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Saving Lives and Livelihoods, Promoting Transition
Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Cote d'Ivoire, Republic of (CI)



World Food Programme

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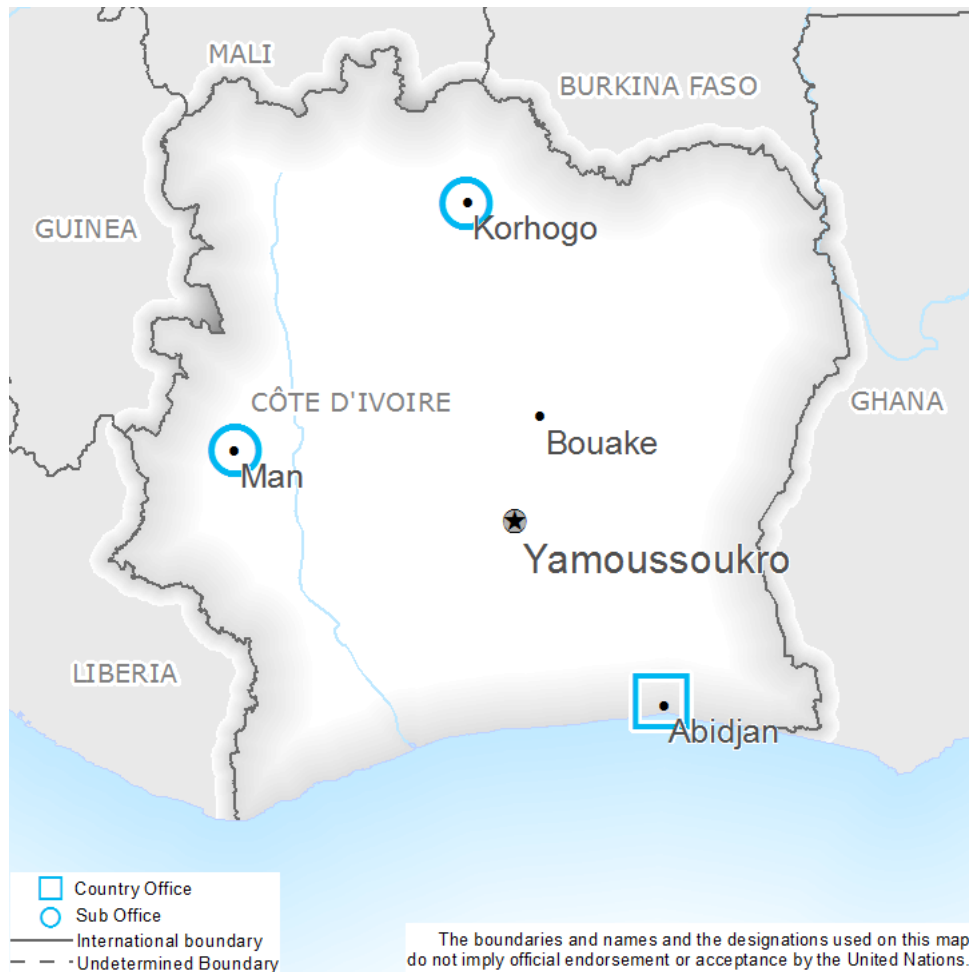
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

In a context of economic, social and political recovery, WFP support was vital in addressing the immediate food and nutrition needs of returning Ivorian refugees, internally displaced persons and vulnerable populations in Cote d'Ivoire's western and northern regions. WFP's development activities reached a large coverage of the crisis-affected and food-insecure communities through its livelihoods, school meals and nutrition activities, to contribute towards improving education, strengthening resilience and enhancing food security. Moreover, nutrition specific and sensitive interventions aimed to tackle both the immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition, especially for women and children. Overall, food-insecure populations in targeted areas benefited from gender-sensitive programming and strengthened partnerships and coordination between WFP and local actors.

Through a combination of three-month relief food packages distributed to 19,257 people, and productive asset creation interventions that reached 59,997 people, WFP provided returnees and vulnerable host populations' immediate food needs while promoting resettlement, reintegration and social cohesion. The food assistance for assets activities further contributed to enhancing access to livelihoods and asset creation for 73.1 percent of targeted population, establishing a strong basis for resilience to future shocks affecting food security and nutrition.

WFP reached 213,449 primary schoolchildren in areas with high food insecurity and malnutrition rates, as well as poor education performance. WFP's support to the national school meals programme contributed to improved nutrition and health by satisfying a significant portion of children's daily energy requirements, and to increased access to education. Improved enrolment and attendance rates in primary schools were recorded in 2017, increasing by 2.8 percent and 0.3 percent respectively. A special emphasis was placed on vulnerable schoolgirls

helping to maintain an attendance rate of 98.9 percent. To ensure a sustainable school meals programme and support local market development, WFP empowered 1,010 local women smallholder farmers in the north to link their food production to the stable and predictable demand of school canteens. Technical assistance was provided through training on climate smart agricultural practices as well as productive inputs to increase and diversify their production which, in turn, enabled production groups to provide and sell quality and diversified local food to school canteens, households in their communities and local markets. This contributed to improving the food security and nutrition needs of the targeted villages while economically empowering women smallholder farmers.

Nutrition interventions provided to 7,376 children aged 6-59 months and 2,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) contributed towards overall improvements in their nutritional status and food consumption. Results indicated that 41.2 percent of PLW had a good level of dietary diversity, benefiting from an improved diet quality.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Cote d'Ivoire is a lower middle-income country with a population of 22.7 million [1]. It is ranked 171 out of 188 countries in the 2016 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index and 151 out of 155 countries in the Gender Inequality Index. A decade of civil and political unrest, from which the country is still recovering, caused major internal displacement and saw thousands of Ivorian refugees fleeing to neighbouring countries. Furthermore, the socio-political and post-electoral crises exacerbated gender-based violence (GBV), as evidenced by the GBV assessment by the International Rescue Committee [2], and hindered pre-existing Government's efforts in addressing gender inequalities and vulnerabilities in part due to discriminatory socio-cultural practices.

Since 2012, political, economic and security improvements have enabled the return of 265,000 Ivorian refugees and internally displaced persons to their areas of origin. It has allowed for a shift of interventions from relief to recovery and development. Nevertheless, the security situation remains fragile due to the impact of organized mutinies of soldiers across the country in 2017 and the sporadic inter-communal conflicts that persist.

A fall in the global price of cocoa and unscheduled payments to mutinous soldiers and civil servants on strike have led to a budget deficit. Such a fiscal deficit has the potential to affect social programmes that target the most vulnerable. Poverty and malnutrition rates remain high, with 46.5 percent of the population living below the national income poverty line (USD 1.22 per day) and 12.8 percent of the population considered food insecure [3]. Poverty predominantly affects the northern and northeastern areas, while food insecurity is greatest in the western and northern rural areas where WFP mostly operates. The 2012 health assessments indicated that among children aged 24-59 months, 8 percent suffered from global acute malnutrition (GAM) and 29.8 percent were stunted [4]. These levels are just below the 10 percent and 30 percent warning thresholds for GAM and stunting respectively. The prevalence of highly infectious diseases, with 2.7 percent national HIV prevalence [5], poor access to basic health services, a lack of clean drinking water, and inadequate hygiene and sanitation play a significant role in Cote d'Ivoire's nutritional situation.

Despite the increased access to education since the end of the post-electoral crisis, primary school enrolment, attendance rates and the quality of education remain low, particularly in rural areas and among girls. During the 2016/17 school year, the net admission rate was 71 percent for girls and 73 percent for boys, however only 14 percent of girls reached secondary school compared with 30 percent of boys. Low education attainment, particularly for girls, has far-reaching consequences in perpetuating the cycle of poverty and malnutrition.

The Government of Cote d'Ivoire is addressing these challenges as part of its National Development Plan (2016–2020), through which it prioritises efforts to transform the economy and strengthen human capital and social well-being. To achieve zero hunger, Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, the Government has laid out specific targets, including a reduction in chronic malnutrition rates from 31 to 20 percent by 2020. Sectorial strategies elaborate on the national priorities and plans towards achieving SDG 2 and improved social safety nets. These include the 2016–2020 Multi-Sectorial Strategic Plan for Nutrition, the national education plan, the national health strategy, the national school feeding strategy, the national social protection strategy to reduce the vulnerability of the poorest and highest-risk groups, the 2017–2025 National Agricultural Investment Programme II as well as agricultural rehabilitation and development projects. To address gender-based violence (GBV), the Government put in place coordination structures at the local level, including national committees, GBV platforms and sub-clusters.

[1] General Census of Population and Housing, 2014.

[2] Impact of the Post-Election Crisis on Gender-Based Violence among Women and Girls in Cote d'Ivoire, 2011.

[3] Survey on Households' Living Conditions in Cote d'Ivoire, 2015.

[4] Demographic and Health Survey of Cote d'Ivoire, 2012.

[5] Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), 2016.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP's strategic orientation in Cote d'Ivoire addresses the root causes of malnutrition through a multi-sectorial and holistic approach to nutrition and resilience. WFP focuses on supporting national education through school meals programmes, strengthening community resilience, and reducing vulnerability to food insecurity and climate shocks in rural areas. These priorities are aligned with government strategies, the National Development Plan and the 2017–2020 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) which also introduces the “Delivering as One” approach in Cote d'Ivoire. WFP interventions contribute towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, zero hunger, and SDG 17, partnerships for the goals, as well as indirectly contributing to SDGs 3 (good health and well-being), 4 (quality education) and 5 (gender equality and women empowerment). All outcomes foster synergies and strong partnerships with the Government, as well as with United Nations (UN) agencies, civil society, private sector and local communities.

WFP's recovery and development oriented assistance is provided through extensive technical assistance and capacity strengthening services to the Government at the central and decentralised levels, especially in policy and strategy formulation. WFP simultaneously provides critical relief assistance to vulnerable populations. Regular strategic interaction and coordination between WFP and partner line ministries aim to allow a gradual and sustainable integration of WFP-supported programmes into the national programmes. Moreover, food assistance programmes and activities are adapted to different needs and capacities. In support of people living with HIV, WFP provides technical, policy and financial support to the Government and local partner Alliance Cote d'Ivoire in the planning and implementation of food and nutrition interventions. WFP adopts a gender-sensitive approach with the advancement of gender equality through the school meals, nutrition, resilience and capacity strengthening programmes to increase access to education, health, social safety nets and economic opportunities for women and girls. WFP supports respectively, efforts to encourage girls' enrolment and retention in schools, nutrition assistance to pregnant and lactating women to meet their additional needs, and rural women with skills and opportunities to improve their lives and those of their families.

In the education sector, WFP's support for the national school meals programme aligns with national education policy and the school feeding strategy. The programme focuses on providing nutritious, hot meals to students in rural areas, while developing government staff capacity and supporting local production by connecting schools to local markets. Activities are developed and implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the national School Canteens Directorate.

WFP adopts integrated approaches to scale up nutrition interventions and strengthen government capacity. In 2017, WFP supported the elaboration and operationalization of the 2016–2020 Multi-Sectorial Strategic Plan for Nutrition, in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement. Drawing on previous experience in the West Africa region, WFP advocated for the *Communaute de Convergence* approach – an integrated package of interventions based on the innovative principles of convergence and decentralization – to tackle chronic malnutrition in a systemic and durable manner.

Relief assistance, resilience strengthening and livelihood activities for food security and nutrition are designed and implemented in collaboration with the UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the National Agency to Support Rural Development. WFP supports returning refugees, internally displaced persons and vulnerable host populations through life-saving assistance and assets creation activities. WFP also provided critical support for the development of the 2017–2025 National Agricultural Investment Program II – an approach to sustainable, competitive and equitably shared wealth-creating agriculture in Cote d'Ivoire.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Compared to the previous year, WFP Cote d'Ivoire's overall funding levels increased by 14 percent in 2017 with generous and timely contributions from donors. Contributions to the Country Programme allowed WFP to provide school meals and to strengthen productive capacities of vulnerable women smallholder farmers in the north of Cote d'Ivoire. Under the PRRO, resources ensured the implementation of food assistance-for-assets creation activities for Ivorian returnees and vulnerable host populations in the west which strengthened beneficiaries' resilience, supported reintegration and promoted social cohesion. Funding received in the last quarter of 2017 allowed WFP to scale up its resilience interventions from 14,500 to 40,000 returnees and vulnerable host populations from October to December, restoring livelihoods and creating community assets.

Overall, WFP received USD 15.4 million in 2017, representing 62 percent of project requirements. Due to funding gaps and the earmarking of directed multilateral contributions (71 percent), WFP prioritised food assistance in support of the voluntary repatriation and reintegration programme for returnees, nutrition interventions and the school meals programme. WFP was, however, unable to consistently provide assistance to 75,000 primary schoolchildren. Limited asset creation activities were implemented for a reduced number of returnees and there was a significant gap in the coverage of nutrition assistance. WFP continuously sought ways to ameliorate funding shortages by adjusting its internal processes to deliver the best value for money. In parallel, WFP continued bilateral fundraising efforts with traditional donors and sought partnerships with non-traditional donors and the private sector. Moreover, to address funding challenges, in the last quarter of the year the country office recruited a communications associate and a reporting associate to increase visibility *vis-à-vis* the donor community and the Government as well as other stakeholders.

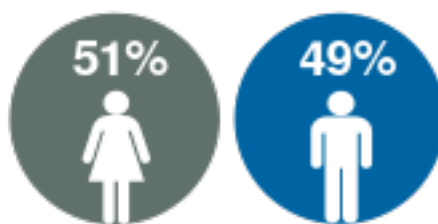
In 2017, the Country Programme underwent a budget revision (BR) to reduce the duration to 2017, instead of the planned 2017–2020. This BR ensured alignment with WFP's new corporate strategy and the implementation of the Integrated Road Map. The country office simultaneously developed its Transitional-Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) to commence in 2018. The T-ICSP consolidates WFP's ongoing programmes, concludes the Zero Hunger Strategic Review and allows for a gradual transition and alignment to the new country strategic planning approach.

Together with other United Nations (UN) agencies, WFP began the implementation of the Business Operations Strategy (BOS) in 2017. This is a framework for common inter-agency support services in the areas of procurement, human resources, administration, finance and information and communication technology. The implementation of the BOS should generate savings and reduce the transaction costs for the WFP and other UN agencies in 2018.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	11,224	12,324	23,548
Children (5-18 years)	126,344	128,117	254,461
Adults (18 years plus)	9,187	14,883	24,070
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	146,755	155,324	302,079



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	3,154	204	419	-	1	3,778
Single Country PRRO	1,122	76	136	224	-	1,558
Total Food Distributed in 2017	4,276	280	555	224	1	5,336



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	2,123,504	-	-
Total Distributed in 2017	2,123,504	-	-

Supply Chain

Cote d'Ivoire's strong infrastructure including a well-established networks of roads and ports as well as the WFP warehouses contributed towards favourable storage and improved delivery times of food commodities and non-food items to targeted beneficiaries.

WFP relies on its warehouse in Abidjan which is usually the first delivery point for all local, regional and international purchases. The goods are then dispatched to the two sub-offices' warehouses that are strategically positioned to be as close as possible to the cooperating partners' extended delivery points (EDPs) and final distribution points (FDPs). The warehouses in Man and Korhogo store food required for western and northern operations respectively, until delivery to the cooperating partners' warehouses and then to the beneficiaries. WFP worked closely with partners and logistics service providers to maintain high standards of commodity transport and handling requirements and, when possible, WFP shared transport-related costs with its cooperating partners.

In 2017, WFP successfully diversified the base of its Ivorian food suppliers and increased the volume and share of its local purchases, exceeding the 10 percent local procurement target fixed at the beginning of the year. Out of the 1,178 mt of foods required for western operations, namely rice, oil and beans, 971 mt (82 percent) were purchased locally and 207 mt from regional markets (18 percent). Local purchases contributed to reducing transportation and handling costs as well as delivery times. The Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) mechanism used in

the process further reduced lead times in delivering food assistance to beneficiaries. For northern operations, 100 percent of the foods received were in-kind donations from the USA and consisted of rice, oil and peas.

The factors that posed a major challenge to logistics services were WFP's limited storage capacity compared to the large quantity of foods arriving, the transport of small quantities (500 kg to 1 mt) and poor road conditions during the rainy season, especially in the southwestern and western parts of the country. These were mitigated, when possible, through arrangements with partners to pre-position stocks and by transporting periodically cumulated small quantities.

Post-delivery losses were minimal (less than 2 percent) compared with the total food handled, remaining within the acceptable range. Losses that occurred in WFP warehouses resulted mainly from the storage of foods for long durations of time (1.02 percent) or during the transport of cargoes and chartered vessels from the port to WFP warehouses (0.23 percent). Losses incurred at cooperating partners' warehouses were often due to poor storage conditions, deteriorated packing materials and re-bagging. To mitigate the impact of losses, the expired commodities were sold for animal feed while other losses were recovered from both cooperating partners and transporter payments. Moreover, capacity support and continued training of warehouse and cooperating partner staff on warehouse management and timely fumigation of stores and warehouses helped to minimise food deterioration and food losses.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	63	-	63
Rice	744	-	744
Vegetable Oil	39	-	39
Total	845	-	845
Percentage	100.0%	-	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	161
Split Peas	24
Vegetable Oil	17
Total	203

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In 2017, WFP Cote d'Ivoire implemented Country Programme 200960 and PRRO 200464 to cover northern and western regions with nutrition, school meals, resilience and capacity strengthening activities. The Country Programme was defined following consultations with the Government, donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations (UN) agencies and beneficiaries. It built upon the achievements and lessons learned derived from the recent EMOP and PRRO implemented in the regions affected by the 2010–2011 post-electoral crisis. The PRRO was extended for another year to complement the Country Programme and ensure programme continuity in providing relief and recovery assistance to returning refugees and vulnerable households in the

western region.

In line with recommendations from the 2016 Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) workshop organized by the Government in collaboration with WFP, the World Bank and the Partnership for Child Development, WFP developed an action plan to reinforce government capacities. This included strengthening data collection and monitoring, and increasing local community mobilization for a sustainable national school meals programme. As such, WFP incorporated in 2017 assistance to local smallholder farmers as part of its integrated school meals programme. The SABER also recommended the development of a national school feeding policy for which WFP began providing technical support to the Government in November 2017. Finalisation is ongoing for the development of the national 2018–2025 school feeding policy and 2018–2022 school feeding strategy.

In 2017, WFP conducted a decentralised evaluation of the PRRO 200464 to assess the relevance, coverage, coherence, effectiveness, impact, sustainability, efficiency and capitalisation of the assistance provided to crisis-affected population. Overall, the evaluation highlighted that interventions contributed to improving the food security and nutritional status of the returnees, displaced persons and vulnerable hosts, in line with the main national strategies and the needs of the target populations, and restoring livelihoods in post-crisis situations. The evaluation also provided important recommendations, highlighting the need to enhance strategic and multi-sectoral partnerships with other actors for greater complementarity and sustainability of food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities, and enhance nutrition-sensitive interventions to align with WFP's 2017 Nutrition Policy. As such, WFP continued to strengthen coordination and partnerships, in particular nutrition and resilience as an integrated approach in all activities.

The country office commissioned a study to assess the impact of WFP assistance on gender transformations in WFP intervention zones and as a contribution to the preparatory work required for a Country Strategic Review (CSR) and a Country Strategic Plan (CSP). The assessment highlighted that WFP's overall approach to gender equality through empowerment of women and girls' access to well-being and income was well reflected in its programmes. However, challenges remain in raising women and men's awareness of the inequalities that persist within the communities as well as encouraging increased active participation of both men and women in all programmes. Results of this study shared at the end of 2017 will enable WFP to further refine the extent to which gender dimensions and women's empowerment are taken into account in the formulation, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of its interventions.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

PRRO 200464 aimed to end hunger by protecting access to food (strategic objective 1), improving nutrition (strategic objective 2) and supporting the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (strategic objective 4).

Strategic Objective 1

In cooperation with the Government of Cote d'Ivoire and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP continued to support the voluntary repatriation of Ivorian refugees returning from Liberia and other neighbouring countries through general distributions. Returnees, identified by UNHCR, received a food package comprising of rice, pulses, vegetable oil and iodised salt to cover basic needs for a family of five for an initial period of three months.

Following the initial food assistance, returnees benefited from primarily agricultural asset creation and resilience strengthening activities through the food assistance-for-assets (FFA) programme. In exchange for their participation in the activities, beneficiaries received in-kind assistance (rice, pulses and oil) or cash-based transfers (CBT) at the equivalent of a local food basket value. In-kind assistance was distributed during the lean season when food was scarce and expensive, whereas CBT was used during the harvest season and in areas with functioning markets.

As part of the FFA programme, WFP provided technical support, such as agricultural inputs, tools, equipment and training in improved farming practices as well as financial support. The activities identified by the communities focused on enhancing agricultural capacity and skills through trainings on practical techniques for the rehabilitation of rice lowlands, cultivation of plantain and cassava, establishment of vegetable gardens, poultry farming and construction of fish ponds. Nutrition-sensitive programmes, such as the introduction of orange-fleshed sweet potato enriched in Vitamin A, were also integrated to promote dietary diversity and improve nutrition.

The selection criteria of FFA participants was based on the participant or the household's returnee status, the vulnerability level determined by source of income, land ownership or access to productive assets, and the inclination to participate in FFA activities. Based on these criteria, food-insecure areas within the western (Montagnes) and the southwestern (Bas-Sassandra) regions with high concentrations of returning refugees were given priority. Moreover, returnees and vulnerable hosts were integrated to reduce tensions and reinforce social cohesion between the two groups.

Implementation of FFA activities was supported by WFP's cooperating partners, *Développement Rural et Agricole à l'Ouest* (DRAO) and Caritas, and technical extension services provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development ensuring quality of the assistance. For electronic CBT disbursements to beneficiaries via their mobile phones, the mobile financial service provider MTN was singled out.

Strategic Objective 2

The nutrition programmes implemented during 2017 primarily focused on a preventative approach to malnutrition, coordination with other actors and strengthening the Government's capacity to implement the 2016–2020 National Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan (PNMN).

In collaboration with the National Nutrition Programme of the Ministry of Health, WFP developed and implemented a comprehensive lifecycle approach to prevent chronic malnutrition. The nutrition interventions addressed the first 1,000 days of a child's life, thus targeting children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women from the most vulnerable returnee communities. The western (districts of Danane and Zouan Hounien) and northern (district of Korhogo) regions were prioritised due to their high global acute malnutrition and chronic malnutrition rates. Rations of specialised nutritious foods, Super Cereal Plus and Super Cereal/oil, were distributed to children of an appropriate age and women based on their maternal status respectively, in collaboration with local actors *Croix Rouge*, *Organisation Mission d'Eden Christ* (OMEC) and *Innovation Environnement Développement Afrique* (IDE Afrique). All beneficiaries with a good nutritional status as well as malnourished beneficiaries also received four-months worth of supplementary rations to preserve their nutritional status and prevent worsened micronutrient deficiencies. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP provided community-based behaviour change communications, nutrition education, and awareness and sensitisation sessions to mothers on good nutritional and hygiene practices. Topics covered included essential nutrition actions such as food diversification, complementary feeding, feeding during pregnancy and breastfeeding, and the importance of respecting prenatal and postnatal consultations. WFP also encouraged routine screening for acute malnutrition within targeted communities.

Strategic Objective 4

Cote d'Ivoire joined the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement in 2013, representing a commitment to prioritise the fight against hunger and malnutrition by 2030, as per SDG 2, amongst other development objectives. WFP has been supporting the Government throughout this process, for example for the development and implementation of the 2016–2020 PNMN that calls for joint action across 18 ministries.

Joint technical and financial support from WFP, UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the World Health Organization (WHO) was regularly provided to government bodies such as the National Nutrition Programme and technical secretariat of the National Nutrition Council for the implementation of their strategic and operational plans for nutrition. WFP also strengthened the national and local technical capacities of various implementation actors, including health districts and providers, community workers and WFP staff, on the implementation of malnutrition prevention and community health and nutrition sensitisation activities as well as on monitoring and reporting tools.

With the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the country office coordinated with other United Nations (UN) agencies in the field of nutrition and HIV. In support of malnourished people living with HIV, WFP provided technical and logistical support to the Government and local partner Alliance Cote d'Ivoire for the purchase of nutritional products. WFP also remained active in the national HIV coordinating framework, providing technical support to national structures and working closely with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) as part of the UN system's joint team on AIDS. WFP contributed to the joint support provided for the finalisation of the national HIV strategic plan by ensuring that nutritional treatment is taken into account.

Results

Strategic Objective 1

As part of the voluntary repatriation programme, 8,607 Ivorian refugees and 10,650 internally displaced persons (IDPs) received three-month food packages at entry points. Returnees often return to find their assets and houses impaired compounded by their deteriorated access to land and basic social services, including water, health centres and schools, and limited economic opportunities contributing to their increased vulnerability. Thereby, this relief food assistance allowed the returnees to meet their immediate food needs, contributing to improved food security levels. WFP reached 81.9 percent of the target returnee population, and the percentage of households with borderline food consumption decreased significantly in 2017 (15.9 percent) compared with 2016 (23.8 percent), although it still remains above the 6.8 percent target.

Through the food assistance-for-assets (FFA) programme, WFP implemented asset creation and livelihood support activities in 185 localities, engaging 11,900 (51 percent of men and 49 percent of women) returnee and vulnerable host population participants. This corresponds to a total of 59,997 beneficiaries reached through in-kind and/or cash-based transfers (CBT).

Through this PRRO, a total of 438 ha of agriculture land benefited from new and rehabilitated irrigation schemes and 1,797 ha of land was cultivated while 1,179 greenhouses, 61 units of fish ponds and 82 units of local chicken houses were constructed and maintained. As a result, more than half of the FFA activities reached over 100 percent of their intended outcomes, and an increased proportion of targeted households benefited from an enhanced access to food, land and productive assets (73.1 percent) compared with 2016 (55.3 percent). Moreover, the enhanced crop, livestock and fishery production contributed to dietary diversity and improved food consumption, both in terms of quantity and quality, as indicated by increased household food consumption scores (FCS). The latter is a measure of dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative nutritional importance of food consumed, and an acceptable FCS is suggestive that the household's food intake is adequate. For FFA activities, the acceptable FCS increased from 74.6 percent in 2016 to 77.9 percent in 2017.

By establishing sustainable food systems and enhancing participants' technical knowledge and skills in good agricultural practices, the FFA intervention promoted resilience and self-reliance. The proportion of households that engaged in emergency, crisis and stress behaviours when faced with food shortages was measured through livelihood-based emergency, crisis and stress coping strategy indexes (CSI) and were respectively 4.7 percent, 19.5 percent and 35.5 percent in 2017, all lower than 2016 and target values. Decreases in these CSI implies an overall amelioration of the food security situation of households.

Strategic Objective 2

In 2017, WFP reached 7,376 children aged 6-59 months and 2,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in 11 sites during the lean season as part of an integrated and complementary package to prevent stunting. Supporting nutrition for the first 1,000 days of a child's life is critical to preventing stunting, a direct result of early childhood

nutrient deficiencies. Limited access to foods rich in required nutrients, inadequate breastfeeding, and poor complementary feeding and care practices as well as frequent illness combine to undermine child growth.

WFP provided specialised nutritious foods (Super Cereal Plus and Super Cereal) as a supplement to 61.5 percent of targeted children and 47.6 percent of PLW in food-insecure communities with high global acute malnutrition and chronic malnutrition rates. The low achievement is due to funding shortfalls that limited nutrition interventions in 2017. Nevertheless, the evolution of anthropometric measurements through mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) implied that a good nutritional status was maintained overall and nutritional status of beneficiaries suffering from moderate acute malnutrition improved.

Nutrition messaging and counselling to 3,000 women contributed to improved household diet. The proportion of children recorded to have received a minimum acceptable diet was 21.3 percent, while the minimum dietary diversity among targeted women was 41.2 percent. This further encouraged WFP to continue advocating with its partners and enhancing oversight to improve the delivery of key nutrition messages.

Malnutrition prevention activities, coupled with nutrition awareness activities contributed to the increase in the use of care services such as prenatal and postnatal consultations by PLW. Mothers' knowledge of good nutritional practices including hygiene was improved as well, leading to health-enhancing behaviours, such as increased attendance at health centres, children's immunization frequencies and sanitary practices such as washing hands and utensils before use. Overall, ensuring adequate nutrition, specifically during pregnancy and early childhood, provided the foundation for sustainable development.

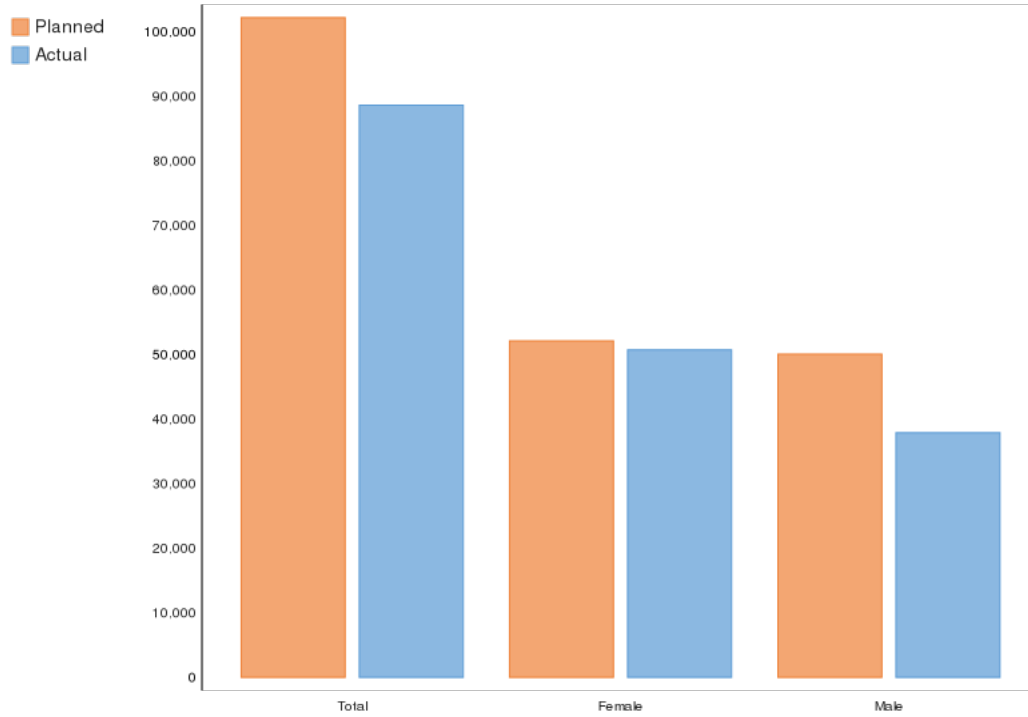
Strategic Objective 4

In 2017, WFP effectively strengthened the capacities of national and local actors on policy development, programme planning and management of food security and nutrition programmes, particularly in the implementation of the 2016–2020 National Multi-Sectorial Nutrition Plan (PNMN). In the long-term, the PNMN will contribute to scaling up effective, specific and sensitive integrated nutritional interventions for the most vulnerable populations with the involvement of several sectors. National authorities identified a set of actions to reduce malnutrition in all its forms to the acceptable threshold level, and promote multi-sectoriality with the participation of all involved parties and the convergence of actions, as relevant approaches to speed the improvement of the population nutritional status. Vulnerable targeted populations on their end benefited from improved coordination among actors.

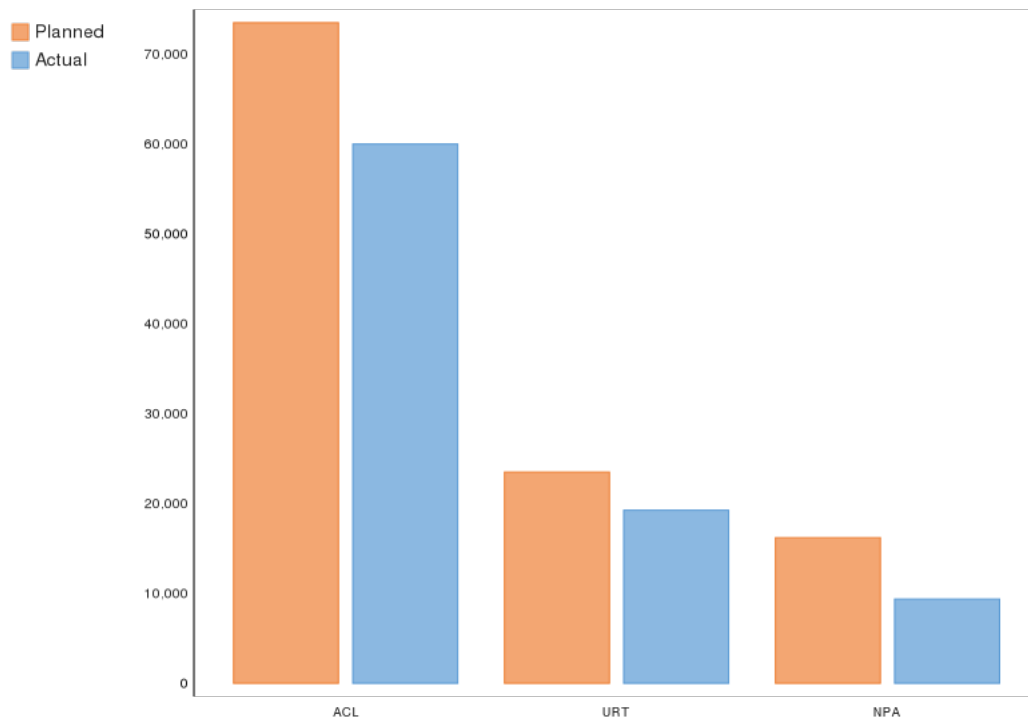
In addition to nutrition interventions, the country capacity strengthening activities enhanced knowledge on optimal breastfeeding practices and breast milk substitutes to 75 sectorial ministries, including the Ministry of Family, Women and Child Protection, Ministry of Employment and Social Protection, and Consumer Association of the Ministry of Commerce. Sixty-five local implementing actors including staff from the National Nutrition Programme, health districts, care providers, community workers and WFP staff benefited as well from capacity strengthening on prevention projects implementation modalities, monitoring and reporting tools. An integrated image box tool on essential actions in nutrition and a recipe guide based on local foods were developed as well in collaboration with the Government and local actors.

As part of livelihoods interventions, WFP coordinated with and strengthened capacities of cooperating partners and community members. The presence of partners (civil society) at a local level with dedicated staff and their integration in the local community ensured good knowledge and understanding of the context. This increased the capability to build longer-term relationships with the communities and foster their engagement.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

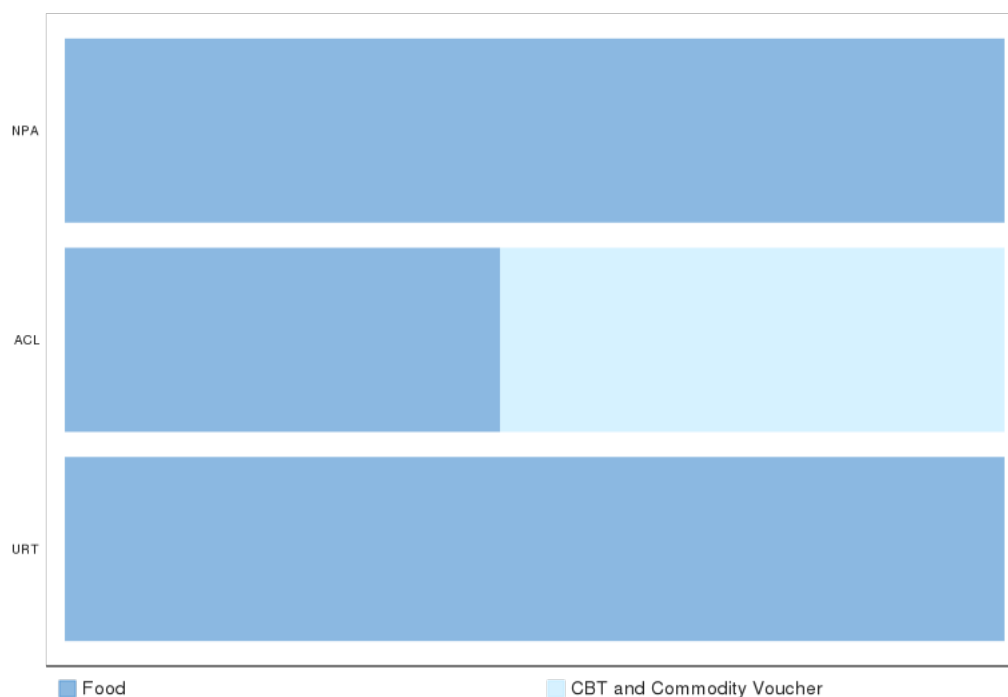


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities
 URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food
 NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities

Modality of Transfer by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food
 ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities
 NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	180	132	73.0%
Corn Soya Blend	288	124	43.1%
Iodised Salt	7	-	-
Peas	68	2	2.6%
Rice	2,017	1,122	55.6%
Split Peas	-	2	-
Vegetable Oil	144	76	53.1%
Wheat Soya Blend	-	100	-
Total	2,704	1,558	57.6%



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	2,199,843	2,123,504	96.5%
Total	2,199,843	2,123,504	96.5%

Performance Monitoring

The country office developed project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) strategies to: 1) guide and support implementation of activities, 2) measure project performance, 3) improve accountability to people affected and donors, and 4) ensure that projects are aligned with the Corporate Results Framework. From monitoring strategies, monitoring plans were developed with operational partners, and roles and responsibilities were identified. A capacity strengthening plan was developed as well for WFP staff, non-governmental organization (NGO) partners and government structures. It integrated provision of training on key performance indicators and data collection tools and skills.

The sub-office in Man ensured PRRO implementation and monitoring in the west, and supported the country office M&E unit. WFP field monitors and partners conducted systematically on-site monitoring and post-distribution monitoring (PDM) through structured questionnaires to evaluate the effect of WFP assistance on returnees, host populations, pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-59 months. Specifically, 1) data was collected; 2) implementation issues were tracked; and 3) information on beneficiaries' access to and utilisation of food, their perception of the assistance, and the level of household food security were gathered. Programmes were then adjusted accordingly.

WFP continuously monitored the functioning of markets, prices and the availability of products and transfer infrastructure to refine its livelihoods interventions. Efforts were put to ensure gender-sensitive monitoring through the collection of sex and age disaggregated data, and through qualitative gender-related questions/answers. This was to ensure WFP interventions were equally benefiting men and women, and were meeting their needs accordingly.

To capture, analyse and report monitoring findings in accordance with the logical framework, the Country Office Monitoring and Evaluation Tool (COMET) was used. This platform was used for the design, implementation and monitoring of projects as well as to track all process, output and outcome related data. From data collected, quarterly progress reports were prepared, which included recommendations for the country office to take corrective action, lay out appropriate mitigation measures and guide monthly adjustments where necessary. COMET allowed the country office to record beneficiary figures in a systematic manner and save time in terms of data analysis.

The major challenges for M&E were the lack of financial and human resources due to geographical dispersion and difficulties encountered accessing certain sites to be monitored. To address this gap, WFP worked with cooperating partners who were the primary source for routine data collection. WFP cross-checked discrepancies in the cooperating partners' reporting when possible. For general distribution to Ivorian returnees, WFP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCR) jointly conducted post-distribution assessments, using UNHCR's registration lists in the camps, to establish the food security levels and needs of returnees, displaced populations and host populations. Food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities were overseen collectively with *Développement Rural et Agricole à l'Ouest* (DRAO) and Caritas. This cooperation contributed to increasing the proportion of sites monitored from 24 percent in 2015 to 46 percent in 2016, to 48 percent in 2017. WFP also appointed a local NGO, *Association de Soutien à l'Autopromotion Sanitaire et Urbaine* (ASAPSU), to collect specific PDM between August and December 2017.

To track and report on malnutrition prevention activities, WFP advocated with the Statistics Directorate of the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene and benefited from the effective involvement of government authorities in the monitoring activities. WFP's monitoring system was integrated into the existing system of the Ministry of Health and reports were developed jointed with the health structures and NGO partners.

Despite the insufficient resources for monitoring, WFP managed to collect baseline data and monitoring for almost all outcome indicators. A proposal to the Ministry of Agriculture was submitted to set up a mobile food security monitoring system, for which agreement is pending. Weaknesses that still need to be addressed in the monitoring system remain timely follow-up of the recommendations arising from the monitoring activities.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Evidence gathered through post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and various needs assessments, including the 2016 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)-WFP Joint Assessment Mission, confirmed that households headed by women are more vulnerable to food insecurity in comparison to households headed by men. According to findings from the study commissioned by WFP assessing the impact of its assistance on gender roles in the west and the north, gender inequalities and discriminatory cultural practices constitute challenges for women's equal participation in decision-making at the community level. Thereby, women generally lack influence in advocating positive nutrition behaviours within their households.

To promote gender equality, gender considerations remained central to WFP's response in 2017. Project implementation sought to address gender gaps by providing food assistance according to the specific needs, capacities and priorities of women and men, girls and boys, as well as other social groups across age and diversity such as older persons or people with disabilities.

As part of WFP food assistance-for-assets (FFA) programme, WFP ensured the inclusion of women (49 percent) in the livelihood activities to improve their status and enable both men and women to equally benefit from the trainings on agricultural techniques. FFA activities were selected through a gender-sensitive consultative process with communities, including full engagement of vulnerable groups such as women. Women and men were equitably engaged in the leadership positions and decision-making processes, with equal representation on decision-making entity – committees, boards and teams. This contributed to ensuring work norms were adapted to these groups' workload, by identifying and reducing their seasonal hardships experienced. The inclusion of a gender perspective in all project development stages contributed to creating an enabling environment to transform gender relations to promote shared power, control of resources and joint decision-making between men and women.

Improved tools and equipment provided to facilitate land preparation and cultivation contributed to reducing the labour burden, especially for women. FFA activities have also fostered a shift in the division of labour between women and men. While some agriculture activities such as replication, weeding and rice harvesting were exclusively performed by women previously, men have joined efforts and started supporting these activities as well. Gender study commissioned by WFP indicated positive changes in attitudes among men. WFP interventions enabled men to increasingly see the positive role of women in the development dynamics of their region and were more inclined to give them a little more room for community governance actions.

As for food assistance to returning refugees, general distribution equally assisted women (49 percent) and men (51 percent) within refugee households. Nutrition interventions targeting adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women contributed to improving the health and nutritional status of women and preventing many health outcomes like stunting which have inter-generational effects. Poorly nourished women have increased rate of giving birth to poorly nourished babies who are then more likely to become stunted. Empowered women had increased ability to gain access to other assets and enhance household adoption of positive nutrition behaviours. For all of its activities, WFP continues to encourage for behaviour change through community-based sensitisation sessions so that more than 60 percent of the assisted households would adopt joint-decision aptitudes on the use of food and cash.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP and partners worked together to meet the affected and assisted populations' needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences, but also in a way that promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Information regarding targeting, their entitlement and available feedback mechanism was provided in a clear and timely manner to beneficiaries, to help people protect their access to assistance. WFP systematically engaged people through awareness raising sessions, including the most marginalised, in all stages of the project cycle to strengthen community ownership. More than 50 percent of the assisted people declared to be informed about the programme: 60.3 for general distribution, 65.7 percent for food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities and for nutrition interventions, 51.3 percent pregnant and lactating women and 47.1 percent children.

As part of the voluntary repatriation programme to Ivorian refugees, WFP collaborated with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to identify any protection concerns among returnee populations through monitoring activities. Indicators collected through post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and frequent field visits show that no beneficiaries, both men and women, experienced safety problems while travelling to and from distribution sites or during distributions.

FFA projects were prioritised by a gender-sensitive consultative process with the communities, including full engagement of vulnerable groups. Local community management committees were established before activity implementation to assist in asset management and ensure equal access by vulnerable groups to the assets created. Moreover, WFP promoted social cohesion by engaging both returning refugees and vulnerable host

populations, as well as different ethnic groups through joint sensitisation campaigns in target areas. This contributed to minimised safety incidents reported by households participating in FFA activities, 98.2 percent for in-kind and 99.8 percent for cash-based transfers (CBT). Within nutrition interventions, the proportion of targeted women and children accessing assistance without protection challenges were 99.2 percent and 99.6 percent respectively.

The two modalities chosen (in-kind and cash) ensured programme flexibility in line with the context and seasonal agricultural calendar. While CBT enabled participants to autonomously purchase local nutritious food, in-kind food allowed them to have adequate access to food in times when the markets were not well stocked. CBT also enhanced purchasing power given to the people, empowering beneficiaries to be in charge of key decisions that affect their lives. By scaling up the use of CBT in 2017, WFP strengthened the impact and effectiveness of its assistance along the wider food supply chain, leading to improved and diversified nutrition. To ensure effectiveness, WFP analysed markets to select locations where CBT offer comparative advantages over in-kind.

To collect and analyse beneficiary feedback and information, the country office launched as a pilot project a toll-free national hotline in collaboration with the local mobile company MTN, called "the green line". This hotline served as a beneficiary feedback mechanism for the FFA project to better adapt activities to beneficiary needs. In less than two weeks, more than 235 calls were made by the beneficiaries whose electronic CBT had not arrived yet. This enabled WFP to note difficulties encountered by the beneficiaries, investigate problems and quickly take appropriate actions.

Story Worth Telling

Douka Edith, a 38-year old mother, is one of the many Ivorians who fled the country during the 2011 post-electoral crisis. At the beginning of the conflict, Edith and her husband chose to seek refuge in Liberia with their five children. After three years of exile under difficult living conditions, the family decided to return to Cote d'Ivoire. "We had no more arable land and I had unstable daily professional contracts. There was no guarantee that I could satisfy the needs of my children day by day. Many times we had to rely on the generosity of our relatives and friends to eat. We did not eat our fill, but the minimum for the survival of my children," Douka reflects.

Upon arrival in Cote d'Ivoire with her family in 2013 through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) voluntary repatriation programme, she received a relief food kit for the first time. The kit consisted of a three-month ration of rice, oil, beans and Super Cereal, a specialised nutritious food, then she participated in productive assets creation activities through the WFP food assistance-for-assets (FFA) programme. She received training on good agricultural practices and techniques that enabled her to increase the quantity and quality of production, while allowing her to reintegrate into the community: "What I remember most, and that I really appreciated, were the trainings on new farming techniques, because these lessons learned will always serve me. Through the new skills and knowledge acquired, I was able to develop my own cassava field."

In exchange for her participation, Edith received in-kind food during the lean season which allowed her to cover food needs for herself and her family. During the harvest season, WFP provided cash to FFA participants so they would purchase locally and thus support the local market: "With the cash I received, I can support my husband in feeding and educating our five children. Now that my family is no longer hungry, what I would like to do is become financially independent."

WFP will continue to support the voluntary repatriation of Ivorian refugees from neighbouring countries through the provision of three-month family food packages, and livelihood and resilience strengthening projects to restore or build productive assets for income-earning opportunities. This contributes to improved food security, and promotes socio-economic reintegration and reinforces social cohesion.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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Women smallholder farmers taking part in WFP food assistance for assets activities in Guiglo, western Cote d'Ivoire.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	50,078	52,122	102,200	37,896	50,734	88,630	75.7%	97.3%	86.7%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	11,242	12,264	23,506	11,224	12,324	23,548	99.8%	100.5%	100.2%
Children (5-18 years)	16,352	15,330	31,682	17,485	23,527	41,012	106.9%	153.5%	129.4%
Adults (18 years plus)	22,484	24,528	47,012	9,187	14,883	24,070	40.9%	60.7%	51.2%
By Residence status:									
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	-	-	-	207	243	450	-	-	-
Returnees	35,555	37,007	72,562	33,686	27,468	61,154	94.7%	74.2%	84.3%
Residents	14,523	15,115	29,638	11,716	15,310	27,026	80.7%	101.3%	91.2%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	23,500	-	23,500	19,257	-	19,257	81.9%	-	81.9%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	37,000	36,500	73,500	34,500	39,997	59,997	93.2%	109.6%	81.6%
Malnutrition prevention activities	16,200	-	16,200	9,376	-	9,376	57.9%	-	57.9%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	23,500	-	23,500	19,257	-	19,257	81.9%	-	81.9%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	7,400	7,300	14,700	6,900	7,900	11,900	93.2%	108.2%	81.0%
Malnutrition prevention activities	16,200	-	16,200	9,376	-	9,376	57.9%	-	57.9%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food									
People receiving resource transfers	11,985	11,515	23,500	9,821	9,436	19,257	81.9%	81.9%	81.9%
Total participants	11,985	11,515	23,500	9,821	9,436	19,257	81.9%	81.9%	81.9%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total beneficiaries	11,985	11,515	23,500	9,821	9,436	19,257	81.9%	81.9%	81.9%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities									
People participating in asset creation and livelihood support activities	7,497	7,203	14,700	6,069	5,831	11,900	81.0%	81.0%	81.0%
Total participants	7,497	7,203	14,700	6,069	5,831	11,900	81.0%	81.0%	81.0%
Total beneficiaries	38,220	35,280	73,500	30,599	29,398	59,997	80.1%	83.3%	81.6%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Malnutrition prevention activities									
Children (6-23 months)	2,160	2,640	4,800	3,762	3,614	7,376	174.2%	136.9%	153.7%
Children (24-59 months)	3,360	3,840	7,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	4,200	4,200	-	2,000	2,000	-	47.6%	47.6%
Total beneficiaries	5,520	10,680	16,200	3,762	5,614	9,376	68.2%	52.6%	57.9%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SR1 Everyone has access to food				
Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<20.00	20.00	16.00	13.60
Maintenant/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<17.80	17.80	14.50	9.20
Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<17.00	17.00	16.00	16.50
Maintenant/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<18.10	18.10	13.60	9.60
Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<18.00	18.00	16.00	15.00
Maintenant/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<18.00	18.00	14.10	9.40
Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>90.30	51.80	80.00	75.76
Maintenant/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>92.10	60.70	74.30	78.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>91.40	56.90	76.20	77.50
Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>90.90	54.40	61.10	80.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>90.70	53.40	74.60	77.80
Maintenant/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>91.60	58.40	75.20	77.90
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<5.90	29.30	18.70	13.10
Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<7.20	35.90	17.80	18.18
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<6.50	32.60	38.90	13.30
Maintenant/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<7.10	35.60	16.90	14.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<6.80	33.90	23.80	15.90
Maintenant/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<6.70	33.30	17.80	13.80
Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<2.50	12.30	2.20	6.06
Maintenant/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<2.00	10.00	7.00	8.60
Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<2.60	13.00	0.00	6.70
Maintenant/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<1.50	7.50	6.90	8.10
Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<2.50	12.70	1.60	6.30
Maintenant/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<1.70	8.30	7.00	8.30
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies / Female				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>35.50	43.30	35.20	43.20
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies / Male				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>36.10	38.50	33.90	37.90
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies / Overall				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>35.80	41.00	34.50	40.30
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Female				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<25.20	21.80	18.70	16.70
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Male				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<18.00	24.70	22.30	21.80
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Overall				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<21.40	23.20	20.60	19.50
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Female				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<6.60	1.20	8.70	3.60

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Male				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<4.10	1.30	7.30	5.60
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Overall				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<5.20	1.20	8.00	4.70
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies / Female				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<32.70	33.70	37.40	36.50
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies / Male				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<41.80	35.50	36.50	34.70
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies / Overall				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<37.60	34.60	36.90	35.50
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>50.00	-	55.33	73.14
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base				
<i>FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLD, Project End Target: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>50.00	-	50.36	71.85
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base				
<i>MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLD, Project End Target: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>50.00	-	58.50	73.82
SR2 No one suffers from malnutrition				
Improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods among targeted individuals				
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>50.00	-	-	41.20

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of children 6—23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Female				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>17.00	-	-	27.30
Proportion of children 6—23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Male				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>17.00	-	-	15.80
Proportion of children 6—23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Overall				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>17.00	-	-	21.30
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	>70.00	-	100.00	100.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	>0.00	-	0.00	0.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	>70.00	-	100.00	100.00
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Female				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>66.00	-	-	100.00
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Male				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>66.00	-	-	100.00
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Overall				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>66.00	-	-	100.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
CRF SO1-SR1: Asset creation and livelihood support activities				

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	54	52	96.9%
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	399	386	96.9%
Hectares (ha) of staple food planted	Ha	1,391	1,611	115.8%
Hectares (ha) of vegetables planted	Ha	183	186	101.2%
Number of Green Houses Constructed	unit	1,179	1,179	100.0%
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	53	67	126.4%
Number of local chicken houses constructed	unit	94	82	86.9%
Number of villages assisted	village	86	185	215.1%
CRF SO1-SR1: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	5	4	80.0%
CRF SO2-SR2: Malnutrition prevention activities				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	11	11	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	9	9	100.0%
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	3,000	3,000	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, General Distribution, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	≥50.00	36.00	-	17.00
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Food For Asset, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	≥50.00	60.00	-	50.00
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Cash For Asset, Cash, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	≥50.00	60.00	-	50.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Prevention of maternal and child undernutrition - Pregnant and Lactating women, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	≥60.00	-	-	4.70

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Prevention of maternal and child undernutrition - Children aged 6-59 month, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	≥60.00	-	-	10.90
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men CÔTE D'IVOIRE, General Distribution, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10	≥60.00	7.80	-	6.60
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Food For Asset, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10	≥60.00	9.70	-	13.60
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Cash For Asset, Cash, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	≥60.00	9.70	-	22.60
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Prevention of maternal and child undernutrition - Pregnant and Lactating women, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	≤20.00	-	-	92.30
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Prevention of maternal and child undernutrition - Children aged 6-59 month, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	≤20.00	-	-	85.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men CÔTE D'IVOIRE, General Distribution, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10	≤20.00	39.20	-	21.30
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Food For Asset, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10	≤20.00	20.30	-	17.40
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Cash For Asset, Cash, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	≤20.00	20.30	-	39.10

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Prevention of maternal and child undernutrition - Pregnant and Lactating women, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	≤20.00	-	-	3.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Prevention of maternal and child undernutrition - Children aged 6-59 month, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	≤20.00	-	-	4.10
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women CÔTE D'IVOIRE, General Distribution, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10	≤20.00	53.00	-	72.10
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Food For Asset, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10	≤20.00	70.00	-	69.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Cash For Asset, Cash, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	≤20.00	70.00	-	38.30

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Prevention of maternal and child undernutrition - Pregnant and Lactating women, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	>80.00	-	-	40.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Prevention of maternal and child undernutrition - Children aged 6-59 month, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	>80.00	-	-	58.30
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female CÔTE D'IVOIRE, General Distribution, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10	>80.00	59.00	-	60.60

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Food For Asset, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>80.00	52.60	-	61.70
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Prevention of maternal and child undernutrition - Pregnant and Lactating women, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>80.00	-	-	52.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Prevention of maternal and child undernutrition - Children aged 6-59 month, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>80.00	-	-	45.90
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, General Distribution, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	>80.00	56.00	-	60.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Food For Asset, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>80.00	60.00	-	68.90
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Prevention of maternal and child undernutrition - Pregnant and Lactating women, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>80.00	-	-	51.30
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Prevention of maternal and child undernutrition - Children aged 6-59 month, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>80.00	-	-	47.10
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, General Distribution, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	>80.00	56.00	-	60.30
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Food For Asset, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.10, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>80.00	56.00	-	65.70
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Prevention of maternal and child undernutrition - Pregnant and Lactating women, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	-	-	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Prevention of maternal and child undernutrition - Children aged 6-59 month, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	-	-	100.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, General Distribution, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	100.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Food For Asset, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	98.10
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Cash For Asset, Cash, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	99.50
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Prevention of maternal and child undernutrition - Pregnant and Lactating women, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	-	-	99.20
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Prevention of maternal and child undernutrition - Children aged 6-59 month, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	-	-	99.60
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, General Distribution, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	100.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Food For Asset, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	98.20
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Cash For Asset, Cash, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	100.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Prevention of maternal and child undernutrition - Pregnant and Lactating women, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	-	-	99.20

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Prevention of maternal and child undernutrition - Children aged 6-59 month, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	-	-	99.60
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, General Distribution, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	100.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Food For Asset, Food, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	98.20
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Cash For Asset, Cash, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	99.80

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	161
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	180
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	24
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	17
USA	USA-C-01121-03	Beans	-	63
USA	USA-C-01121-03	Rice	-	561
USA	USA-C-01121-03	Vegetable Oil	-	39
		Total	-	1,045