.

13. A nutrition survey using the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) method conducted in eight regions in the centre, north, west and in Abidjan in July 2010¹¹ reported for northern and western regions the prevalence of underweight children 6-59 months ranging from 19 to 28 percent, stunting prevalence ranging from 35 to 44 percent, and global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence ranging from 6 to 8 percent in the western regions and up to 11 percent in northern regions. Chronic malnutrition is “critical” in three regions (over 40 percent), and acute malnutrition is “poor” in the majority of northern and western regions, which are similar to results found in 2009 using the same survey method.¹²
14. Côte d’Ivoire has the highest rate of HIV infection in West Africa (3.7 percent).¹³ In 2010, 10 percent of people living with HIV (PLHIV) were found to be food insecure, with the highest rates of food insecurity in the northern and western regions.¹⁴

Scenario

15. Current registration figures from UNHCR, IOM, WFP, UNICEF and partners indicate 45,000 IDPs and 14,500 vulnerable people in the host community in need of immediate food assistance. However, due to the increased violence and displacement since 25 February, WFP estimates that 80,000 IDPs and 20,000 vulnerable people in the host community will need general food distributions and supplementary feeding in the next six months. Once the registration of IDPs has been completed by UNHCR and IOM, the Humanitarian Community in Côte d’Ivoire will finalise the terms and modalities for extension and enlargement of emergency assistance.
16. WFP and partners will closely follow the situation of IDPs and the food security of host communities through assessments to determine if additional food assistance actions are required. Nutrition support will be provided to malnourished children and women in the western, central, and northern regions as per the nutrition survey reports from those regions, with the expectation that the changes in the market prices (especially during the lean season) will have a negative affect on their nutritional status.

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

Policies, capacities and actions of the Government

17. For the time being, it is not possible for the Government to coordinate humanitarian activities and it has not participated in coordination meetings.

¹¹ Côte d’Ivoire Ministère de la Santé et Hygiène Public Programme National de Nutrition, WFP, UNICEF. Rapport d’enquêtes nutritionnelles basées sur la méthodologie SMART, Régions du Nord, de l’Ouest et du Centre de la Côte d’Ivoire et 5 communes d’Abidjan, Collecte des données: Juillet 2010.

¹² A SMART survey in July 2009 showed that GAM rates decreased from 16.6 percent in the northern regions in 2008 to 8.2 percent, but remained high with 9.6 percent GAM in Worodougou Region and 8.4 percent in Montagnes Region, which showed poor nutritional status at the “alert” level. Severe acute malnutrition remained high in these areas, 3.3 percent in Worodougou and 4.5 percent in Montagnes, considered as “serious” to “critical” by WHO.

¹³ AIDS Epidemic Update, UNAIDS 2009.

¹⁴ Analyse de la situation de la prise en charge nutritionnelle et de la sécurité alimentaire des personnes infectées et affectée par le VIH en Côte d’Ivoire. Ministère de la Santé et de l’Hygiène Publique, Programme Nationale de Nutrition, 2010 (Draft).

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18. The Government has a National Nutrition Programme which intended to gradually take over the existing nutrition interventions which have been implemented by international NGOs in the areas of medical and nutrition.
 19. The National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS makes provision for an expanded distribution of anti-retroviral treatment to HIV-positive patients. Nevertheless, the poorest may still not have access to drug therapy due to its cost (1,000 FCFA or US\$2 per month).
 20. The Government, through the *Direction Nationale des Cantines Scolaires* (DNC) of the Ministry of Education, has been operating a school feeding programme and has been continuing its efforts to provide meals in every school. The school canteen programme (with support from WFP) has been operational in the south of the country and had been resuming its presence to the north. However, schools in the affected areas have been closed due to the recent instability.

Policies, capacities and actions of other major actors

21. UNHCR and IOM are coordinating the movement and registration of displaced persons and refugees affected by the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, and providing shelter. Non-food items (NFIs) have been provided by ICRC, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM and others for the displaced populations in Duékoué, Danane and Man. The ICRC has constructed water and sanitation facilities in Duékoué, where many IDPs are located, and has provided NFI kits to over 1,000 households. UNHCR has provided mats, blankets, jerricans, tents, hygiene kits for women, and mosquito nets for over 2,000 beneficiaries.
22. UNICEF leads the water, sanitation, and hygiene sector, and will work on health activities with the World Health Organization (WHO), including vaccination and vitamin A distribution. WHO is coordinating the health sector and will support partners to institute health prevention, promotion, curative, psychosocial and referral services. Resources available in-country include chlorine, vaccines (for yellow fever, measles, etc), emergency surgical kits and emergency drugs. WHO is deploying medical doctors and midwives. *Médecins sans frontières* (MSF) has started medical consultations. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has provided reproductive health kits.
23. United Nations Office in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) are monitoring the evolving security situation and are responsible for civilian and United Nations staff security. Regular security updates are provided to the Humanitarian Country Team, and meetings are held at least weekly. In the field, UNOCI ensures, as far as possible, the security of United Nations staff and provides assistance in terms of protection, if needed, but also in terms of technical assistance and equipment (fuel supply, mechanics repairs, spare parts etc).
24. The main humanitarian actors involved in food security include WFP, FAO, UNICEF and the ICRC, along with other national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international NGOs, such as Action Contre la Faim (ACF), International Rescue Committee (IRC), and Caritas. The implementation capacity of national NGOs is generally acknowledged to be weak.

Actions of WFP

25. WFP is currently responding by targeting 18,000 IDPs with full food rations for 45 days (with 3,500 IDPs also receiving high-energy biscuits for 3 days) through an immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP 200226) that started in January. As of end-February, WFP has assisted IDPs at sites in Danane, Duékoué and Man, as well as to IDPs living with host families. Although host families are also in need of assistance because they are sharing their limited resources while market prices have sharply increased, WFP's IR-EMOP was of limited scale and prioritized IDPs only. However, WFP intends to assist the IDPs and their host families in this EMOP. In Liberia, WFP is providing food refugees displaced from Côte d'Ivoire under EMOP 20225 "Emergency assistance to Ivorian refugees and host population in North-Central and South-Eastern Liberia".
26. WFP has been implementing a protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 106720) "Assistance to populations affected by the Côte d'Ivoire protracted crisis" (2007-2011) which has been providing supplementary food rations to moderately malnourished children under 5 and pregnant/lactating women in the CNO zones, where the rates of malnutrition are highest. In addition, the PRRO supports school canteens in the CNO zone. The PRRO is due to end in March 2011, but will be extended for the school canteen programme only. WFP is also implementing a sustainable school feeding development project (107590) in the southern regions. The school canteen activities have been suspended since the schools in the CNO zones have been closed, although negotiations are ongoing to re-open the schools and resume the canteen programme. This would ensure children's access to education and a sense of normality for children during this time of crisis.
27. WFP has installed WIMAX (Wireless Maximum Coverage System) systems for the United Nations Country Team and humanitarian partners to ensure continued communication during this period of insecurity in Abidjan.

Coordination

28. The Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General (DSRSG) is also the Humanitarian Coordinator who spearheads the overall coordination of humanitarian action in Côte d'Ivoire. The DSRSG has activated cluster groups including: food security (WFP and FAO); emergency telecommunications (WFP), and logistics (WFP); nutrition (UNICEF); health (WHO); education (UNICEF and Save the Children); protection (UNHCR); water and sanitation (UNICEF); non-food items (UNHCR); camps organization (IOM); and agriculture (FAO). The "Plan sectoriel d'urgence inter-agence pour l'assistance humanitaire en Côte d'Ivoire" provides detailed information on the contingency planning and response for the United Nations Humanitarian Team.
29. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) has the overall coordination role in the humanitarian response. The Inter-sector Coordination Group is composed of the heads of the cluster groups for each sector and is led by OCHA. It allows for effective coordination in the humanitarian response and ensures that information flows regularly amongst the different humanitarian partners. The group ensures that cross-cutting issues, such as human rights, HIV and AIDS, gender, and environment are addressed in each sector. In addition to coordination at the central level, there are focal points in each region to prepare and respond to emergencies.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

30. The objective of WFP assistance for this EMOP is in line with Strategic Objective 1 (“to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies”) through provision of emergency food assistance to displaced populations and host communities, including nutrition programmes for malnourished children, women, and ART clients. This EMOP contributes to Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1, 2, 5 and 6.¹⁵

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

31. WFP will assist 80,000 IDPs who have been affected by the political crisis through general food distributions (GFD); IDPs will be assisted at sites (or IDP camps) or staying in host families. GFD will also target host populations affected by the influx of IDPs and by insecurity in their communities. GFD will provide a full ration (2,100 kcal per person per day) to IDPs staying in camps through individual rations. IDPs hosted among the local population will receive household rations.¹⁶ Given the food and nutrition insecurity in the western regions, as well as the increased market prices, host families are likely to experience similar shocks to the IDPs and will also require some food assistance. Thus a GFD half-ration will be provided to 20,000 beneficiaries in the host population through a household ration. The beneficiary figures for GFD for both displaced people and host communities were agreed with both the food security cluster and the Humanitarian Country Team.
32. IDPs in transit will be assisted using high-energy biscuits (HEBs) for a 3-day period. Biscuits will be provided to a limited number of beneficiaries, estimated at 8,000 people.
33. To stabilise the nutrition situation in the affected regions of displaced populations and facing high malnutrition rates, supplementary feeding will be provided to 23,000 children under 5 suffering from moderate acute malnutrition.¹⁷ This planning figure was agreed by the nutrition cluster, based on malnutrition rates in the region and coverage estimates. In addition, supplementary rations will be given to malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLW).¹⁸ This support will be extended to both IDPs and host populations who meet the entry criteria. If the crisis persists, the nutrition support will be extended as needed into other regions identified by the humanitarian community and cluster groups. Food rations will also be provided to caretakers of children receiving treatment in therapeutic feeding centres; this is expected to reduce defaulters from therapeutic feeding and thus help to save lives of severely malnourished children. The therapeutic foods are being provided by UNICEF or other nutrition partners.
34. Moderately malnourished ART clients in the areas with high displacement of people, estimated at 1,500 people, will receive a supplementary feeding ration. The provision of rations as well as the entry and exit criteria for ART clients will be based on the national guidelines on nutritional support to malnourished PLHIV and will follow the

¹⁵ MDG1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; MDG 2: Reduce child mortality; MDG 5: Improve maternal health; MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

¹⁶ Based on five-member households, which is the average size household accepted by the humanitarian community.

¹⁷ Weight-for-height <-2 z score, as per the entry and exit criteria in the national protocol on treatment of acute malnutrition.

¹⁸ PLW entry criteria <210 mm mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC), as per national protocols).

“food by prescription” model. The activity will be in line with the WFP’s new HIV policy.

TABLE 1. BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE			
	Beneficiaries		
Activity	Male	Female	Total
General food distribution (IDPs)	38 400	41 600	80 000
General food distribution (host communities)	9 600	10 400	20 000
Supplementary feeding (children under 5)	11 960	11 040	23 000
Supplementary feeding (Pregnant/lactating women)		8,000	8,000
Supplementary feeding (people living with HIV)	720	780	1,500
Caretaker ration	50	1 400	1,450
Transit ration (high-energy biscuits)	4 000	4 000	8 000
Total*	60 730	73 220	125 000

* The totals have been adjusted to account for beneficiary overlap across the feeding activities and are based on population statistics, and prevalence of malnutrition.

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS

35. The GFD ration will include cereals, pulses, blended food, vegetable oil and salt (see table 2). Rice is the staple food of Ivorians in the affected regions. Yellow split peas will provide the protein base for the diet. Corn-soya blend (CSB) will be provided to ensure an intake of appropriate micronutrients in the diet of the displaced population, as well as to provide an important source of protein. The CSB will include sugar as this has become more scarce and expensive on the market and is subject to a current import ban. Vegetable oil, fortified with vitamins A and D, will provide the necessary fat in the diet. Salt is included to ensure iodine intake as a measure against goitre, which is prevalent in the region.
36. High-energy biscuits (HEBs) are included as an emergency ration (see table 2) to address the urgent food and nutrition needs of the IDPs in transit and will be given for three days.
37. The supplementary feeding ration for pregnant and lactating women and for ART clients is based on national protocols on the treatment of acute malnutrition (see table 2). In consultation with the National Nutrition Programme and the nutrition cluster, WFP will use Supplementary Plumpy® for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. Moderately malnourished children will receive one sachet of Supplementary Plumpy® per day as per treatment guidelines. This is a new product for WFP in Côte d’Ivoire, and partners will receive training for its use.

TABLE 2: DAILY FOOD RATION BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)

Commodity Type	General Food Distribution IDPs and Caretaker Ration	General Food Distribution for Host Community	Supplementary Feeding Moderate Acute Malnutrition (children <5)	Supplementary Feeding (Pregnant & lactating women, PLHIV on ART)	Transit ration
Rice	420	210			
Yellow Split Peas	50	25			
Corn-Soya Blend	50	25		220	
Fortified Vegetable Oil	30	15		25	
Iodized Salt	5	5			
Supplementary Plumpy®			92		
High-Energy Biscuits					500
Total	555		92	245	500
Total kcal/day	2 148	1 075	500	1 101	2 250
Number of feeding days	GFD: 180 Caretakers: 30	180	90	180	3

TABLE 3: FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY, IN METRIC TONS (totals may not add due to rounding)

Commodity Type	GFD IDPs, GFD Host Community, and Caretaker Ration	Supplementary Feeding Moderate Acute Malnutrition (children <5)	Supplementary Feeding for Pregnant & lactating women, PLHIV on ART	Transit Ration	Total
Rice	6 822				6 822
Yellow Split Peas	812				812
Corn-Soya Blend	812		594		1 406
Fortified Vegetable Oil	487		68		555
Iodized Salt	81				81
Supplementary Plumpy®		190			190
High-Energy Biscuits				12	12
Total	9 015	190	662	12	9 879

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

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38. WFP will be responsible for mobilizing food and delivering food assistance to specified extended delivery points (EDPs). WFP will sign field-level agreements with cooperating partners, such as Caritas, Save the Children, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), Norwegian Refugee Council, Red Cross, ICRC, and others that will be responsible for the transportation of the food commodities from the EDPs to the final delivery points. Partners will carry out distributions to the beneficiaries.
 39. Supplementary feeding activities will be implemented through partners specialized in supplementary feeding operating in the targeted locations. The activities will be carried out in supplementary feeding centres as well as in community nutrition programmes in coordination with UNICEF, ACF, and other partners working in nutrition.
 40. WFP will work closely with UNICEF, the lead agency for the nutrition cluster, in the nutrition response. WFP may consider supporting blanket feeding for children 6-24 months, as per the nutrition contingency plan, in the absence of another agency to implement this activity.
 41. WFP is the only organization to have food stocks and appropriate storage capacities in Côte d'Ivoire. WFP will have logistics hubs in Abidjan, Odienne and Korhogo, as per the Côte d'Ivoire Logistics Contingency Plan, in addition to existing warehouses in Man and Bouake. The storage capacity of the warehouses leased by WFP is approximately 9,100 mt and WFP is identifying additional storage capacity given the potential food requirements for this crisis.
 42. Humanitarian actors have been using local private transporters so far. However, in view of the deterioration in security, private transporters are becoming reluctant to make available their vehicles, having become expensive and unreliable. Consequently the humanitarian community, through the logistics cluster, is examining developing its own transport fleet, which would increase the WFP fleet in country.
 43. Following European Union sanctions, European vessels can no longer dock in the ports of Côte d'Ivoire, thus affecting the capacity to import humanitarian commodities through Abidjan or San Pedro. Therefore, new access corridors will have to be opened via the port of Accra in Ghana and Lome in Togo to Abidjan by road and via Burkina Faso by road to continue to supply Côte d'Ivoire. A provision has been made for the airlift of Supplementary Plumpy® and HEBs to meet the immediate needs of people on the move.
 44. The WFP Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System (COMPAS), is fully operational and decentralized in Côte d'Ivoire. COMPAS is set up in all field locations, which should enable timely and rigorous commodity tracking and reporting to support commodity management and accountability and speedy commodity-related planning and decision-making.
 45. The overland cost component of the land transport, storage and handling (LTSH) rate remains relatively high on account of the long and difficult journey facing transporters. The cost of transport has soared in the face of high fuel prices and shortages in fuel can further complicate the distribution of humanitarian assistance.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

46. The logical framework in Annex II details the indicators that will be collected to measure the outcomes and outputs.
47. The EMOP will rely on the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for good quality reporting. WFP will seek active participation of implementing partners and stakeholders in collecting M&E data and regular feed-back will be provided to the stakeholders that will participate in the use of the data for planning and decision making. This will entail regular meetings between WFP staff and implementing partners and key stakeholders to review the M&E information.
48. The EMOP will be monitored by WFP staff at the field sub-office levels where distributions are taking place and at the Abidjan office. Distribution and post-distribution monitoring (PDM) in IDP sites and host communities will be carried out in collaboration with NGO partners in selected sites as per the M&E plan. The nutritional recovery of children under 5 will be monitored primarily through data collected in the supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres. WFP, with FAO and UNICEF, will conduct food and nutrition security assessments in the affected areas, and a nutrition survey will be planned with UNICEF and national partners.
49. Monitoring data from nutrition surveys, food security assessments and PDM will be captured in a database to generate a variety of reports for programme and management staff. Information will be evaluated against the established results-based management targets/indicators for adjustments to the EMOP strategy, targeting or implementation, as required. The information and evaluation findings will be shared regularly with stakeholders.
50. Implementing partners will prepare monthly reports on activities and outputs which will be collected and compiled in quarterly reports. WFP food monitors will visit distribution points and markets. WFP staff will submit monthly implementation reports with information on achievements relative to the implementation plan, progress towards achieving objectives as measured by the key indicators, as well as problems and areas of concern.

HANDOVER STRATEGY

51. The EMOP provides emergency assistance to displaced persons in Côte d'Ivoire. Consequently, the operation is expected to phase out when the political situation stabilizes the displaced populations return home.

HAZARD / RISK ASSESSMENT AND PREPAREDNESS PLANNING

Hazard and Risk assessment

52. The potential for a serious security breakdown exists, particularly if the conflict within Côte d'Ivoire escalates. WFP is working with the Humanitarian Country Team, including security coordination, to determine operations under the current security situation in the country.

Preparedness Planning

-
53. The inter-agency contingency plan worst-case scenario foresees up to 450,000 IDPs, especially within the western regions (Moyen Cavally and Montagnes, and potentially to Bafing, Worodougou, and Denguele) and also along the so-called "Zone de Confiance" in the regions of Haut Sassandra and Lacs.
 54. WFP is also operating an emergency preparedness activity to strengthen the capacity and staffing at the country and sub-office levels to ensure the ability to respond to the deteriorating humanitarian situation. This includes increasing the emergency preparedness, information and communication technology (ICT) and logistics capacity.
 55. WFP is planning food and nutrition security assessments with FAO and UNICEF to determine the changing food assistance needs of the population, including both displaced and host communities. This may also include the situation in Abidjan itself, which is difficult to assess at this time due to the insecurity in the neighbourhoods affected, especially as the United Nations is considered a target. The EMOP will use results from assessments to make any necessary budget revisions to the document.
 56. The WFP Regional Bureau in Dakar is coordinating weekly conference calls for a "Côte d'Ivoire plus Five" Task Force to share information and coordinate preparedness and response.
 57. A regional special operation (SO) for logistics for "Côte d'Ivoire plus Five" was approved in January 2011 (SO 200234 "Regional logistics and telecommunications in support of WFP EMOPs and PRROs in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia"), and will increase the logistics capacity for the Côte d'Ivoire humanitarian operations. This will include increased warehousing capacity and pre-positioning of food commodities.

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

58. Effective 1 January 2011, the new United Nations-wide threat-based Security Level System replaced the Security Phase System. The United Nations Security Management Team (SMT) in Côte d'Ivoire is in liaison with United Nations headquarters to determine the security level for Côte d'Ivoire based on a comprehensive threat assessment. Under this system, Abidjan and Moyen Cavally Region are in Level 4, or "substantial", with essential staff reporting to duty only. The Montagnes, Bafing, and Denguele regions are in Level 2, or "low" and the rest of the country is in Level 3 "moderate". Measures have been taken under the ongoing PRRO to ensure full compliance with MOSS (minimum operating security standards) and MISTS (minimum security telecommunications standards). The security system is constantly updated, and UNDSS and ONOCI keep WFP and other agencies abreast of security in the field.

RECOMMENDATION

59. The Executive Director and Director-General of FAO are requested to approve the proposed emergency operation (Côte d'Ivoire EMOP 200255) "Emergency Assistance to Displaced Populations in Response to the Political Crisis in Côte d'Ivoire".

APPROVAL

.....
Josette Sheeran
Executive Director
United Nations World Food Programme

Date:

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

Date:.....

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
Food ¹⁹	Quantity (<i>mt</i>)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	6,822.3	2,728,920	
Pulses	812.2	377,673	
Oil and fats	554.8	763,405	
Mixed and blended food	1,406.2	884,500	
Other	283.6	674,119	
Total food	9,879.10	5,428,616	
Cash transfers		00 000	
Voucher transfers		00 000	
Subtotal food and transfers			5,428,616
External transport			974,589
Landside transport, storage and handling			3,981,672
Other direct operational costs			826,342
Direct support costs ²⁰ (see Annex I-B details)			3,824,452
		Total direct project costs	15,035,671
		Indirect support costs (7%) ²¹	1,052,497
		TOTAL WFP COSTS	16,088,168

¹⁹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

²⁰ Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

²¹ 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	1,150,748
International general service staff	
Local staff - national officers	79,300
Local staff - general service	41,073
Local staff - temporary assistance	404,004
Local staff – overtime	9,000
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	242,728
International consultants	227,600
Local consultants	16,400
Non staff HR: UNV	
Commercial consultancy services	
Staff duty travel	750,363
Subtotal	2,921,215
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	11,733
Utilities general	59,467
Office supplies and other consumables	168,133
Communications and IT services	57,933
Equipment repair and maintenance	12,667
Vehicle running cost and maintenance	135,467
Office set-up and repairs	7,333
UN organization services	9,666
Subtotal	462,399
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	30,600
TC/IT equipment	358,314
Local security costs	51,924
Subtotal	440,837
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	3,824,452

ANNEX II

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY EMOP 200255 COTE D'IVOIRE

WFP Strategic Objective 1: Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies			
Results-Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
Outcome 1.1: Reduced or stabilized acute malnutrition in target groups of children and women.	1.1.1 Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (weight-for-height as %).	• Nutrition Survey.	Progress is made in the peace process, and not an escalation in displacement. Humanitarian corridors remain open for logistical support. Complementary technical services and inputs provided by partners in treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition and ART.
	1.1.2 Supplementary feeding recovery rate >75%.	• Monitoring data.	
	1.1.3 Supplementary feeding death rate (<5%).	• Monitoring data.	
	1.1.4 Supplementary feeding defaulter rate (<15%).	• Monitoring data.	
Outcome 1.2: Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households and IDPs.	1.2.1 Household food consumption score (80%).	• Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM).	No major diseases and epidemics.
Outcome 1.3: Maintained access to services for anti-retroviral therapy (ART).	1.3.1 ART defaulter rate.	• Monitoring data	Adequate donor support.
Outcome 1.4 Improved ART nutritional recovery.	1.4.1 Weight gain of ART clients	• Monitoring data	
Outputs 1.1: Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality for General Food Distribution, supplementary feeding, households affected by the crisis and HIV/AIDS in targeted areas under secure conditions.	1.1.1 Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and as % of planned figures per activity.	• Cooperating partner distribution reports, PDM	
	1.1.2 Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution.		

ANNEX III - LIST OF ACRONYMS

ART	anti-retroviral treatment
ACF	Action Contre la Faim
CILSS	<i>Comité permanent inter-états de lutte contre la sécheresse dans le Sahel</i> (Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel)
COMPAS	Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System
CNO	<i>centre, nord, ouest</i>
CSB	corn-soya blend
DSRSG	Deputy of the Special Representative of the Secretary General
ECOWAS	Economic Commission of the West African States
EDP	extended delivery point
EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEWS-NET	Famine Early-Warning System Network
FSMS	Food Security Monitoring Survey
GAM	global acute malnutrition
HEB	high-energy biscuits
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICT	information and communications technology
IDP	internally displaced person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IR-EMOP	immediate response emergency operation
LTSH	landslide transport storage and handling
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MDG	Millenium Development Goal
MOSS	minimum operations security standard
MISTS	Minimum Security Telecommunications Standards
mt	metric tons
NFI	non-food items
NGO	non-governmental organization
OCHA	Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (United Nations)
PDM	post-distribution monitoring
PLHIV	people living with HIV
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	protracted relief and relief operation
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition
SMT	Security Management Team
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNOCI	United Nations Office in Cote d'Ivoire
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization (United Nations)
WIMAX	Wireless Maximum coverage system

ANNEX IV – MAP



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