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SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme - Cote d'Ivoire (2017)

Standard Project Report 2017

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



World Food Programme

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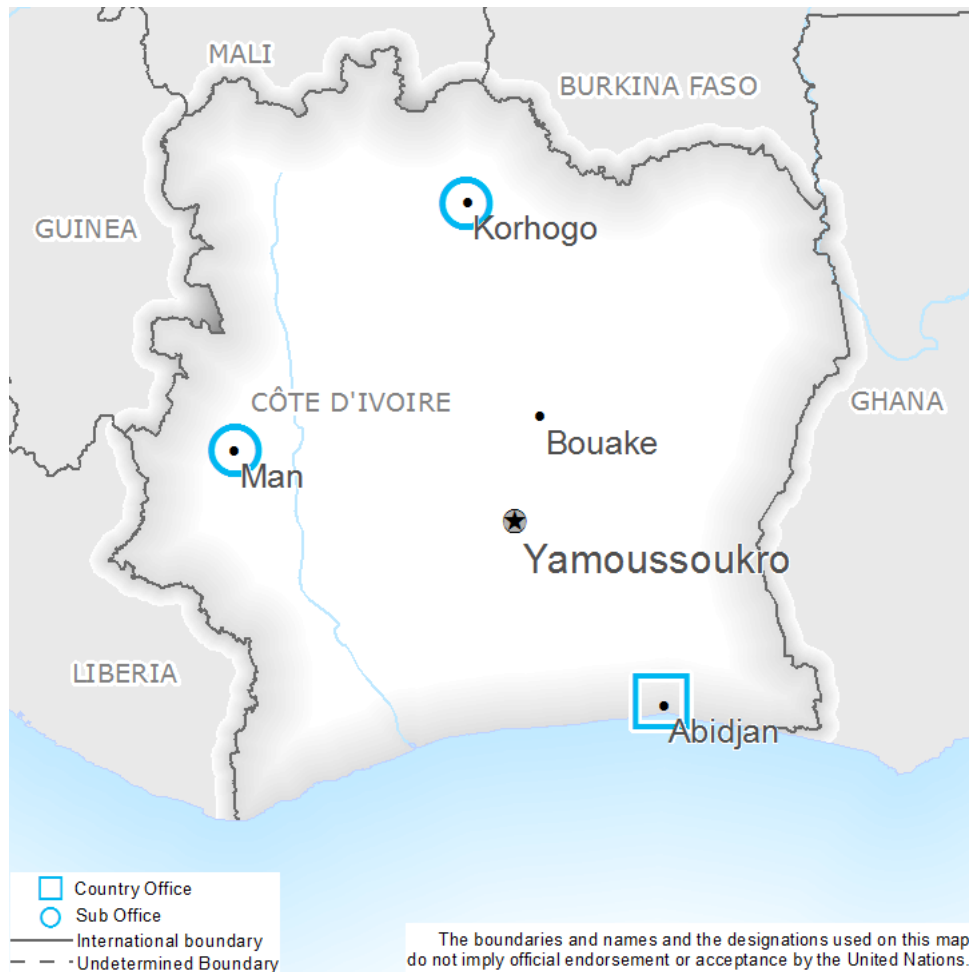
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



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.

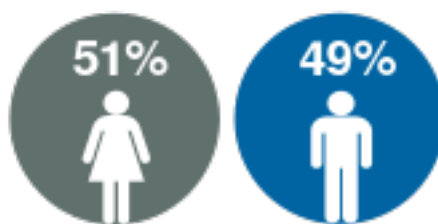
In 2017, the Country Programme underwent a budget revision (BR) to reduce the duration to 2017, instead of the planned 2017–2020. This BR ensured alignment with WFP's new corporate strategy and the implementation of the Integrated Road Map. The country office simultaneously developed its Transitional-Interim 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

The Country Programme, through inter-linked nutrition, resilience and school meals components aimed to achieve zero hunger by protecting access to food (strategic objective 1), improving nutrition (strategic objective 2) and supporting Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) implementation (strategic objective 4).

Component 1: School Meals

The Government of Cote d'Ivoire sees school meals as an essential component of its education policy and social protection system as well as a key safety net to ensure every child has access to quality education, health and nutrition. Through the five-year McGovern-Dole Food for Education Programme, WFP complemented government efforts and carried out school meals activities in collaboration with the Directorate of School Canteens (DCS) of the Ministry of Education and the Italian non-governmental organization (NGO), the Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI) Foundation. The former supported the implementation of the school meals programme itself while the latter was responsible of carrying out literacy activities.

Two ration types were provided to primary schoolchildren: daily hot lunches prepared with WFP-provided food (rice, split peas, vegetable oil, iodised salt and micronutrient powder) and conditional take-home rations for girls. Given the growing incidence of early pregnancy preventing girls in the fifth and sixth grades from completing their primary education, this group received additional incentives to improve school attendance. A literacy component was integrated to improve children's reading skills through enhancing teachers' capacities. Deworming activities, alongside hygiene education, were provided twice in 2017 as part of the nutrition sensitive school meals programme.

WFP school meals programme prioritised rural areas identified as most vulnerable based on education outcomes, prevalence of chronic malnutrition, food insecurity and poverty. A total of 831 schools in seven regions in the western (Cavally and Bafing), northern (Bagoue, Poro and Tchologo), and northeastern (Gontougo and Bounkani) areas were prioritised. Schools were selected based on the availability of cooking and storage facilities, below average enrolment rates for girls and the availability of partners on the ground. To increase community participation, WFP raised awareness of the McGovern-Dole project and sensitised all relevant stakeholders through the dissemination of radio messages and documentaries as well as ensuring community engagement in the planning and establishment of local advisory groups.

In view to progressively integrate WFP-supported schools into the national programme, WFP worked hand in hand with the national DCS, sharing expertise in contracting and transport, warehousing, general procurement best practice, monitoring and evaluation. Data collection tablets were provided to DCS for improved data collection and quality control.

WFP enhanced capacities of various other actors at the national and decentralised levels, through trainings and the provision of tools and equipment. Trainings were provided to enhance school canteen staffs' management and administration capacities in the areas of food preparation, nutrition and reporting. For school management committees, trainings were provided in community mobilization, school canteen management and relevant cross-cutting issues affecting the community. Moreover, improved food preparation and storage equipment (cooking kits, energy efficient stoves, wooden pallets for commodity storage) were distributed to school canteens. WFP also strengthened literacy teaching capacities of teachers, school administrators and ministry officials, through reading improvement toolkits, mobile libraries, supplementary reading materials and literacy instruction workshops.

WFP recruited a senior consultant in the last trimester of 2017 to assist the Government in good practice and the development of the national school feeding policy 2018–2025 and school feeding strategy 2018–2022.

Component 2: Resilience

WFP strengthened the production capacities of smallholders suffering from poor agro-ecological conditions to produce quality and nutritious food for domestic consumption, supply of local foods to school canteens and sell surpluses at local markets. Ten women smallholder farmer groups were targeted with technical and financial support to improve the quality and diversity of production. Activities ranged from structure and governance strengthening, provision of agricultural inputs, tools and equipment, training on adequate basic food transformation techniques and post-harvest loss management. WFP also strengthened the capacities of smallholders on market access programmes including training in basic accounting, processing and commercialisation. Taking into account the poor literacy rates among the women, a functional literacy component was integrated into the programme.

In exchange for the support received and through a formal agreement, producer groups allocated one third of their production to the local school canteens to enrich the nutritious meals provided to schoolchildren. The remaining produce was either consumed by the producers and their households or sold for improved food security and income.

The geographical prioritisation and identification of women production groups were based on established criteria such as the vulnerability status according to food insecurity and malnutrition levels, existence of operational school meals programme and membership of at least 80 percent women. Ten villages were jointly identified by WFP and partners within the department of Korhogo. The local non-governmental organization (NGO) *Le Bureau de Formation et de Conseil en Développement* (BFCD) was responsible for the implementation of the project, including providing the trainings on appropriate agricultural practices for each food and vegetable crop. *L'Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement Rural* (ANADER, National Agency for Rural Development Support) provided technical supervision of the farmer groups while WFP maintained general oversight, coordination and monitoring.

Through the community-based home-grown school meals model, WFP complemented efforts of the Government for the adoption of a national home-grown school feeding programme, a sustainable and integrated approach based on agricultural development, nutrition-sensitive programming and strengthened community resilience. The ultimate goal is for every primary school to have a canteen supplied by a local producer group making the functioning of school canteens a vehicle for local development, strengthened community resilience and improved food security and nutrition for rural communities, including children.

To ensure sustainability to this integrated approach to school meals, project implementation was based on a participatory approach that involved enhanced partnerships between the implementing partner BFCD, ANADER, DCS, the National Nutrition Programme, health centres, women's associations, communities and the ministries of Agriculture, Education and Social Protection. WFP held information sessions with relevant stakeholders to inform and sensitise on the project objectives and to identify potential synergies with actors already operating in the region.

Component 3: Nutrition

WFP carried out the Integrated Agricultural Nutrition Education Project (PIEN) with members of smallholder farmer groups in the ten villages targeted as part of WFP resilience project. This project integrated training sessions to members and households to screen for acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months using mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) tape. To enhance women and households' active role in the prevention of malnutrition within their communities, WFP provided, in collaboration with the National Nutrition Programme and the National Nutrition Council, awareness raising and sensitisation activities on good nutrition and hygiene practices at the community level. The various activities of the planned PIEN were presented in the targeted villages to the communities and local administrative authorities, including traditional and religious leaders, prefecture and health authorities. The main themes addressed were: different food groups and their roles, essential nutrition actions including hygiene with a focus on the first 1,000 days of a child, health care, some key concepts of malnutrition, causes and consequences in children and adulthood.

In line with the National Multi-Sectorial Nutrition Plan (PNMN) and drawing on previous experience in the wider West Africa region, WFP along with other United Nations agencies (the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization and the International Fund for Agricultural Development) advocated for the *Communaute de Convergence* approach to address the structural and multi-dimensional causes of malnutrition in a coordinated, systemic and durable manner. The country office was actively engaged in this platform to strengthen the coordination of the technical and financial partners and align actions around a common results framework, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). Based on chronic malnutrition rates, the north of Cote d'Ivoire in the Department of Korhogo was identified as a priority region, with 143 vulnerable villages targeted. In support of this joint project, WFP carried out regular advocacy for the finalisation of the operational plan and resource mobilization. WFP also conducted a study in collaboration with local actors around the targeted villages through a community diagnosis approach to determine the implementation conditions. Findings of this study will help assess the vulnerability levels and specific needs of each community.

Results

Component 1: School Meals

Although WFP planned to reach 831 primary schools in seven priority regions throughout 2017, a total of 1,049 schools were assisted with additional funding mobilized. Thereby, more students were reached through the school meals programme than initially planned, representing 103.9 percent. Daily meals (over 3,760 mt of diverse food items) provided to 213,449 schoolchildren and take-home rations to 10,000 girls (1000 mt of rice and 68 mt of oil)

created a strong positive incentive among families to regularly send and keep their children in school, particularly for girls. WFP-supported schools saw higher school attendance and enrolment rates compared to the previous year. The attendance rate increased from 98.6 percent in 2016 to 98.9 percent in 2017, while the enrolment increased by 5.8 percent in 2017 (in 2016 it increased by 3 percent). Moreover, WFP assistance has contributed to improving the girls/boys ratio in schools, from 87 percent in 2016 to 91 percent in 2017. However, much efforts are still needed to reduce the gap between girls and boys and achieve the target gender ratio of 96 percent, as well as increase in the enrolment to the target 6 percent. The daily nutritious hot lunches addressed the nutritional needs of school-aged children and satisfied a significant portion of daily energy requirements, contributing to reducing short-term hunger among schoolchildren and enhancing children's learning abilities through improved nutrition.

Targeted primary schoolchildren in vulnerable areas benefited from improved national and sub-national coordination and management of the school meals programme. The provision of 45 tablets and the training of 37 government staff from the Directorate of School Canteens (DCS) and canteen counsellors on the Open Data Kit system improved data collection and quality controls. Food preparation demonstrations and trainings enhanced school canteen committees' cooking capacities such as in the proper preparation of split peas. This resulted in larger acceptance and appreciation by the schoolchildren of their meals. WFP was also able to supply to 195 primary schools with better quality fuel or energy-efficient stoves out of the planned 150 schools.

Moreover, 1,037 government and national partner staff were trained in the use of data collection, warehouse management, health, nutrition, healthy lifestyles and various technical fields. This represented 52 percent of planned capacity strengthening interventions. The distribution of 50,000 textbooks to schools through mobile libraries increased learning resources for schoolchildren and improved teaching standards. The teacher training manual and curriculum used by WFP's partner responsible for the literacy component, *Association des Volontaires pour le Secours International (AVSI)* were adapted throughout each school in Cote d'Ivoire and embraced by the Ministry of Education.

Component 2: Resilience

WFP's technical and financial support provided to 1,010 women smallholder farmers contributed to enhancing resilience and reducing vulnerability to shocks in northern communities affected by climate change. In fact, the provision of training on improved farming techniques as well as distribution of farming inputs, tools and equipment such as tricycles, agricultural scales, watering cans, rakes and binettes induced a change in farming practices and strengthened smallholder farmers' technical capacities to produce high-quality food. These initiatives allowed the farmers to enhance and diversify their yields and lead to the cultivation of 120.701 mt of diverse food crops (tomato, okra, eggplant, pepper, onion, sweet potato, corn, rice, peanut and bean). This represented a significant increase in production; out of the 29 fields implemented as part of the project, the majority (24 fields) recorded more than 50 percent increase.

A proportion of the produce was allocated to school canteens, consumed by group members and their households or sold while the rest was dried to be better preserved. As such, communities and school children's availability and access to nutritious food increased and sustainable food systems established, improving their nutrition and food security. Moreover, through additional income earned from selling their production, the women smallholders were empowered economically. As the food crops prioritised were in line with local dietary preferences, there were high levels of acceptance within the communities.

Improved market productivity and access to structured markets, as well as strengthened technical and organizational capacities enhanced women's economic empowerment and quality of life. Strengthening women smallholders' capacities and linking school meals to local agriculture increased the community leadership of the programme while allowing WFP to lay the foundations for a gradual transition to national ownership of the programme. Complementing government efforts to help rural and peri-urban communities will also ensure a successful gradual takeover of the management of school canteens at the local level.

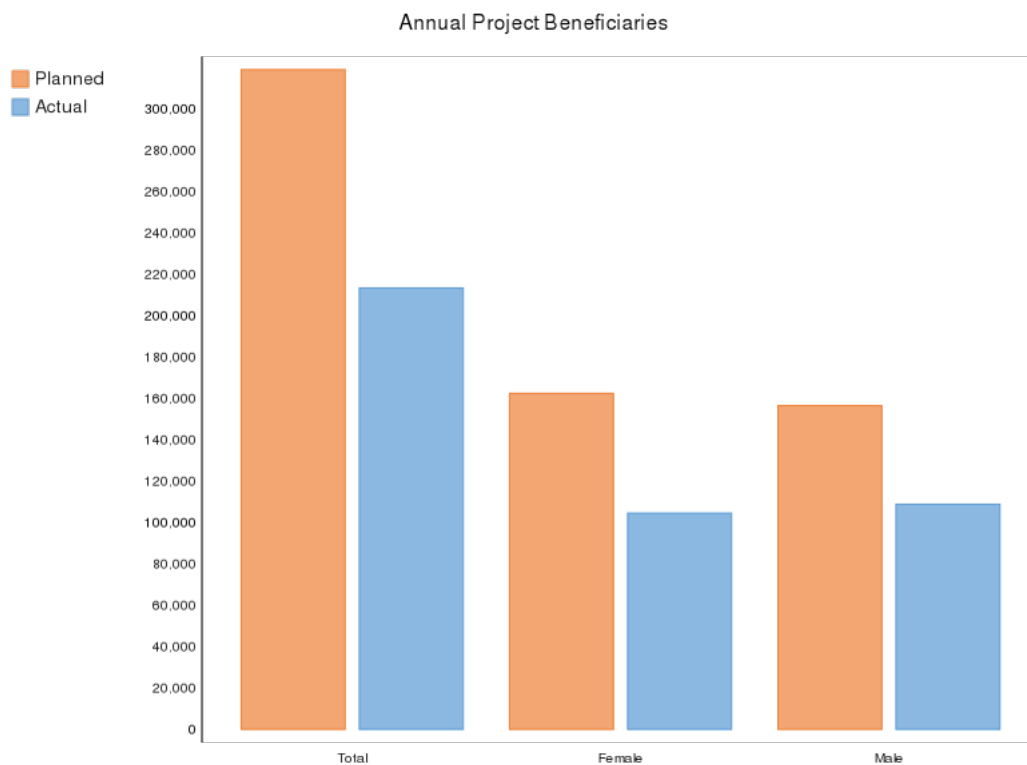
Improved coordination between schools, local communities, WFP, partner organizations and local authorities contributed to efficient planning, implementation and management of this project evolving around production groups. With increased participation, the project could be better tailored to provide the correct assistance and trainings for the operational challenges faced.

Component 3: Nutrition

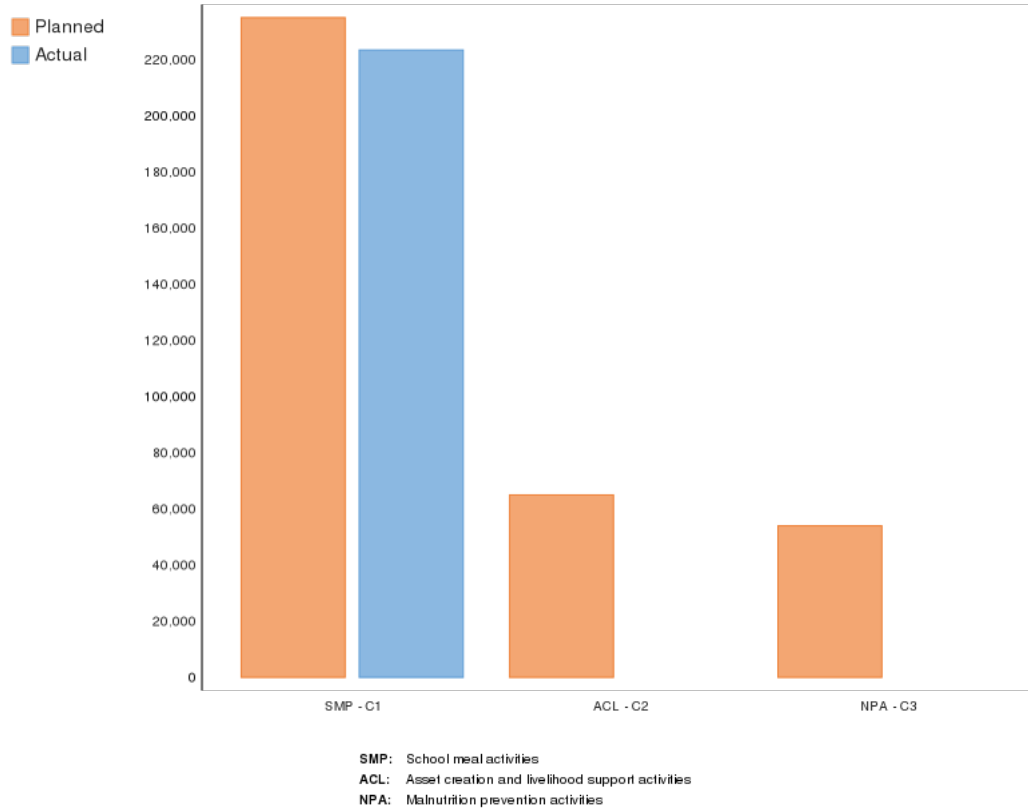
Nutrition activities as part of the Country Programme evolved around the women smallholder farmers and community leaders only due to limited funding. Community-based behaviour change communication activities through sensitisation and awareness sessions with community leaders and production group members encouraged the consumption of nutritious foods such as leafy-greens, beans, orange-fleshed sweet potatoes and other vegetables. Communities improved their knowledge on essential nutrition and hygiene actions in order to adopt better nutritional and hygiene practices. This further contributed to improved health at the household level and the overall well-being of the community.

Moreover, these sensitisation interventions resulted in mobilization actions of the local administrative authorities, including traditional and religious leaders, health authorities, prefectural and sub-prefectural authorities around the Integrated Agricultural Nutrition Education Project (PIEN). The Ministry of Health adopted the operation's awareness raising approach to nutritional rehabilitation and to change the dietary behaviour in Cote d'Ivoire. For members who faced challenges in fully participating in the organized trainings and communal farming, these sensitisation actions improved community involvement and resulted in a wider acceptance for women to participate.

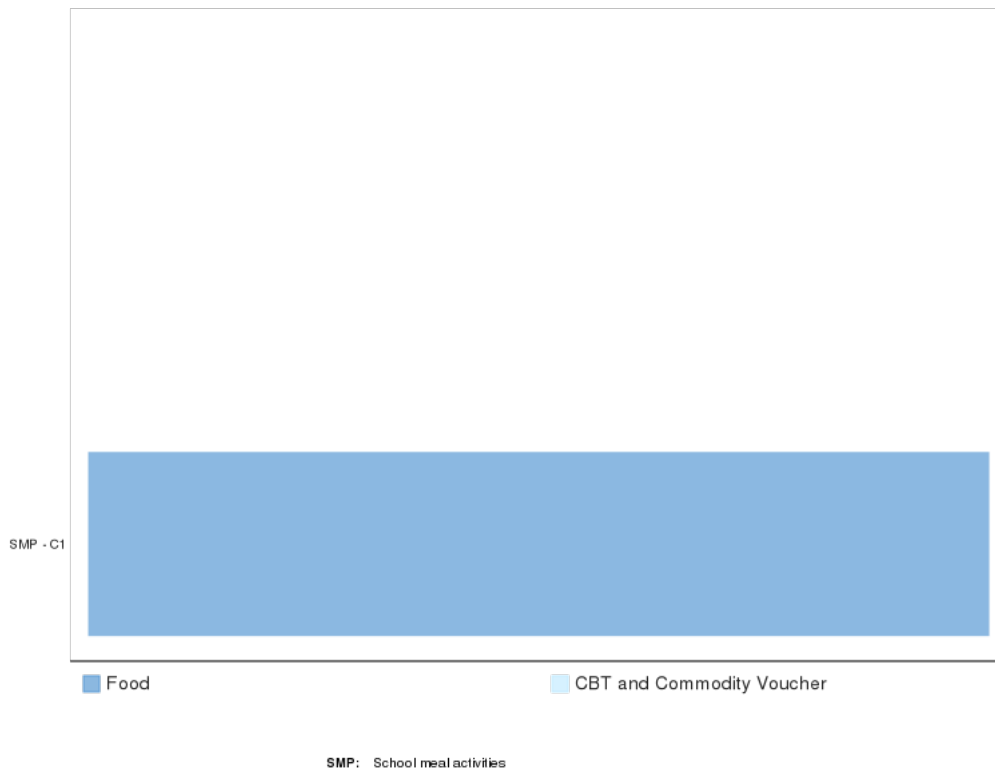
Through community diagnosis study carried out in targeted villages as part of the *Communaute de Convergence* project, the levels of vulnerability and the specific needs of each community were defined to tailor the assistance provided. Focusing on a community-level targeting, this joint project developed by the United Nations systems will deliver an integrated and complementary package of interventions in various sectors, comprising both nutrition-specific programming such as prevention and treatment of malnutrition and nutritional education, as well as nutrition-sensitive programming in other sectors (agriculture, food security, social protection, water, sanitation and hygiene, education and literacy).



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding			
Canned Pulses	698	-	-
Iodised Salt	116	1	0.6%
Micronutrient Powder	1	-	-
Peas	-	141	-
Rice	4,992	3,154	63.2%
Split Lentils	-	6	-
Split Peas	-	273	-
Vegetable Oil	233	204	87.6%
Subtotal	6,041	3,778	62.5%
Food Transfer-C2-Resilience			
Canned Pulses	50	-	-
Rice	396	-	-
Vegetable Oil	25	-	-
Subtotal	470	-	-
Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition			
Corn Soya Blend	900	-	-
Subtotal	900	-	-
Total	7,411	3,778	51.0%



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding			
Cash	511,125	-	-
Food Transfer-C2-Resilience			
Cash	3,425,400	-	-
Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition			
Cash	158,400	-	-
Total	4,094,925	-	-

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 identified. A capacity strengthening plan was developed for WFP staff, non-governmental organization (NGO) partners and government structures which integrated the provision of training on key performance indicators and data collection tools and skills.

The sub-office in Korhogo ensured the implementation and monitoring of the Country Programme in the north of the country, supporting the country office's M&E unit. WFP field monitors and partners systematically conducted on-site monitoring and post-distribution monitoring (PDM) through structured questionnaires to evaluate the effect of WFP assistance on schoolchildren, women smallholders and local communities. Data was collected, implementation issues were tracked, and 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.

Efforts were put to ensure gender-sensitive monitoring through the collection of sex and age disaggregated data and qualitative gender-related questions/answers. This ensured WFP interventions equally benefited men and women and met 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 interchangeably for the design, implementation and monitoring of projects, but mostly 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 conducting data analysis. The major challenge to M&E was the lack of financial and human resources due to the geographical dispersion of the Country Programme's activities as well as difficulties in accessing certain sites. To address this gap, WFP worked with cooperating partners who routinely provided primary data collection. WFP then cross-checked discrepancies in the cooperating partners' reporting.

To oversee school meals activities, WFP performed 47 percent of the monitoring activities while supporting the Government, through the Directorate of School Canteens (DSC) of the Ministry of Education, by implementing a database to capture and centralise data on school canteens. To strengthen capacities of the DCS, WFP introduced the use of tablets for data collection and the Open Data Kit (ODK) tools, which were instrumental in saving time on data entry, minimising possible human errors and improving the quality of data. This enabled quicker follow-up with cooperating partners and more regular reporting. Smallholder farmers' activities were jointly monitored with the operating partner *Le Bureau de Formation et de Conseil en Développement* (BFCD). The local NGO's staff followed up on a weekly basis while the staff of *L'Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement Rural* (ANADER) conducted monthly visits to ensure the proper execution of the activities and to provide appropriately corrective measures.

Despite the insufficient resources for monitoring, WFP managed to collect baseline data and all outcome indicators, except for the Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard indicator which depends on the upcoming results of the national exam on zero hunger. The country office still needs to address some weaknesses in the monitoring system, namely ensuring the timely follow-up of the recommendations that arise from the monitoring activities.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

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 depending on 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.

WFP supported government efforts in promoting gender equality and parity in its education policy for primary schoolchildren. WFP school meals and literacy component targeting both girls and boys equally contributed to improving the girls and boys' ratio. For higher grades (grades 5 and 6), girls were specifically targeted with special incentives to address disparities and to improve attendance and retention rates. Improving girls' educational attainment and self-confidence contributes to decreasing the risk of early marriage. These gender-sensitive initiatives contributed to increasing the gender ratio from 87 percent in 2016 to 91 percent in 2017. However, much efforts are still needed to reduce the gap between girls and boys and achieve the target gender ratio of 96 percent.

To address challenges faced by women in rural agro-ecological zones, who are often less likely to have access to land, WFP specifically targeted women smallholder farmers as part of its resilience programme. The agricultural inputs, tools, technical training and training on basic accounting and functional literacy empowered women farmers through income generation and knowledge. Moreover, the improved tools and equipment provided to facilitate land preparation and cultivation contributed to reducing the labour burden and seasonal hardships experienced by women.

Through sensitisation on essential nutrition and hygiene actions, nutrition interventions focused on improving nutrition outcomes for women smallholders at the community level. The joint action of empowering and sensitising women contributed to enhancing household adoption of positive nutrition behaviours.

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 entitlements and available feedback mechanisms was provided clearly and promptly to help beneficiaries protect their access to assistance. WFP systematically engaged with people, including the most marginalised, through awareness raising sessions in all stages of the project to strengthen community ownership.

At the beginning of the school year, WFP started to inform and sensitise schoolchildren, parents and school authorities on the school meals programme. This was done through the Directorate of School Canteens (DCS) and school meals management committees. Teachers reported that school meals reduced protection risks and domestic accidents linked to the preparation of meals by girls at home. Eating at school allowed the children to stay much of the day in a safe and protected environment, under the supervision of adults. For rural children who live relatively far from public schools, requiring them to walk long distances, going back home to eat can mean not having enough strength to return to school. Thereby, provision of school lunches contributed to increasing the number of children staying in school in the afternoon and engaging in educational and recreational activities until they return home.

As for smallholder farmers' project, to better understand the specific needs and production challenges encountered by each farmer group, a needs assessment was carried out through a participatory and inclusive qualitative assessment methodology. Focus group discussions targeted aspects of food production, post-harvest crop management and marketing, dynamics, organization and management of the group, and solidarity within the community. This determined the respective level of maturity of each group based and, subsequently, for tailored assistance. By involving target members and communities throughout all project development stages, from planning to the implementation phase, WFP aimed to strengthen local community ownership of the project.

Story Worth Telling

Yeo Nanfougognou is a 23-year-old mother who lives in Fapaha, a village in Korhogo, northern Cote d'Ivoire, with her husband and a two-year-old boy. Coming from a farming household, she is a participant in WFP's project to assist smallholder farmer groups led by women and is an active member of a group of 1,000 women who are being supported as part of the community-based home-grown school meals project. Through linking the women's groups production to school canteens, community members like Nanfougognou are able to contribute to the canteens' needs by contributing part of their harvest. The project adopts the government's sustainable approach for school meals whereby smallholder farmers are provided with agricultural land, inputs and technical support in exchange for a third of their food production which is contributed to the school canteen in their village. The other two-thirds are consumed and sold by the group members to enhance their food and nutrition security and increase their incomes, contributing to these women's economic empowerment. In addition to training on good agricultural practices, women are sensitised on nutrition and hygiene practices.

Nanfougognou considers this project to be a solution to attract and retain children in schools. "Feeding children in schools has always been a challenge in our village, even more than procurement of school supplies. I did not get the chance to finish my primary schooling and was forced to drop out in the third grade. But we realise the importance of schools, as schools allow one to become enlightened, to gain knowledge, to learn to behave better, to acquire a good education and to discover other environments."

This project helped Nanfougognou to improve the quality and quantity of her production and diversify the crops thanks to the trainings received on good agricultural practices. From the trainings, she retained valuable lessons on good nutritional practices, a previously unaccustomed notion for her and many other women in the village. "Through this training, we understood the importance of food diversification, the causes of malnutrition, how young children should eat and the importance of exclusive breastfeeding. The joint nutrition project also allowed us

to grasp the importance of nutrition, especially for pregnant women."

To the question "what has this project changed in your life?", she replied, "a better appreciation of myself within the village, thanks to my new knowledge and skills." Nanfougognou found sweet success by being able to contribute to children's school retention and enriching children's nutritious meals. WFP will continue this programme so that, ultimately, every primary school has a canteen supplied with nutritious food by a local producer group, making the functioning of school canteens a vehicle for local development, strengthening community resilience and improving food security and nutrition for rural communities, including children.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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School children enjoying their hot lunches, 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	156,530	162,470	319,000	108,859	104,590	213,449	69.5%	64.4%	66.9%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding)	102,000	98,000	200,000	108,859	104,590	213,449	106.7%	106.7%	106.7%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C2-Resilience)	31,850	33,150	65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition)	22,680	31,320	54,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding									
By Age-group:									
Children (5-18 years)	102,000	98,000	200,000	108,859	104,590	213,449	106.7%	106.7%	106.7%
By Residence status:									
Returnees	10,200	9,800	20,000	10,886	10,459	21,345	106.7%	106.7%	106.7%
Residents	91,800	88,200	180,000	97,973	94,131	192,104	106.7%	106.7%	106.7%
Food Transfer-C2-Resilience									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	4,550	4,550	9,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (5-18 years)	11,700	12,350	24,050	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adults (18 years plus)	15,600	16,250	31,850	-	-	-	-	-	-
By Residence status:									
Residents	31,850	33,150	65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition									
By Age-group:									
Children (6-23 months)	22,680	29,160	51,840	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adults (18 years plus)	-	2,160	2,160	-	-	-	-	-	-

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)
By Residence status:									
Residents	22,680	31,320	54,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

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)
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding									
School meal activities	210,000	25,000	235,000	223,449	-	223,449	106.4%	-	95.1%
Food Transfer-C2-Resilience									
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	15,000	50,000	65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition									
Malnutrition prevention activities	50,000	4,000	54,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

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)
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding									
School meal activities	210,000	5,000	215,000	223,449	-	223,449	106.4%	-	103.9%
Food Transfer-C2-Resilience									
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	3,000	10,000	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition									
Malnutrition prevention activities	50,000	2,000	52,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

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)
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding									
School meal activities									
Students (primary schools) (School Feeding (on-site))	102,000	113,000	215,000	108,859	114,590	223,449	106.7%	101.4%	103.9%
Total participants	102,000	113,000	215,000	108,859	114,590	223,449	106.7%	101.4%	103.9%
Total beneficiaries	102,000	133,000	235,000	108,859	114,590	223,449	106.7%	86.2%	95.1%
Food Transfer-C2-Resilience									
Asset creation and livelihood support activities									
People participating in asset creation and livelihood support activities	5,590	7,410	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	5,590	7,410	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	33,150	31,850	65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

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)
Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition									
Malnutrition prevention activities									
Children (6-23 months)	21,500	28,500	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	21,500	32,500	54,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding				
SR1 Everyone has access to food				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
1.1: Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Attendance rate / Female				
<i>STUDENT, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.06, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>95.00	98.50	-	98.90
Attendance rate / Male				
<i>STUDENT, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.06, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>95.00	98.80	-	99.10
Attendance rate / Overall				
<i>STUDENT, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.06, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>95.00	98.60	-	98.90
Enrolment rate / Female				
<i>STUDENT, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>6.00	3.00	-	6.60
Enrolment rate / Male				
<i>STUDENT, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>6.00	3.00	-	5.20
Enrolment rate / Overall				
<i>STUDENT, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>6.00	3.00	-	5.80
Gender ratio				
<i>STUDENT, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.06, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	=0.96	0.87	-	0.91
Retention rate / Female				
<i>STUDENT, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.06, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	=85.00	98.20	-	97.70
Retention rate / Male				
<i>STUDENT, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.06, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	=85.00	98.30	-	97.20
Retention rate / Overall				
<i>STUDENT, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.06, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	=85.00	97.70	-	97.50

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding				
CRF SO1-SR1: School meal activities				
Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	school	150	195	130.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	101,999	-	-
Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	200,000	-	-
Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	98,001	-	-
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	831	1,049	126.2%
CRF SO4-SR5: Institutional capacity strengthening activities and School meal activities				
Number of data collection tablets provided to the government counterpart	item	45	45	100.0%
Number of government counterparts trained in use of data collection tablets	individual	43	37	86.0%
Number of government staff members trained in warehouse management	individual	43	43	100.0%
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	1,269	508	40.0%
Number of people trained	individual	1,269	350	27.6%
Number of people trained in health, nutrition and healthy lifestyles	individual	1,882	99	5.3%
Food Transfer-C2-Resilience				
CRF SO1-SR1: Asset creation and livelihood support activities				
Hectares (ha) of staple food planted	Ha	20	20	99.5%
Hectares (ha) of vegetables planted	Ha	5	5	102.2%
CRF SO4-SR5: Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
Number of men trained	individual	24	34	141.7%
Number of people trained	individual	1,013	1,034	102.1%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	6	5	83.3%
Number of women trained	individual	988	999	101.1%

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
USA	USA-C-01204-02	Rice	3,750	-
USA	USA-C-01204-02	Split Peas	450	-
USA	USA-C-01204-02	Vegetable Oil	150	-
		Total	4,350	-