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**Executive Board  
Third Regular Session**

**Rome, 11–14 October 2004**

# INFORMATION NOTES

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Distribution: GENERAL  
**WFP/EB.3/2004/INF/7**  
14 September 2004  
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

## WFP STRATEGY AND OPERATIONAL APPROACHES FOR TRANSITION IN THE CONFLICT-AFFECTED COUNTRIES OF WEST AFRICA, 2005–2006

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## INTRODUCTION

1. After 15 years of humanitarian and political crisis, the West Africa Coastal region may at last be moving decisively towards workable governance models and sustainable economic growth. Peacekeeping missions in Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Sierra Leone have, to varying degrees, re-established basic security in the region. Although the risk of a return to large-scale conflict remains, especially in Côte d'Ivoire, political dialogue across the region is beginning to address the root causes of national and regional instability.
2. For Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia in particular – the two epicentres of crisis in the region – 2005 and 2006 will be definitive years for consolidating fragile peace. Progress or failure in maintaining security and building sustainable, national political institutions in these two countries will have profound implications for their neighbours in the region. These include Guinea, recovering from regional instability, and Sierra Leone recovering from civil conflict. They also include Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, and other West African states, which have traditionally relied on a stable and prosperous Ivorian economic engine to help fuel their own development.
3. The purpose of this paper is to present the humanitarian and food security challenges facing governments, WFP and its partners in the region, and to outline WFP's 2005–2006 strategy – through two regional protracted relief and recovery operations – for meeting basic humanitarian needs and contributing to successful transitions. It should be read in conjunction with WFP's two proposed operations to address crises in the sub-region: protracted relief and recovery operations 10064.3 "Post-conflict Transition in the West Africa Coastal Region" covering the period 2005–2006 and 10372.0 "Crisis in Côte d'Ivoire and Regional Impact" covering 2005 (See Annex I).

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## I. RATIONALE FOR A REGIONAL APPROACH

4. WFP's regional response to transition in the West Africa sub-region recognizes that some of the root causes of conflict, such as widespread poverty coupled with mismanagement of natural resources and weak governance, and many of its symptoms, such as massive displacement, have a cross-border dimension. For WFP, meeting humanitarian needs and contributing to durable peace processes requires food interventions that follow beneficiaries across borders – whether to meet their immediate needs in flight or refuge, or to help them invest in rebuilding their livelihoods and communities on their return. This means a flexible management structure that can prioritize needs across borders in response to inevitable fluctuations in resource availability.
5. Concurrently, displacement and humanitarian needs in the region have their origins in two different crises: the recent internal conflict in Côte d'Ivoire and the more long-standing conflict in the Mano River countries. For this reason, WFP is proposing a regional approach with two distinct protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs). The dual PRRO plan allows WFP to shape its interventions to the requirements of two distinct crises and it also allows WFP to build stronger partnerships with donors and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that have a particular commitment to some part of the sub-region.
6. A regional humanitarian WFP operation also reflects the overall United Nations strategy in West Africa. The most recent report of the United Nations Special Representative for West Africa recognizes the increasing sub-regional threat of mercenaries, child soldiers



and small arms and concludes that these cross-border problems cannot be solved at the national level alone, but rather require a regional approach.<sup>1</sup>

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## II. THE POLITICAL AND SECURITY CONTEXT OF THE CRISIS

7. Civil war in Liberia from 1989 to 1996 – during which 200,000 people were killed and 1.8 million people were displaced in Liberia and neighbouring countries – helped to drag most of the sub-region into a state of protracted crisis and conflict. By 1991, Sierra Leone was itself engaged in a brutal civil war that exploded sporadically throughout the decade. During the same years, in Guinea, more than 500,000 refugees were severely taxing the resources of a country already characterized by weak governance and extreme poverty.
8. Renewed fighting in Liberia beginning in 2001 again plunged the country and the region into crisis. A sustainable ceasefire was achieved only with the signing of the August 2003 Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Accra, accompanied by the departure of Liberian President Charles Taylor and the arrival of peacekeepers under the United Nations Mission for Liberia (UNMIL).
9. By late 2002, Côte d'Ivoire had collapsed into political and economic turmoil. As a result of an attempted coup d'état-turned-rebellion in September 2002, the country was divided and remains highly insecure. More than 1 million people – including many nationals of Burkina Faso and Mali who have worked the cocoa and coffee plantations of Côte d'Ivoire for generations – have been displaced or have sought refuge in neighbouring countries. Civil war and economic crisis in Côte d'Ivoire have taken a heavy toll of neighbouring countries. Côte d'Ivoire's neighbours are highly dependent on its economic performance; countries such as Burkina Faso, Mali and to a lesser extent Niger rely heavily on port and road access from Abidjan.
10. Despite tentative moves towards stability in the region, the risks of renewed fighting and a broader regionalization of conflict in West Africa are real. Major threats to regional stability include: (i) incomplete demobilization in Liberia; (ii) uncertainty about post-peacekeeping security in Sierra Leone; (iii) the export of hardened fighters from Sierra Leone and Liberia around the region; (iv) the growing regionalization of the Côte d'Ivoire conflict, manifested in the cumulative impact of the crisis on Mali and Burkina Faso; and (v) the fragile political situation in Guinea. Given the weakness or absence of the state in many parts of the region and the influence of armed groups, the protection of civilians – whether in terms of ensuring peaceful resettlement or providing basic needs – remains the main humanitarian challenge in the region. The most vulnerable people are young people, women, commercial sex workers and mobile populations including truck drivers, soldiers and other fighters, refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs).

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<sup>1</sup> Report of the Secretary-General on Ways to Combat Sub-regional and Cross-border Problems in West Africa (S/2004/200; March 2004)



### III. WFP 2005–2006: STRATEGY AND INTERVENTIONS FOR TRANSITION IN THE WEST AFRICA SUB-REGION

#### A. Strategy

11. WFP's strategy to address crises in the West Africa sub-region will continue to be based on responding to both emergency needs, such as immediate, often prolonged relief requirements resulting from war and displacement, and to the slow-onset impact of protracted crises, such as loss of livelihoods and general deterioration of food security. WFP's programmatic response will be through two regional protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs): "Post-conflict Transition in the West Africa Coastal Region", covering 2005–2006; and "Crisis in Côte d'Ivoire and Regional Impact", covering 2005. The overall sub-regional strategy calls for recognizing the linkages between these operations and adjusting resource flows between the two operations if necessary.
12. The core elements of WFP's transition strategy for the crisis-affected areas of West Africa are the following:
  - Responding to the crisis requires interventions that combine immediate humanitarian payoffs – especially as a stabilizing influence in a still fragile political environment – with investments that contribute to slowing or reversing gradual increases in poverty and food insecurity. The infrastructure of these interventions, including in neighbouring countries, serves as a contingency mechanism, allowing WFP to expand quickly to assist vulnerable groups if needed.
  - Recovery from generations of conflict, displacement, poor governance and economic decline should be based on a dual approach that creates sustainable opportunities in conflict-affected areas, including (i) supporting resettlement in areas of origin and re-establishing rural livelihoods, particularly agricultural rehabilitation and (ii) supporting the re-establishment of basic social infrastructure with an emphasis on basic education and primary health care. WFP-assisted recovery programmes, whether emergency school feeding or seed protection, can play a crucial role in re-establishing a sense of normality and community to war-affected populations.
  - The resettlement of refugees, displaced persons and former combatants – populations generally vulnerable to HIV/AIDS and other communicable infections – poses health risks in communities recovering from crisis. The infrastructure of WFP assistance through primary schools or vocational training centres for ex-combatants can provide a platform for equipping communities with the knowledge needed to contain the spread of disease.
13. Although it is one of the poorest regions of the world, Coastal West Africa is not a structural food-deficit area. Household food security among vulnerable groups has been negatively impacted by years of crisis, but large-scale food aid over the medium and longer-term is not warranted. Instead, carefully targeted food aid can play a part in building self-reliance within a larger context of regional and national poverty alleviation policies and investment.

#### B. Regional Coordination and Services

14. WFP's regional relief and recovery operations – based around the two epicentres of conflict and need, Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia – respond to different stages of post-conflict transition. The Côte d'Ivoire regional approach, which incorporates interventions and builds capacity in Burkina Faso, Ghana and Mali, and, takes a stronger preparedness and



preventive approach in recognition of the high risks of stalled transition. The regional approach in the three Mano River countries is built around a higher degree of stability and the likelihood of the gradual return and resettlement of Liberian IDPs and refugees.

15. Linkages between the two PRROs are assured through WFP's Regional Humanitarian Coordination and Support Office (RHCSO) based in Abidjan and led by a regional coordinator. In addition to its coordination role, RHCSO reinforces sub-regional country office staff with programming and technical backstopping including logistics, information management and food security analysis. A stand-by agreement with the Swiss Humanitarian Agency has allowed the RHCSO to secure a regional food security advisor and a regional logistics officer. WFP's special operation 10061.2 "Air Passenger Service in West Africa Coastal Countries: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire" will continue to ensure a regional service providing crucial logistical and security support to the sub-region through 2005–2006. Since October 2001, this humanitarian air service has transported 20,000 WFP, partner and donor passengers.

### C. Directions for 2005–2006

16. The main features of WFP's regional interventions for 2005–2006 are the following:<sup>2</sup>
- The return, resettlement or integration of 815,000 Liberian refugees in neighbouring countries and IDPs in Liberia, means the gradual phasing out of general food distributions in Liberia by the end of 2006 and a shift to targeted support to social sectors and strengthening food security. Emergency school feeding (ESF) and agricultural rehabilitation will be the cornerstones of WFP's recovery approach.
  - There will be a phase-down and eventual phase-out by end 2006 of PRRO assistance in Sierra Leone and Guinea, with a growing focus on transition to WFP country programmes. The transitional country programme for Sierra Leone (2005–2007), launched initially through two quick-action development projects, will serve as a model for transition in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire.
  - With acute relief needs diminishing in Côte d'Ivoire, there will be an increased emphasis on providing food as an investment to rebuild human and productive assets and encourage a socio-economic rebound, should a durable political solution be reached. Because of the uncertainty of the political situation in Côte d'Ivoire, a one-year (2005) operation is proposed.
  - Modest investments will be made in education and agriculture for those displaced in Burkina Faso and Mali as a result of the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire; increased preparedness is needed in Burkina Faso, Ghana and Mali to manage future crises that provoke cross-border movements.

UNHCR LIBERIAN REFUGEE REPATRIATION PLAN				
Refugee caseload	2004	2005	2006	Total 2004–2006
Total UNHCR caseload (in camps and outside)	324 572	225 572	82 072	
Planned repatriation (spontaneous and organized)	99 000	143 500	55 800	298 300

Source: UNHCR, Abidjan workshop, June 2004.

<sup>2</sup> Annex I presents WFP's overall caseload for the seven countries covered in its sub-regional PRROs.



## IV. WFP OPERATIONAL APPROACHES ACROSS THE REGION

### A. Assessment and Evaluation

17. Preparation for WFP's sub-regional operational response has been thorough for the period 2005–2006, carried out through a series of regional and country-level assessments conducted during the first semester 2004. According to WFP's new policies on emergency assessments, the reports of the main missions are available to the public on WFP's web site.<sup>3</sup>
18. Building on its own experience and on the findings and recommendations of WFP's independent evaluation of the West Africa Coastal PRROs 10064.1 and 10064.2, carried out in early 2004,<sup>4</sup> WFP developed a comprehensive assessment package for preparation of its 2005–2006 regional interventions. The basic building blocks of the package include the recently revamped WFP/Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) joint assessment missions (JAMs) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/WFP crop and food supply assessment missions. The assessment strategy more rigorously addressed the proportionally larger share of recovery/safety-net activities foreseen for the region. As pointed out in the evaluation of the West Africa Coastal PRROs, technical assistance, partnership and sustainability in recovery and safety-net activities will be improved. RHCSO and the West Africa Regional Bureau (ODD) have been mobilizing resource persons to assist country officers with need assessments and improving food security analysis. Regional consultations and training for NGOs and government partners are also being planned.
19. The overall assessment approach was endorsed at a consultative meeting of WFP regional staff, donors and NGOs held in Dakar in April 2004. Donors and NGOs were invited to participate in the various assessments. The main findings of the assessments were presented and debated in a follow-up consultative meeting in Abidjan in June 2004. While endorsing the major thrust of WFP's proposed regional operations, donors and other partners stressed the need to (i) intensify cooperation and joint programming with FAO – including resource mobilization – in the light of the importance of rebuilding small farm family livelihoods and (ii) continue interaction with UNHCR with regard to its regional repatriation plan and regularly adjust beneficiary numbers according to the tracking of returns and de-registration.
20. Below are some of the major assessment reports – complemented by numerous related studies by other United Nations agencies, NGOs and WFP Headquarters and field staff including vulnerability assessment and mapping (VAM) staff – that comprise the basic foundation of WFP's proposed operations for 2005–2006:
  - WFP/UNHCR joint assessment missions at country level in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, October 2003–May 2004;
  - FAO/WFP crop and food supply assessment mission: Côte d'Ivoire, December 2003;
  - FAO Investment Centre (on behalf of WFP): Liberia Needs Assessment and Report on Support to Agricultural Rehabilitation, May–June 2004;

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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.wfp.org>

<sup>4</sup> Evaluation document presented at WFP EB3/2004.



- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)/WFP Cooperative Programme: Assessment of WFP Support to Education under 2005–2006 West Africa Coastal PRRO, May 2004;
- Independent Assessment of WFP Support to Emergency School Feeding in Côte d’Ivoire, May 2004;
- WFP Policy Division (HIV/AIDS Service): Guidance Notes for the Integration of HIV/AIDS in Regional Relief and Recovery Programming in West Africa, April 2004;
- WFP Policy Division (Nutrition Service): Nutrition Assessment Mission in Côte d’Ivoire and desk reviews of country-level nutritional surveys and data, May–June 2004;
- WFP qualitative review of food security in Côte d’Ivoire and preliminary results of food security baseline, May 2004; and
- VAM studies in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, 2003 to early 2004.

## **B. Self-reliance**

21. WFP’s regional strategy calls for approaches that foster greater steps towards self-reliance among refugees and links between recovery assistance through PRROs and development assistance through country programmes. For refugees, the progressive phase-out of full general distributions in favour of smaller general rations and targeted feeding to vulnerable groups, begun in one camp in Guinea during 2004, will be expanded to other camps and Sierra Leone. Reductions in the general ration are calibrated with documented evidence of a stable nutritional situation and sustained increases in family food production or income. Reductions in general rations are usually accompanied by the introduction of safety nets for vulnerable groups such as emergency school feeding or supplementary feeding and close monitoring, together with UNHCR and NGO partners, of the effects of the reduction on beneficiary well-being.

## **C. Guiding Principles in Programming for HIV/AIDS, Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children**

22. WFP’s regional relief and recovery activities for HIV/AIDS are built around the guiding principles in WFP’s HIV/AIDS programming,<sup>5</sup> which cuts across both programme design steps and across WFP’s five Strategic Priorities (2004–2007). A WFP regional consultation on integrating HIV/AIDS into PRRO programming in the region was held in April 2004 in Burkina Faso. The consultation concluded that, given the levels of infection in West Africa, WFP’s main emphasis should be the “do no harm” principle, whereby WFP staff, partners and contractors are targeted in HIV/AIDS prevention training to ensure food aid programmes do not contribute to the spread of infection. While there is little scope for creating specific HIV/AIDS programmes in the sub-region, WFP will seek opportunities in ongoing areas of intervention. Preventive activities such as awareness, containment of the disease through appropriate and avoiding risk behaviour will be incorporated into school feeding programmes while care, support and mitigation activities through food for work/food for training will provide preventive potential by reducing possible risky coping behaviours.

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<sup>5</sup> See document WFP/EB.1/2004/4-E.



23. The plight of numerous orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC) – most critically in Liberia, but in Sierra Leone and Côte d’Ivoire as well – poses a daunting challenge to WFP’s programming. Some of these children may be orphans as a result of HIV/AIDS; others may be orphaned because of conflict. Some are heading households or are the main breadwinners in a single-parent family. In Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia, WFP is working with United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the Ministry of Education and other agencies to gather information to ensure these children are enrolled in school and receive other basic social care.
24. WFP is increasingly interacting with governments in national HIV/AIDS strategies to ensure that current pilot activities contribute to the development of national programmes and that they stay in line with national targets and principles.

#### D. Gender

25. WFP’s regional operations will be implemented in line with WFP’s gender policy and its Enhanced Commitments to Women (ECW) 2003–2007:
- **ECW I** – Micronutrient-fortified food commodities are provided to pregnant and lactating women through therapeutic, supplementary and mother-and-child health (MCH) feeding activities.
  - **ECW II** – Take-home rations in Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia will be delivered on a selective basis to encourage the enrolment of and continuation of adolescent girls in schools.
  - **ECW III** – Letters of understanding (LOUs) signed with partners will continue to encourage the formation of community groups and committees with strong women’s participation.
  - **ECW IV** – Throughout the region, women are encouraged to take delivery of family food rations at distribution centres.
  - **ECW V** – Food committees have been established in all refugee and IDP camps in the region, with the involvement and active participation of women.
  - **ECW VI** – All data collected and used for planning and operational purposes are gender disaggregated. Monitoring indicators are also gender sensitive.
  - **ECW VIII** – Country offices in the West Africa sub-region have proactive hiring policies to increase the number of female staff members. Women are now competing, and have been hired, for employment in non-traditional roles such as auto mechanics, electricians and drivers.
26. WFP is pursuing the ECW in the specific gender context of conflict and post-conflict transition in the sub-region. Women in West Africa comprise the backbone of small-farm production and household food security among vulnerable groups in WFP’s target areas. Of particular concern in WFP’s regional approach will be efforts to ensure that ESF is successful in attracting and keeping girls in school, and in some areas boys (ECW II). The primary cause for non-attendance is economic: school fees, even when minimal, often cannot be met by vulnerable families. WFP’s food basket and post-distribution monitoring forms throughout the region begin with a baseline from the pre-crisis situation, when available, to ensure better understanding of the gender dimensions of ESF support (ECW VI).





## E. Mid-term Review

27. WFP's regional response for 2005–2006 will be subject to a thorough mid-term review. In March and April of 2005, the regional bureau and RHCSO will consider – in consultation with donors and partners – the status of the one-year Côte d'Ivoire PRRO and decide on assessment needs and programme preparations for 2006 and beyond. The consultation will also recommend how a mid-term review of the West Africa Coastal PRRO should be carried out, including donor and NGO participation. The findings of the review will form the basis of implementation plans for 2006.

## F. Logistics and Procurement

### ⇒ *Logistics*

28. WFP's integrated logistics and procurement approach for the two PRROs stretches from Dakar to Lome to ensure efficiency and cost-effectiveness. WFP relies on commercial transport and, where no viable commercial operators are available, its own country-based trucking fleets. For coastal transshipment, carrier agreements with reputable shipping lines are negotiated. Regional pipeline and resource management has proved crucial to managing the movement of commodities in the volatile West Africa Coastal region and in the countries affected by civil unrest in Côte d'Ivoire.
29. For the West Africa Coastal PRRO, food will continue to move to the extended delivery points and final delivery points through the ports of Freetown, Monrovia and Conakry. WFP establishes a uniform landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) rate based on an average of the logistics matrices prepared and updated in each country office.
30. As a result of the political division and stalemate in Côte d'Ivoire, supplying northern Côte d'Ivoire as well as Burkina Faso and Mali, its neighbours to the north, has proven to be challenging and costly. The main constraints to using the traditional supply routes through the ports of Abidjan and San Pedro are (i) frequent and expensive roadblocks, (ii) lack of trucking capacity, because many Ivorian transport companies are based in the north and (iii) poor road conditions in the extreme east and west regions of the country. Alternatively, WFP has been obliged to shift towards using the ports of Accra, Lome and Dakar – involving longer lead time and significantly higher overland costs – in order to supply Burkina Faso, northern Côte d'Ivoire and Mali. Given these costs and the protracted division of the country, WFP is now exploring the possibility of using the Dakar–Bamako rail connection and increasing local and regional food procurement to achieve savings in transport and commodity costs.

### ⇒ *Procurement*

31. Since 1996, an increasing share of contributions to WFP's operations in the sub-region has been in cash. As a result, WFP has gradually developed more capacity to purchase for the region internationally, regionally and locally. The advantages of direct local food purchases over the provision of food in-kind are the following:
- WFP beneficiaries can be provided with more appropriate commodities.
  - Transport and logistics costs, and delivery times are reduced.
  - Purchases promote exports, increase foreign exchange earnings, and help increase local expertise and professionalism in the regional cereal trade.
  - There is the potential to support the local production of blended foods, especially in Côte d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone.



32. Increases in local production of cereals from 1990 to date, particularly in Mali and Burkina Faso, have resulted in a cost-effective local market. In 2004, for example, international cereal purchases accounted for only about 10 percent of the 30,000 mt that WFP procured for the region.
33. The selection of cereals to use in WFP projects in the region has been an ongoing concern. WFP's current practice is to avoid supplying rice because of cost and security considerations. With the exception of specific cases such as ESF areas in Côte d'Ivoire where the Government has always supplied rice, this will continue to be WFP's guiding principle.

## G. Risk and Contingency

34. WFP's Regional Office in Abidjan ensures contingency planning and updates scenarios with regard to WFP assistance. The conservative number of beneficiaries retained as the core planning figure for the two regional PRROs assumes continued peace and steady returns in Liberia and continued stalemate in Côte d'Ivoire with low-level violence. Should WFP be confronted with a significant deterioration in stability in Côte d'Ivoire, an emergency appeal or a PRRO budget revision would be prepared to meet additional needs. Should resources from the Côte d'Ivoire regional operation need to be shifted quickly to the West Africa Coastal PRRO, or vice versa, WFP will seek the quick approval of its donors and adjust the respective budgets of the two PRROs accordingly.<sup>6</sup>
35. WFP's sub-regional strategy for risk and contingency builds on the findings of the United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Regional Humanitarian Contingency Planning Meeting, held in Dakar in February 2004. The proposed humanitarian interventions of WFP in the sub-region for 2005–2006, and its preparedness activities, are in line with and derived from the conclusions of that meeting. The meeting identified the following as priority situations of concern at the sub-regional level:
- the need for enhanced preparedness in anticipation of potential developments, primarily in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Liberia;
  - the potential effects of the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire on bordering countries such as Burkina Faso, Ghana and Mali;
  - risks in Guinea Forestière and along border areas between Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Liberia as disarmament, demobilization and re-integration (DDR) exercises come on line;
  - the potential that successful peace processes and efficient DDRs in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia could result in increased beneficiary caseloads; and
  - the risks deriving from a complete withdrawal of United Nations peacekeeping forces in Sierra Leone, scheduled for late 2004.
36. WFP continues to be part of the Consolidated Appeal Process through its regional operations.
37. The Abidjan regional office will continue building a sub-regional information management platform to share food security analysis, emergency preparedness tools, assessments and reports using the Emergency Preparedness (EP) web page.

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<sup>6</sup> Annex II presents the potential for displacement in the sub-region as derived from the regional inter-agency contingency plan.



## ANNEX I

<b>OVERVIEW OF CASELOADS</b>			
	<b>Actual 2004 March/April</b>	<b>Planned 2005 PRRO</b>	<b>Planned 2006 PRRO</b>
Liberia	622 300	942 933	834 577
Guinea	182 045	311 722	264 385
Sierra Leone	243 557	206 000	135 750
<b>WAC sub-total</b>	<b>1 047 902</b>	<b>1 460 655</b>	<b>1 234 712</b>
Côte d'Ivoire	456 400	695 800	
Burkina Faso	6 200	155 000	
Mali	29 112	61 700	
Ghana	0	10 000	
<b>Côte d'Ivoire regional sub-total</b>	<b>491 712</b>	<b>922 500</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 539 614</b>	<b>2 383 155</b>	<b>1 234 712</b>

\* Côte d'Ivoire Regional PRRO only covers 2005.



## ANNEX II

FORECAST OF AFFECTED POPULATION IN WORST-CASE SCENARIOS				
Potential sources of crisis/affected countries	Potential caseload categories	Deterioration of the situation in Côte d'Ivoire	Socio-economic deterioration + shock in Guinea	Deterioration of the situation in Liberia
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	IDPs	250 000		
	refugees		5 000	
	returnees			
	TCNs			
	hosts	100 000		
<b>Guinea</b>	IDPs		300 000	
	refugees	10 000		50 000
	returnees	50 000		
	TCNs	10 000		10 000
	hosts	20 000		
<b>Mali</b>	IDPs			
	refugees	10 000	10 000	
	returnees	100 000	10 000	
	TCNs	100 000	10 000	
	hosts	50 000	10 000	
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	IDPs			
	refugees	5 000		
	returnees	250 000		
	TCNs	15 000		
	hosts	150 000		
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	IDPs			
	refugees	14 000		
	returnees			
	TCNs			
	hosts			
<b>Liberia</b>	IDPs			250 000
	refugees	40 000	5 000	
	returnees	30 000	20 000	
	TCNs	10 000		10 000
	hosts	35 000	10 000	150 000



<b>FORECAST OF AFFECTED POPULATION IN WORST-CASE SCENARIOS</b>				
<b>Potential sources of crisis/affected countries</b>	<b>Potential caseload categories</b>	<b>Deterioration of the situation in Côte d'Ivoire</b>	<b>Socio-economic deterioration + shock in Guinea</b>	<b>Deterioration of the situation in Liberia</b>
<b>Ghana</b>	IDPs			
	refugees	15 000		25 000
	returnees	3 000		3 000
	TCNs	350 000		6 000
	hosts	10 000		15 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>IDPs</b>	<b>250 000</b>	<b>300 000</b>	<b>250 000</b>
	<b>refugees</b>	<b>94 000</b>	<b>20 000</b>	<b>75 000</b>
	<b>returnees</b>	<b>433 000</b>	<b>30 000</b>	<b>3 000</b>
	<b>TCNs</b>	<b>485 000</b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>26 000</b>
	<b>hosts</b>	<b>365 000</b>	<b>20 000</b>	<b>165 000</b>
<b>TOTAL REGIONAL</b>		<b>1 627 000</b>	<b>380 000</b>	<b>519 000</b>

Source: Inter-agency Contingency Planning meeting, February 2004, Dakar



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## ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

DDR	disarmament, demobilization and re-integration
ECW	Enhanced Commitments to Women
EP	emergency preparedness
ESF	emergency school feeding
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDP	internally displaced person
JAM	joint assessment mission
LOU	letter of understanding
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
NGO	non-governmental organization
ODD	West Africa Regional Office (Dakar)
OVC	orphans and other vulnerable children
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
RHCSO	Regional Humanitarian Coordination and Support Office (Abidjan)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
VAM	vulnerability analysis and mapping

