

SAVING
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CHANGING
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Côte d'Ivoire Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023



World Food
Programme

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Summary

The Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2019-2023) was approved in February 2019, marking a shift in WFP's approach in Côte d'Ivoire from food assistance provider to enabler through technical assistance to enhance institutional capacity and reinforce community resilience. The context of economic recovery and political stability provides a favourable condition for the shift in approach but recognizes persisting social and economic inequalities. Through its five mutually reinforcing strategic outcomes, WFP prioritized human capital development programmes, with a focus on women and children, as well as community-focused food and nutrition security activities.

In 2019, WFP contributed to the achievements of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (zero hunger) and SDG 17 (partnership for the goals) by:

Promoting sustainability of food production systems, and scaling up agricultural productivity, production and incomes of smallholder farmers, particularly women: In 2019, WFP strengthened the technical and organizational capacities of over 4,900 rural smallholder farmers (93 percent women and 7 percent men) to supply local food to school canteens and improve their livelihoods. Agricultural inputs, equipment and training provided to the groups contributed to increasing and diversifying their food production and consumption, improving their income security through enhanced market access, and increasing their contribution of a home-grown food to school canteens.

Prioritizing areas that are most vulnerable to food security and malnutrition, and where educational enrolment rates are low: The sustainability of the national school feeding programme is at the core of WFP's strategic approach. In 2019, WFP reached 122,289 public primary school children (51 percent boys and 49 percent girls), to contribute to their improved school attendance, nutrition and education achievements. Moreover, take-home rations (THRs) of rice were distributed to targeted girls in fifth and sixth grade to retain and encourage them to complete the primary education cycle. As part of the exit strategy of the school feeding programme, WFP jointly developed the transition action plan with the Ministry of Education at the end of 2019, defining modalities and strategies to gradually handover the 613 supported schools over the next five years to the Government and communities.

Ensuring that immediate food and nutrition needs of population during and in the aftermath of shocks are covered: WFP maintained a strong emergency response capacity, through gender-responsive and nutrition-sensitive activities, by providing relief cash-based assistance to 936 flood-affected people (58 percent women and 42 percent men), following heavy floods in Abidjan and its surrounding areas. Moreover, through unconditional resource transfers (URTs), WFP reached 4,387 Ivorian returnees (49 percent women and 51 percent men), providing them with relief food and cash assistance, for the initial three-months period. The timely food and cash assistance provided by WFP contributed to preventing further deterioration of food security and nutrition status of the targeted population.

Further assistance to Ivorian returnees was provided through livelihoods and resilience strengthening activities, under the food assistance for assets (FFA) programme. Cash-based transfers and technical support were provided, to facilitate social cohesion, social reintegration and inclusion of returnees in their places of origin or return. Agricultural, poultry and fish production activities, aiming at improving food security and livelihoods of returnees, reached 7,500 beneficiaries (49 percent women and 51 percent men) and contributed to strengthening and creating productive assets for 85 percent of the targeted population.

Enhancing nationwide awareness of good nutritional practices and preventive measures against malnutrition: Capacity-strengthening component was extended in regards to nutrition education activities, through the communication for behaviour change (SBCC) strategy. The knowledge and adoption of best nutrition and health practices were improved among targeted communities, to minimize potential underlying determinants of poor health and malnutrition. Additionally, to reduce national micronutrient deficiencies, particularly in iron, folic acid and zinc, WFP supported the Government in developing a rice fortification strategy.

Strengthening national capacities for the implementation and delivery of equitable and inclusive policies, plans and programmes in line with national plans and SDG targets: In addition to supporting the development of a national rice fortification strategy and SBCC strategy, WFP continued providing its support to the Government through the multisectoral policy coordination, preparation of strategic documents, development of strategies and programmes, as well as through training and learning exchanges with the Government, sectoral partners and other United Nations agencies.

135,112



49%
female

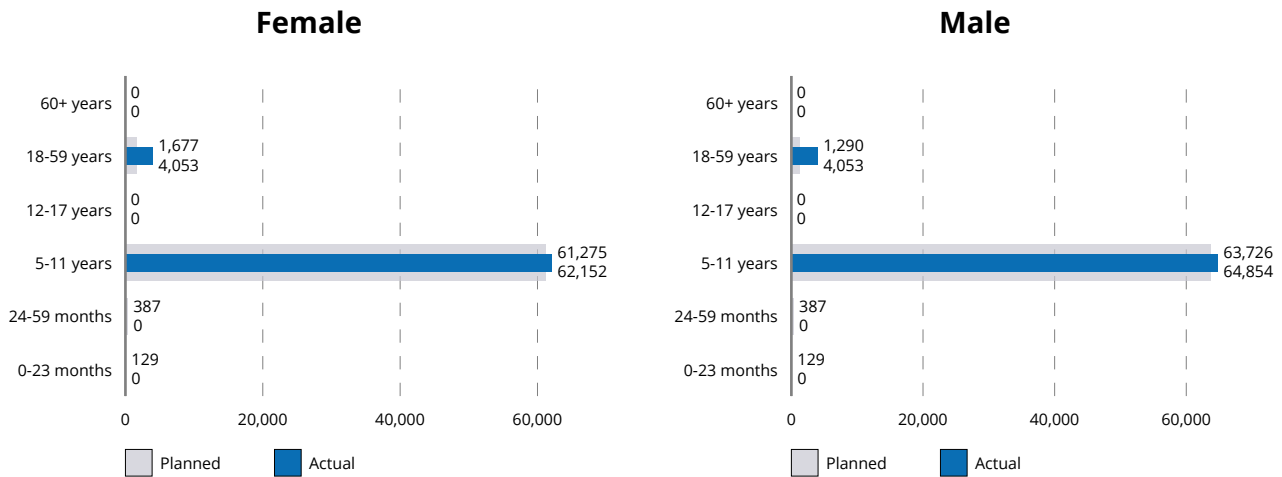


51%
male

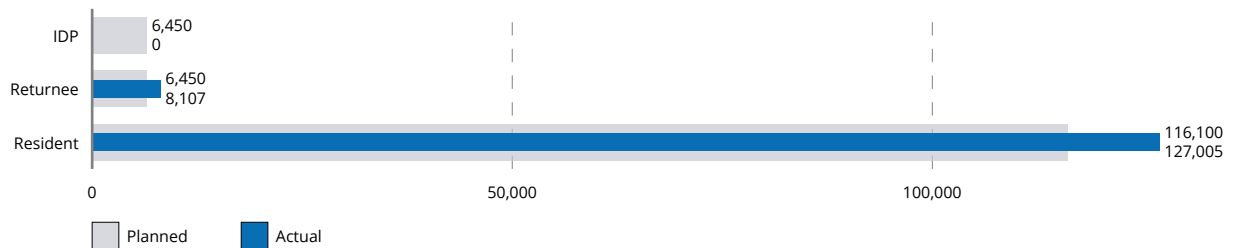
Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 126 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (63 Female, 63 Male)

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



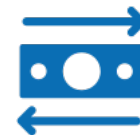
Total Food and CBT



4,310 mt

total actual food transferred in 2019

of 5,328 mt total planned

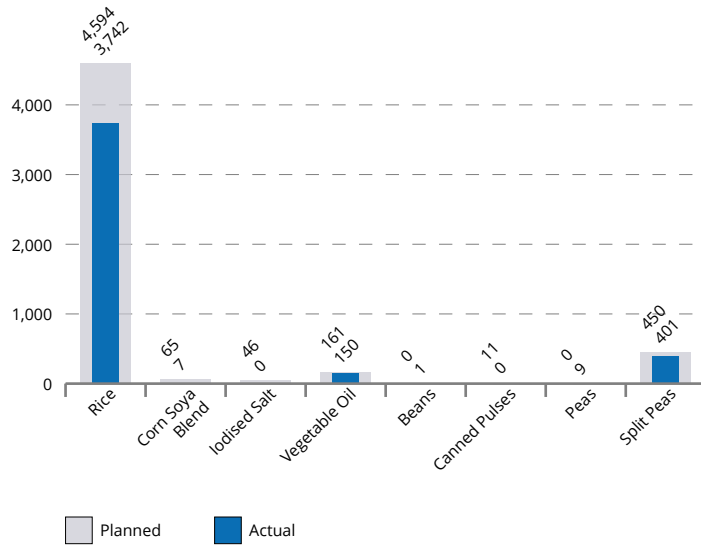


US\$ 480,276

total actual cash transferred in 2019

of \$US 59,940 total planned

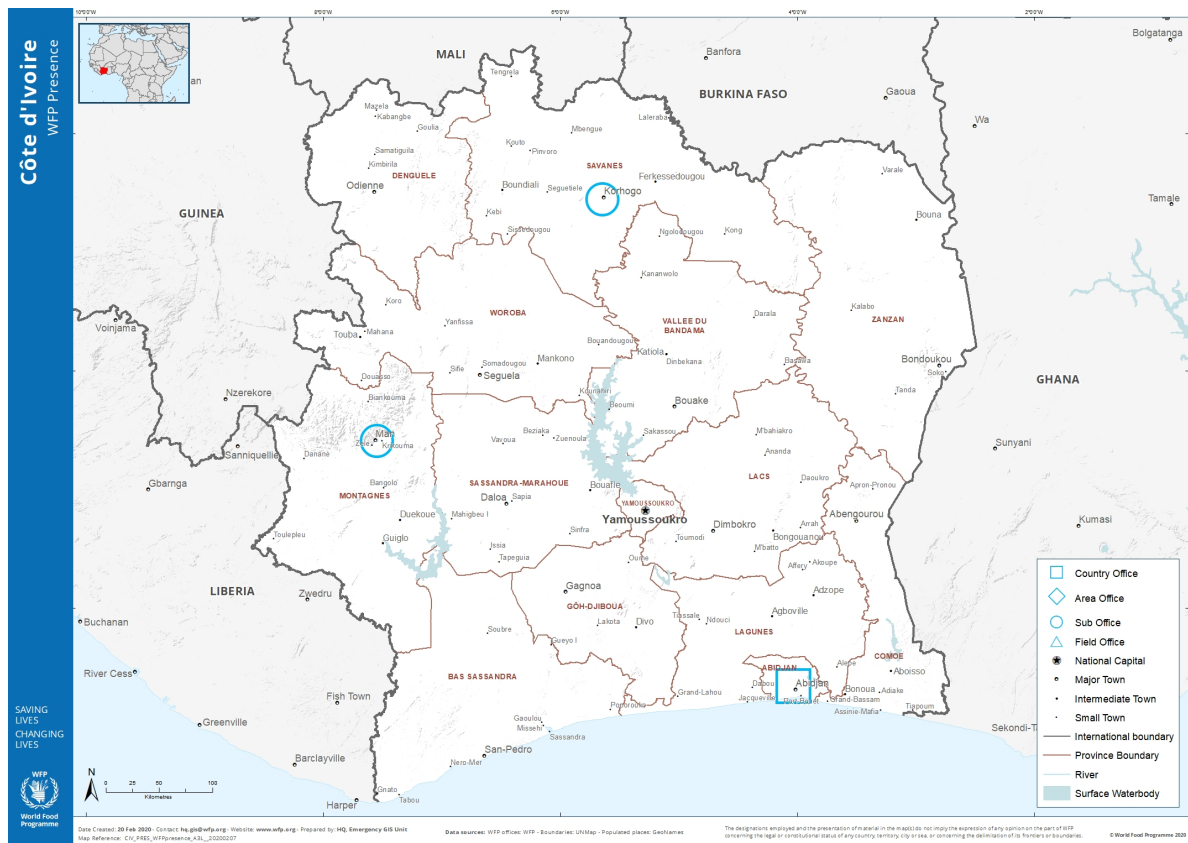
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



Côte d'Ivoire is a low-middle-income country that benefited from political stability and strong economic growth since the end of the 2011 post-electoral crisis, with an average annual growth of 8 percent [1]. However, sporadic inter-communal conflicts and political tensions between opposition parties in the lead-up to the 2020 presidential elections continued to challenge peace gains and stability in 2019. Despite being one of the fastest growing economies in the world according to the World Bank, its poverty rate has fallen only slightly, from 49 to 46.3 percent between 2008 and 2015 [2]. Maintaining a strong growth rate while making it more inclusive for its rapidly growing population (2.6 percent annually [3]) is a dual challenge the Government is facing. Côte d'Ivoire ranked 165th out of 189 countries on the 2018 Human Development Index (HDI) and 157th on the 2018 Gender Inequality Index [4], and despite recent efforts, women continue to face discriminations, limiting their access to basic social services including education and health care and to economic opportunities. In rural areas, although accounting for two-thirds of the agricultural workforce [5], only 8 percent of women smallholders hold land titles, compared with 22 percent of men [6].

The 2018 National Zero Hunger Strategic Review (NZHSR) report highlighted that although Côte d'Ivoire's favourable agro-ecological conditions supported varied food production systems, food insecurity continues to be a challenge, especially for agricultural households and women-headed households [7]. In addition, the agricultural sector is characterized by low productivity and high post-harvest losses, as well as limited access to inputs, land, equipment, credit and markets. Smallholders are also highly vulnerable to adverse climate conditions, which are more and more recurrent and unpredictable. During the 2019 agricultural season, the central region of the country was subject to severe rainfall deficits, while the northern and southern regions were affected by heavy rainfalls.

Malnutrition also remains a concern. The 2019 nutrition accountability scorecard [8] identified that Côte d'Ivoire is not on track to deliver on 6 out of the 11 main nutrition indicators, including improving exclusive breastfeeding rates and access to clean drinking water to acceptable levels. These factors, coupled with limited knowledge on good nutrition, health and hygiene practices and high levels of poverty and illiteracy, especially among women, constrain the nutritional status of the most vulnerable people. Anaemia affects 73 and 53 percent of children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/Gs) respectively [9]. While HIV prevalence fell from 3.7 percent in 2012 to 2.8 percent in 2016, Côte d'Ivoire remains one of the countries most affected in the West and Central African region and 24.5 percent of people living with HIV were malnourished in 2016 [10].

Addressing the persisting socio-demographic challenges while improving the quality of institutions and governance and developing human capital remain a priority for the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, as outlined in the national development plan (PND 2016-2020), sectoral strategies and the government's social programme (PSGouv 2019-2020) which aims to accelerate the delivery of social services by 2020. National efforts led to notable progress across various sectors between 2012 and 2018, in particular on nutrition, food security and education. The net primary education enrolment rate increased from 79.2 to 91.3 percent [11], while stunting and wasting rates dropped from 29.8 to 21.6 percent [12] and 7.5 to 6.1 percent [13] respectively. However, as highlighted by the 2018 NZHSR, numerous challenges

to eradicating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition persist, with a Global Hunger Index of 26.5 still classified as “serious”.

WFP is complementing national efforts in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (zero hunger) and 17 (partnerships for the goals), while contributing to SDGs 1 (no poverty), 3 (good health and wellbeing), 4 (quality education) and 5 (gender equality). In 2019, WFP adopted its five-year country strategic plan (CSP 2019-2023) with five integrated activities under five strategic outcomes that target the most vulnerable regions of Côte d'Ivoire, notably the North, North-East and West. Adopting a nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative approach, the activities are inter-linked geographically and programmatically to improve food security, reduce malnutrition, enhance education achievements and minimize gender inequalities in target communities. **Strategic outcome 1** focuses on improving access to nutritious food for children through the school feeding programme, while **strategic outcomes 2 and 3** aim to address respectively, the immediate food needs of shock affected populations and the nutritional status of vulnerable people, including women, children and PLHIV. Under the **strategic outcome 4**, WFP and partners are strengthening capacities and productive assets of women's smallholder farmer groups and fragile communities to improve livelihoods, resilience and social cohesion. Lastly, in view to gradually transfer WFP-led programmes to the Government in the coming years, WFP maintains, through **strategic outcome 5**, a strong country capacity strengthening component, with the sustainability of the national school feeding programme as one of the top priorities.

CSP financial overview

2019 marked the first year of implementation of the new country strategic plan (CSP 2019-2023) in the country, shifting from the one-year transitional interim country strategic plan (T-ICSP 2018). Compared to 2018, WFP's overall funding level in Côte d'Ivoire decreased. Available resources covered almost 100 percent of the 2019 needs-based requirements of the CSP. However, this did not reflect the realities on the ground, as the funding requirements to implement capacity-strengthening activities to communities and national institutions at the planned scale were underrepresented and unavailable.

The CSP marks a strategic shift in WFP's approach in Côte d'Ivoire, with a stronger emphasis on capacity strengthening with a view of handing over WFP-led programmes to Government and community ownership. At the core of this strategic approach is the sustainability of the national school feeding programme, and throughout the CSP, WFP has plans to reach 12,500 women's smallholder farmers groups (or 125,000 smallholders) to contribute to promoting education, nutrition and gender equality, and stimulating local food production and rural economies. This breaks down to about 2,500 new farmer groups to assist every year, whereas WFP is far from reaching the target currently due to serious funding constraints. Capacity strengthening to the Government to address and coordinate school feeding, nutrition, social protection, food security analysis, emergency preparedness and response, and supply chain management is also the backbone of the CSP to achieve the different targets set out. WFP has plans to review the needs of the CSP in 2020 through a budget revision.

Of the allocated resources in 2019, 73 percent was directed multilateral contributions received from WFP's donors, including the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the US Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM), and private donors, including Louis Dreyfus Foundation and Latter-Day Saint Charities. WFP also received allocations from the Ministry of Health of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the non-governmental organization Alliance Côte d'Ivoire, to provide supply chain services for the procurement of specialized nutritious foods. Meanwhile, 6 percent was raised as non-directed contributions, and the remaining 21 percent were linked to resource transfer available from 2018. Due to funding disparities among the different strategic outcomes and the earmarking of directed multilateral contributions (71 percent of the total budget), WFP prioritized the school feeding programme and the technical and organizational capacity strengthening of vulnerable women smallholder farmer groups.

WFP continued bilateral fundraising efforts with traditional donors and sought partnerships with non-traditional donors, primarily the private sector, to mobilize additional resources. In parallel, WFP continuously sought ways to improve funding shortages by adjusting its internal processes to deliver the best value for money, including better planning of activities, optimizing logistics costs through shipment splitting and sharing compound (offices and warehouses) with partners.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

PRIMARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN AND THEIR HOUSEHOLDS IN FOOD INSECURE AREAS HAVE ACCESS TO ADEQUATE NUTRITIOUS FOOD ALL YEAR ROUND

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$6,418,087	\$6,206,219	\$10,051,217	\$8,457,148

Under strategic outcome 1 of the country strategic plan (CSP 2019-2023), WFP supported the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in implementing the national school feeding programme, aiming to improve food security and reduce malnutrition and gender disparities, which converge with low education indicators in targeted vulnerable regions. This strategic outcome was fully resourced, with over 100 percent of the needs-based requirements were covered in 2019. However, a part of the available resources in 2019 was intended to be migrated to 2020, to cover the needs of the remaining months of the school year 2019-2020. Despite the sufficient availability of funds, not all planned outputs met their targets in 2019, due to the disruption in the functioning of school canteens linked with nationwide teachers' strikes at the beginning of the year and delayed reopening of school canteens in September 2019 due to insecurity.

Since 2016, WFP supports 613 public primary schools in seven priority regions, including the rural North (Bagoue, Poro and Tchologo), North-eastern (Gontougo and Bounkani) and Western (Cavally and Bafing) areas of Côte d'Ivoire. WFP continued to provide school meals, take-home rations (THRs), literacy component and complementary activities as part of the USDA-funded McGovern-Dole Food for Education and Child Nutrition program (2016-2020), helping to support national goals of improving enrolment, retention, primary education, literacy capacity, food security, nutrition and health of school-children while promoting local production and environmental protection. To implement school feeding activities, WFP collaborated with the Directorate of School Canteens (DCS) of the Ministry of Education. In 2019, nearly 98 percent of primary-age children (49 percent girls and 51 percent boys) attending targeted schools benefited from daily nutritious school meals (including iron-fortified rice, split peas and vitamin-A enriched vegetable oil). The school meals were provided for an average of 13 school days per month, out of planned 14 days.

To increase school attendance and to encourage girls to complete their primary education cycle, WFP provided to 10,433 girls in fifth and sixth grades 50 kg of rice as take-home rations (THRs) each quarter of the school year, upon reaching 80 percent school attendance. The daily meals and take-home rations created strong and positive incentives for low-income households to send their children to school, particularly girls. As a result, on average the enrolment of girls in upper grades increased by 10 percent in the three regions where take-home rations were offered, as well as the gender ratio. Monitoring results also showed encouraging results, with attendance (98.9 percent) and retention rates (97.8 percent) meeting their planned end-of-the-year targets. Literacy support activities, aimed at enhancing teachers' literacy teaching techniques and improving children's interest in reading were also implemented with the support of the international non-governmental organization (NGO) Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI) Foundation. Supplementary reading materials mobilized through the programme and additional resources were distributed in targeted schools.

Community sensitization sessions, including reading, recreation and sports activities were also organized, raising awareness among parents and community members on the importance of education and their involvement in monitoring and learning process of their children. The mid-term evaluation highlighted the positive impacts of the programme on the reading level of school children. The impact identified is twice as high for boys as for girls, and greater for beneficiaries who had been exposed to the programme over two consecutive years. Accordingly, reading proficiency has increased at each grade level in 2019, compared to the baseline in 2016, by triple for both girls and boys. In addition, to ensure the well-functioning of school canteens, WFP and DCS enhanced capacities of targeted canteen managers, school canteen cooks, regional school feeding counsellors, and school directors through trainings on good hygiene and nutrition practices, and warehouse management, including monitoring and reporting of school canteens' supplies. These nutrition-sensitive interventions contributed to raising awareness among school children and communities on improved practices with regards to promoting dietary diversity, good nutrition and hygiene. The nutrition trainings targeting canteen management staff also helped improve the composition of meals served to children.

In line with the national school feeding programme's sustainability strategy 'one school, one canteen, one farmer group', WFP contributed to the development of local capacities to supply local food to school canteens. Through additional funding mobilized from financial partners in 2019, including the Foundation Louis Dreyfus and Latter-day Saint Charities, WFP was able to scale up its smallholder agriculture market support (SAMS) programme, which links smallholder farmers with school canteens in areas assisted by the USDA-funded school feeding programme. Targeted smallholder farmer groups received technical support to increase their production in order to provide local food to canteens (details provided under strategic outcome 4). Voluntary community contributions, through the provision of fresh vegetables, further contributed to enriching and diversifying school meals. This programme, and in particular the



capacity-strengthening component to women smallholder farmers is key in enhancing sustainability of the programme, and it complements well national efforts in ensuring the effective functioning of a gender-responsive and nutrition-sensitive home-grown school feeding model.

Throughout 2019, WFP collaborated with the Government, the private sector and development partners, including other United Nations (UN) agencies, to strengthen synergies and partnerships, to identify strengths, weaknesses and needs to improve the programme's implementation and its long-term efficiency. The capacities of targeted agents from the Directorate of School Canteens, AVSI, the Directorate of pedagogy and Continuing Education (DPFC) and school management committees were strengthened in a follow-up evaluation as part of the implementation of the mid-term evaluation recommendations. Lastly, the transition action plan was jointly developed with the Ministry of Education at the end of 2019, defining modalities and strategies to gradually handover WFP-supported school feeding programme (currently reaching approximately 123,000 school children in 613 public primary schools) to the Government and communities over the next five years.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide school meals, take-home rations and complementary services to primary school-age children during the school year and promote the purchase of locally produced food for school meals	4

Strategic outcome 02

Populations affected by shocks have access to food to cover their basic food and nutritional needs during and in the aftermath of shocks

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$420,521	\$0	\$48,701	\$37,776

Strategic outcome 2 aimed to provide timely and adequate food and cash-based transfers (CBTs) on the onset of emergencies to address immediate food needs of affected women, girls, boys and men, through gender-responsive and nutrition-sensitive approaches. Only 12 percent of the needs-based requirements were available in 2019, limiting WFP's capacity to provide the planned integrated assistance package to affected populations, including food assistance, social behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities and specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/Gs) and people living with HIV (PLHIV). Despite funding constraints, WFP was able to successfully (i) complement Governments' and humanitarian stakeholders' relief efforts in assisting the voluntary repatriation of all Ivorian returnees through unconditional resource transfers (URTs), and (ii) provide relief food assistance to flood-affected populations following heavy rains in October 2019. Part of the resources needed to assist the repatriation process was covered by the carryover funds from the transitional interim country strategic plan (T-ICSP 2018) migrated and available under strategic outcome 4 of the CSP.

The period between September and November 2019 was exceptionally rainy in Côte d'Ivoire. Besides, during October, the country experienced several episodes of heavy rainfalls, affecting over 9,500 people in 14 localities in the West, Centre and South of the country, including the city of Abidjan. Most of the affected households faced significant material and infrastructure damages, and livelihoods losses and some of the affected populations were relocated to temporary shelters, such as schools and churches. The initial rapid needs assessment was conducted by the Government, partners, and local actors, to coordinate the multisectoral emergency assistance. Following the initial assistance in food and non-food to over 4,800 people by local authorities and communities, at the request of the Government, WFP and Red Cross of Côte d'Ivoire mobilized additional resources to complement these efforts and address the most urgent needs of the affected population. WFP's emergency food assistance was provided through mobile cash-based transfers (CBTs). A total of 156 households (936 beneficiaries) were identified and assisted by WFP in the most affected areas.

Specific attention was given to people who lost their homes, women-headed households, PLW/Gs, and people living with disabilities. Each targeted household received an unconditional cash grant of approximately USD 160, consistent with the transfer amount agreed among humanitarian actors for this flood assistance. In addition to mobile cash transfers, community sensitization sessions were carried out in assisted localities to inform communities on objectives and modalities of the assistance, in order to reduce social tensions. At the strategic level, coordination arrangements were ensured through the established national coordination system, *Comite de Coordination Elargi* (CCE), under the

leadership of the Minister of Solidarity and Social Cohesion, and the United Nations Resident Coordination. At the operational level, the emergency response was coordinated and managed through the operational coordination group or *groupe de coordination operationelle* (GCO) co-led by the Ministry of Solidarity and Social Cohesion and WFP. This cross-sector coordination between the actors enhanced complementarity of interventions within the same localities.

Another activity implemented under this strategic outcome consisted of supporting the voluntary repatriation process of Ivorian returnees, addressing their immediate food and basic needs. Ongoing since 2013, in cooperation with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP continued to provide food assistance to 4,387 Ivorian returnees (49 percent women and 51 percent men) mainly coming from Liberia, Guinea, Mali, Togo and Ghana. WFP provided a combination of relief food and cash assistance to cover their needs for an initial period of three months, preventing further deterioration of their food security and nutrition status.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide an integrated assistance package to affected populations, including food assistance, SBCC and specialized nutritious food to children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls and people living with HIV, to improve access to food and prevent malnutrition	4

Strategic outcome 03

Vulnerable food-insecure populations in targeted areas – particularly children, women of child bearing age, and people living with HIV – have improved nutritional status by 2023

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$561,493	\$323,827	\$64,457	\$54,247

Strategic outcome 3 aimed to support national efforts to address the root causes of malnutrition in vulnerable areas, by supporting the Government in the implementation of the national multisectoral nutrition plan (PNMN 2016-2020). This strategic outcome was critically underfunded, with available contributions only covering 11 percent of the needs-based requirements. As such, activities prioritized under this strategic outcome in 2019 included the support in the development of a national rice fortification strategy, the development of a nutrition education curriculum for primary schools, as well as the national roll out of the social behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy. Nutrition was also mainstreamed under all strategic outcomes, designing and implementing nutrition-sensitive programmes, to contribute to preventing chronic malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/Gs).

WFP supported the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene (MSHP), through the National Nutrition Programme (PNN) in developing the SBCC strategy. This strategy aimed to raise awareness among targeted population, particularly PLW/Gs, fathers, mothers and caregivers of children aged 6-23 months on the added-value of nutritious food and good maternal and infant health practices. To achieve targeted objectives, the PNN, with technical and financial support from WFP, revised and developed existing messages on the first 1,000 days of life and integrated care for early childhood development, as this period is crucial to prevent stunting and other direct negative results of early childhood nutrient deficiencies.

Additionally, WFP contributed to improving the nutritional status of people living with HIV (PLHIV) by supporting partners and the Government in implementing HIV-sensitive activities, including the provision of specialized nutritious foods (SNFs). Under the leadership of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), WFP and other United Nations (UN) agencies developed jointly a work plan and budget for the next two years (2020-2021) of the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework, to optimize the coordination and impact of the UN system's response in Côte d'Ivoire. In line with the Government's priorities, as highlighted in the national health development plan (PNDS 2016-2020) and the HIV/AIDS strategic plan, priority programmes were developed.

Led by the PNN of the Ministry of Health, the SBCC activities implemented through the integrated agricultural education project (PIEN) in northern Côte d'Ivoire involved the participation of local administrative and religious authorities, regional health centres, women's smallholder farmer groups supported by WFP and their community members. Activities included sensitization sessions to encourage the farmer group members and the community members to diversify their food production and consumption, and develop improved nutrition and hygiene practices. Screening for malnutrition carried out by community health workers and culinary demonstrations involving local products were also

provided, which allowed them to adopt new nutritious and locally-based dishes. Following the regular sensitization sessions, monitoring results highlighted improved adoption of good nutrition and hygiene practices, including regular consultations and counselling in health centres.

An additional contribution to the implementation of the national multisectoral nutrition plan was provided through the technical support to the Government in developing the national rice fortification strategy, which aims to reduce national micronutrient deficiencies, particularly in iron, folic acid and zinc. In 2018, WFP started its support to the Government in the analysis of the rice fortification situation in the country. This support continued in 2019, in conducting the joint technical study with the Government through the National Council for Nutrition, Food and Early Childhood (CONNAPE), to assess the feasibility, potential nutritional impact, regulatory and legislative framework as well as the costs associated with rice fortification. As such, WFP participated in two workshops organized by the National Alliance for Food Enrichment in Cote d'Ivoire (ANEA), aimed at developing the road map for the rice fortification process, and adapting the action plan for 2019. In 2019, ANEA has been reactivated by the completion of regular meetings with CONNAPE, and the development of standards and regulations is underway with the local association CODINORM (Côte d'Ivoire Normalisation). Lastly, on the communication side, the preparation of a national nutrition communication strategy document is also ongoing, aiming to improve the key messages and tools related to rice fortification.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Support the implementation of the national nutrition programme, with a focus on the development and implementation of a gender-responsive social behaviour change communication strategy; the implementation of the national strategy for the fortification of regularly consumed staples; enhancement of the primary education curriculum to include nutrition; and the generation of evidence on the activities in the national multisectoral nutrition plan	1

Strategic outcome 04

Targeted populations and communities have stronger livelihoods, are more resilient to climate and other shocks and benefit from more efficient value chains and sustainable food systems by 2023

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$2,904,438	\$4,001,861	\$1,653,385	\$901,659

One of the core priorities under the country strategic plan (CSP 2019-2023) lies in strengthening the resilience of food insecure and vulnerable communities to help them achieve stronger livelihoods and resilience to climate and other shocks, and benefit from more efficient value chains and sustainable food systems by 2023. As such, interventions rolled out under this strategic outcome were structured around two focus areas: (i) an integrated support to smallholder farmers, especially women, through the smallholder agriculture market support (SAMS) programme; and (ii) support to the voluntary repatriation of Ivorian returnees, through the food assistance for assets (FFA) programme. Despite being funded at only 57 percent of the needs-based plan, strategic outcome 4 performed well in reaching most of the output targets set.

In 2019, WFP continued to provide livelihoods and resilience strengthening support to Ivorian returnees and vulnerable host communities, benefiting 7,500 people (49 percent women and 51 percent men) in 34 targeted western localities. FFA activities aimed at improving food security and livelihoods of returnees and host families by boosting agricultural, poultry and fish production activities, and restoring or building productive assets for income-earning opportunities. Both returnees and vulnerable host populations in regions with a high concentration of returnee settlements were targeted, to promote social cohesion among the two groups and more durable resettlement. The asset creation activities implemented in each locality were identified based on the choices of the targeted population and included the rehabilitation of rice lowlands, cultivation of maize and cassava, poultry farming, and the construction of fish ponds. Nutrition-sensitive activities, such as Vitamin-A enriched orange-fleshed sweet potato planting, were also integrated to promote dietary diversity and improved nutrition in the communities.

The implementation of activities was based on a participative approach involving the Ministry of Agriculture (MINADER), the Ministry of Animal and Fisheries Resources (MIRAH) for regional coordination, the National Agency for Rural Development (ANADER) for technical supervision, local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations



agencies, and other development partners. Synergies were an opportunity to harmonize strategies, develop complementary actions and prepare the transfer of knowledge to the national parties in the same geographic areas. The targeted beneficiaries received five-month technical support and three-month cash-based transfers while waiting for their agriculture-based activities to take off. Further assistance included the provision of inputs, tools, equipment and training, adapted to the type of activity identified by communities. In targeted localities, most of the assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities reached the targets set (overall achievement rate of 107 percent). Monitoring results highlighted that overall, the proportion of people reporting benefits from enhanced assets increased by nearly 85 percent in 2019. The minimum dietary diversity of women increased by 21 percent as well in targeted localities.

In addition, integrated support was provided to women smallholder farmers, as part of the SAMS programme. Through additional funding mobilized from financial partners in 2019, WFP was able to increase the support from 35 farmer groups (3,802 members) in 2018 to 48 farmer groups (4,917 members) in 2019. To implement the activities, WFP collaborated with the National Agency for Rural Development (ANADER) of the Ministry of Agriculture and the local NGOs Bureau de Vente de Producteurs (BVP) and Bureau de Formation et de Conseil en Développement (BFCD). The integrated support included activities aimed at strengthening the smallholder farmers' technical capacities to produce quality and diversified local food products, including nutrient-rich food crops; activities aimed at strengthening the smallholder farmer's processing and marketing capacities to increase their revenues and reduce post-harvest losses; activities aimed at promoting smallholder farmers' and communities' adoption of good nutrition and hygiene practices, including consumption of local diversified food; and activities aimed at strengthening smallholder farmers' organizational and structuring capacities, including youth integration and literacy improvement.

In a participatory process between the WFP and partners, working sessions were organized to tailor various training modules to meet the educational needs of beneficiaries in each target community. Accordingly, WFP launched a literacy pilot project in partnership with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Directorate of Literacy and Nonformal Education (DAENF) of the Ministry of Education to address the low literacy levels of 300 targeted women smallholder farmers in northern Cote d'Ivoire. Overall, good results were achieved among targeted smallholder farmers through the programme, in increasing and diversifying their food production, to improve sales and consumption at household level, but also in schools. For example, training on improved food production and crop management sequence techniques allowed 20 women smallholder farmer groups assisted to produce over 130 mt of local food on 50 ha of land, of which 18 percent was donated to the school canteens, to complement and diversify children's school meals. The remaining 82 percent of the production was consumed by the members and their households and sold in local markets, which contributed to their improved food and income security.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment and social behaviour change communication-related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities	4

Strategic outcome 05

National institutions have strengthened capacity to better target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2023

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,640,916	\$442,276	\$453,908	\$265,723

Despite the low availability of resources under strategic outcome 5 (28 percent of needs-based plan), the available resources covered most of the needs of the revised plan (the implementation). This allowed WFP to provide key support to the Government in enhancing the policy framework and national capacities to design and manage gender-transformative, nationally-owned food security, nutrition and social protection policies and programmes. Two national strategies were enhanced as a result of WFP's capacity strengthening activities, specifically, the development of a national rice fortification strategy and the development of social behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy. Technical assistance was provided at the national, subnational and community levels,

through multisectoral policy coordination, preparation of strategic documents, development of programmes, as well as through training and learning exchanges with the Government, sectoral partners and other UN agencies. Moreover, 33 government entities (out of 30 planned) started implementing recommendations from the national zero hunger strategic review (ZHSR), in view of improving collective efforts in addressing school feeding, food security, nutrition, social protection, and emergency preparedness and response in Côte d'Ivoire.

As part of the preparation of the new national development plan (PND 2021-2025), WFP supported the Government in conducting a review of the implementation, achievements and lessons learned of the current development plan (PND 2016-2020). Recommendations to improve education, health, environment, peace and social cohesion, agriculture and human capital development for the next five years were also identified, based on priorities and needs of each local community. To ensure a gender-transformative approach in the Government's interventions, WFP, under the leadership of UN Women and members of the gender thematic group (GTG), and in a collaboration with the Ministry of Plan and Development, drafted the annual work plan for 2019, including joint programmes and activities that support gender equality and women empowerment. Contributions to the implementation of the government social plan (PSGouv) were also provided through enhanced support to girls' education. In Côte d'Ivoire where a significant number of girls of primary school age are out of school in some regions, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP and development partners contributed in assessing the immediate, underlying and structural causes behind the low school attendance and retention of girls to propose counter solutions.

To improve the implementation of the school feeding programme in Côte d'Ivoire, WFP upgraded and validated monitoring and evaluation (M&E) support materials, including data collection tools, progress report templates, and the programme monitoring plan and strategy. In collaboration with its school feeding partners, including the Directorate of School Canteens (DCS) of the Ministry of Education and the international non-governmental organization (NGO) Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI) Foundation, WFP drafted challenges, good practices and lessons learned in a vision of the preparation of upcoming activities. Through the transition action plan jointly developed with the Ministry of Education at the end of 2019, WFP aims to gradually hand over its school feeding programme to the Government and communities during the next five years. WFP will continue providing technical support to national institutions to ensure the success and the sustainability of this transition plan.

In its plan to become an emerging country by 2030, Côte d'Ivoire has prioritized the fight against malnutrition, which remains a priority for WFP as well. To establish an informing decision-making tool on the current food and nutrition situation, WFP assisted the Government in finalizing the 12th national Harmonized Framework on food security analysis (Cadre Harmonise). In addition, to initiate a monitoring system for regularly updated data on food security, WFP also contributed to the development of a design and implementation of nutrition-sensitive interventions in agriculture and rural development projects aiming to reduce malnutrition. Initially started in 2018, the cost of the hunger study, as well as trainings on data collection, are also underway with the support of the African Union (AU) and WFP team in Ethiopia.

Further technical assistance to the implementation of the national multisectoral nutrition plan (PNMN 2016-2020) consisted of supporting the roll-out of the rice fortification strategy in line with Governments objective to reduce national micronutrient deficiencies, particularly in iron, folic acid and zinc. This strategy is a part of a larger integrated approach and serves as a complement to other public health interventions, such as to behaviour change promotion activities aiming to promote increased dietary diversity or preventive food supplementation. Joining national efforts to eradicate polio, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Health on finalizing the feasibility and acceptability study of routine Vitamin A supplementation and deworming campaign. This study was commissioned to implement a sustainable transition plan, from supplementation and deworming during national vaccination sessions to routine distribution in health facilities and communities. WFP also strengthened health supply chain capacities, to facilitate the availability of medical products in all public health facilities, including in the most remote areas, through the SOLVE (Optimizing Supply through Logistics, Visibility and Evolution) project. Since April 2019, WFP has been supporting (i) the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene in Côte d'Ivoire through the National Program for the Development of Pharmaceutical Activity (PNDAP), to improve the supply chain data availability and visualization, for an improved decision-making; and (ii) New Public Health Pharmacy (NPSP), which is the central purchasing point for medical products in Côte d'Ivoire, to strengthen the distribution channels capacities of medical products in Côte d'Ivoire.

As part of the South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC), WFP participated in a rice fortification strategy support forum, and supported the organization of the African School Feeding Day in Abidjan, which mobilized more than 300 participants from all over the continent. In addition, WFP supported the Government by assisting the global convening on transformative food assistance for Zero Hunger in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia). The planned convening had two motivations (i) growing recognition of the need for a fundamental transformation of food systems for achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 2): Zero Hunger, and (ii) deepening appreciation of the unmet potential for enhancing the performance of food systems by leveraging the knowledge, strengths, capacities, and partnerships developed for the design and implementation of humanitarian food assistance initiatives. WFP continuously facilitated South-South activities with the Regional Centre of Excellence Against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM). In 2019, WFP and CERFAM collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture of Côte d'Ivoire and the Ministry of Agriculture of Benin in improving cassava value chain for 60 farmers and members of 12 farmer's cooperatives in the Republic of



Congo, through the provision of training aimed at improving transformation techniques. As a result, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire strengthened the partnership with these countries and contributed to improving efficiency and access to markets of smallholder farmers in the Republic of Congo.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide technical support to national institutions in their efforts to address school feeding, food security, nutrition, social protection and emergency preparedness and response	0

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Côte d'Ivoire remains one of the countries with the highest levels of discrimination against women, ranked 157 out of 162 on the 2018 UNDP Gender Inequality Index. Despite the Government's recent efforts in improving gender equality, adopting a national strategy for women empowerment in 2019 and strategy to accelerate girls' education in 2018, women and girls remain disadvantaged. This further contributes to their increased vulnerability, poverty, hunger and malnutrition. As highlighted by the World Bank, women in Côte d'Ivoire are paid 30 percent less on average than men holding the same level of education. To complement national efforts in addressing these challenges, WFP continued to strengthen national capacities and policies to mainstream gender in programming.

Gender was fully integrated into programme design, implementation and monitoring stages in WFP's new country strategic plan (CSP 2019-2023) in Côte d'Ivoire, which was attributed an overall gender and age marker (GaM) score of 3. As part of the contribution of the United Nations (UN) Systems to the implementation of the Government's social plan (PSGouv 2019-2020), WFP, UN agencies, and the members of the gender thematic group developed priority programmes and activities for 2019, to ensure that gender was adequately addressed across all functions. Through the school feeding programme, WFP continued supporting girls' education by providing incentives (take-home food rations) to girls to complete their primary education. Vulnerable girls in fifth and sixth grades were targeted.

Moreover, the 2018 zero hunger strategic review for Côte d'Ivoire highlighted that women smallholder farmers are disproportionately affected by poverty, as their work is often not remunerated, and their access to land, quality inputs, markets and know-how is limited. As part of the smallholder agriculture market support (SAMS) programme, WFP scaled-up the support to women's smallholder farmer groups, to contribute to their improved food and nutrition security and incomes, and strengthened technical and organizational capacities throughout the food value chain. In addition, the literacy pilot project in partnership with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Directorate of Literacy and Nonformal Education (DAENF) of the Ministry of Education further contributed to empowering the women smallholders with functional literacy skills.

WFP also ensured the inclusion of women in livelihoods restoration activities promoted through its food assistance for assets (FFA) programme targeting returnees and vulnerable host populations, under which women were increasingly engaged in leadership positions and decision-making committees. The proportion of households where both women and men made decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers also increased compared to baseline. Moreover, WFP prioritized women-headed households and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/Gs) in the emergency relief assistance following heavy floods of October 2019. Lastly, in line with priorities set in the CSP, women will continue playing a central role in all WFP programmes, and WFP will continue promoting gender equality, tackling discrimination and exclusion across all areas of support, by addressing the particular needs and priorities of women, men, girls and boys.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

In 2019, WFP and partners continued to identify and mitigate country context and operations-related protection risks, designing and implementing programmes with respect to populations' safety, dignity and integrity. In line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), different protection risks and challenges were taken into consideration, such as gender-based violence (GBV), child protection concerns, sexual exploitation and abuse, protection of refugees and displaced people, as well as all forms of discrimination and exclusion. Partners and WFP's field office staff were sensitized to pay attention to the rights of beneficiaries and take into account the specificity of each vulnerable group and its potential implications. Sensitization sessions were also carried out in targeted communities, prior to food and cash distributions, to inform them on the project objectives and modalities of assistance to minimize the potential of social tensions.

As part of the food assistance for assets (FFA) programme, in addition to the support to Ivorian returnees coming from neighboring countries, WFP also included host communities in the activities, to promote social cohesion and facilitate the social reintegration and inclusion of returnees in their places of origin or return. Cash-based transfers (CBTs) through mobile money to returnee households and flood-affected families in urban areas, contributed to promoting safety and dignity to assisted populations. In a setting of operational markets, the CBTs were context-appropriate and gave beneficiaries the flexibility to withdraw their entitlements in discretion and at their convenience.

Through the school feeding programme, child protection risks were mitigated, as children no longer had to walk long distances to go home to eat lunch then return to school for the afternoon classes, reducing children's exposure to potential road safety risks, kidnap and sexual violence. Since the introduction of the new corporate results framework (CRF 2017-2021), protection indicators were integrated into the country office's monitoring and evaluation tools.



Monitoring results highlighted that 100 percent of targeted beneficiaries (both women and men), particularly FFA beneficiaries, were able to access WFP assistance without protection challenges in 2019.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP in Côte d'Ivoire aims to ensure a people-centred approach is adopted in achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 2), Zero Hunger, by improving accountability to affected populations and placing targeted communities at the centre of all decision-making process. Through this approach, WFP ensured that the needs, capacities, views and opinions of women, girls, boys and men were taken into consideration throughout the programme design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. The dialogues between main stakeholders and beneficiaries aimed to inform about the programme, on the targeted criteria, objectives, activities, transfer modalities and entitlements. In this regard, WFP organized sensitization sessions prior to the implementation of activities, to provide the beneficiaries with accurate and timely information.

WFP also ensured that the modality of assistance chosen (in-kind, cash or capacity-strengthening) was context-adapted and met the needs of affected populations. For example, for the assistance to flood-affected populations in Abidjan and its surrounding areas at the end of the year, the cash modality was chosen, given the availability of food in the local markets. For the asset creation and resilience-building activities as part of the food assistance for assets (FFA) programme, participants received in-kind food assistance or cash-based transfers (CBTs) at the equivalent of a local food basket value, to meet their food needs and those of their families while waiting for the project to take off.

In addition, WFP engaged with the communities in programme design and regularly collected beneficiary feedback and opinion during monitoring visits on their perception of the programme and room for improvements. WFP strived to provide support based on the needs expressed by the beneficiaries themselves. Given the long process in acquiring the hotline as part of the beneficiary complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM), in the meantime, WFP provided informative flyers and encouraged beneficiaries to report any complaint and issues directly to the field office teams and implementing partners via provisionary phone numbers. Overall, monitoring results highlighted that beneficiary feedback was documented, analyzed and integrated into programme improvements in 75 percent of project activities, while 90 percent of assisted people were informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) characteristics.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

More frequent, unpredictable, and intense extreme weather events continued to challenge the agricultural sector in Côte d'Ivoire. During the 2019 agricultural season, the central region was subject to severe rainfall deficits, while heavy rainfalls and floods profoundly affected the southern and northern regions, particularly in urban areas. Climate shocks increasingly affected poor households by diminishing their food security and nutrition situation, as their land, livestock, crops and food supplies were being destroyed. To enhance vulnerable communities' resilience to better adapt to the impact of climate change, WFP and partners aimed to equip targeted communities with improved knowledge, techniques and tools, while helping them diversify their sources of income and livelihoods.

Women in Côte d'Ivoire are disproportionately affected by climate change, as they make up for more than 70 percent of the agricultural labour force while having little or no access to resources. Through the support to women's smallholder farmers (who made up 93 percent of targeted farmer groups), WFP trained women on climate-sensitive agricultural practices and post-harvest loss management techniques. The integrated and gender-transformative assistance package also included social behaviour change communication-related activities (SBCC) that placed emphasis on good nutrition, hygiene and environmental protection practices. For example, women farmers were sensitized on the negative impact of unsustainable agricultural practices including slash-and-burn and the inappropriate use of chemical fertilizers. They were also encouraged to plant more trees and use less plastic in their day-to-day activities.

WFP further contributed to reducing the negative impacts of its programmes on the environment by supporting the local production and installation of fuel-efficient cookstoves in assisted primary schools. The use of fuel-efficient stoves not only help reduce the use of firewood but also protect the working conditions of school cooks who are often exposed to toxic smoke. Moreover, in line with the WFP's environmental policy, livelihood and resilience-strengthening programmes were designed in ways that contribute to environmental benefits and 70 percent of planned activities were screened for environmental risks, to identify appropriate mitigation actions and ensure sustainable livelihood support was provided.

With the support of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and WFP, the United Nations Systems in Cote d'Ivoire supported the Government to develop an intersectoral flood contingency plan, to enhance national preparedness, disaster risk reduction and crisis management mechanisms. The Government places significant



importance on disaster risk management, and partners with the African Risk Capacity (ARC) to access rapid financing in support of affected households. In 2019, rainfall deficits leading to drought-like conditions triggered an insurance payout in support of over 32,000 people to improve their food security and livelihoods. WFP provided technical support to the Government in implementing its response plan.

About the women of Chigata

CHIGATA, A WOMEN'S FARMER GROUP COMMITTED TO THE WELL-BEING OF THEIR CHILDREN

The women of CHIGATA of the village of Loyerikaha in northern Côte d'Ivoire, have come a long way. Faced with significant farming challenges to access water, quality seeds, tools and modern equipment, many of the women have long abandoned the activities of the Women's Farmer Group (WFG). Against this context, the women have limited opportunities to increase their income, which is essential in this rural area of the country where poverty, food insecurity and illiteracy rates are high.

As part of the USDA McGovern-Dole program for children's education and nutrition, it is planned to provide agricultural support to WFGs so that part of the production can be donated to support the school feeding programme, in line with the national sustainability model. The Ivorian government established the Integrated Program for the Sustainability of School Canteens (PIPSC) in collaboration with WFP and other development partners. The PIPSC is based on the vision: "one school, one canteen, one women farmer group", which implies that every school should have a canteen supported by a WFG, who is in turn supported by the Government and its partners. This model values the development of local production capacity and makes school feeding a development opportunity for communities.

It is in this context that the CHIGATA group has been supported by WFP since 2017. Their production and food processing capacities have improved. In early 2019, WFP provided the group with an irrigation kit co-financed by a new private sector partner to complement and expand the program's efforts to address water access issues. Côte d'Ivoire's agriculture is primarily rain-fed, which limits production during the dry season. The irrigation kit is mounted on a borehole powered by solar energy. This system not only gives smallholder farmers access to water throughout the year, but it is especially relief and reduces the burden of fetching water from far distances. The women are satisfied with the initial results: better-managed crops and reduced crop loss from lack of water.

In addition, women in the program are sensitized on good nutrition and hygiene practices, encouraging them to diversify their production. The group has received appropriate equipment and inputs and has been trained by a local agriculture extension worker, Soro Harouna, for two years. He explains: "working to build the capacities of these women farmers has been my main mission, as well as to galvanize and motivate the women who stayed in the group, in order to help them improve the quality and quantity of their produce." Today, the women's food production has significantly improved to cover their household food needs, sales and donations to the school canteen. The model is designed in a way that the harvest is divided into three parts: a part is donated to the school feeding programme, another part shared among the members of the group for household consumption, and the last part is sold and re-invested in the program. Prior to WFP's intervention, eating lunch at school every day was a challenge for Loyerikaha's school children. Today, it is no longer the case.

At the same time, the women of CHIGATA have been able to improve their income through additional revenue gained from the program. They have been trained in good agriculture practices, functional literacy and numeracy, as well as cooperative organizational skills. The women feel empowered as valuable members of the village. The ultimate reward for the majority of the women lies in the pride of gaining acceptance from their husbands who were initially reluctant in their participation in the program. Bravo, women of CHIGATA!

Summary

- The total number of total beneficiaries does not take into account capacity strengthening beneficiaries (i.e. smallholder farmers supported and community members who benefited from social behavior change communication activities).
- Regarding SDG indicators some data are not available at national level and some activities have not been implemented.
- The number of people living with disabilities was estimated using secondary and monitoring data.

Context and operations

- [1] World Bank Côte d'Ivoire Overview, 2019
- [2] UNDP Human Development Report on Côte d'Ivoire, 2016
- [3] Côte d'Ivoire Zero Hunger Strategic Review Report, 2018
- [4] UNDP Human Development Report, 2019
- [5] L'égalité homme-femme en Côte d'Ivoire, 2019
- [6] World Bank Situation Economique en Côte d'Ivoire : Et si l'émergence était une femme, 2017
- [7] Côte d'Ivoire Suivi de la Saison Agricole et de la Vulnérabilité Alimentaire (SAVA), 2018
- [9] The African Development Bank Group Nutrition Accountability Scorecard, 2019
- [9] Ibid
- [10] National School for Active Non-Commissioned Officers, 2015
- [11] UNICEF Analyse de la Situation des Femmes et des Enfants de la Côte d'Ivoire (SitAn), 2019
- [12] La situation des femmes et des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire (MICS), 2016.
- [13] The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI), 2019

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Part of the resources needed to assist the returnees were covered by the carry-over funds from the United States Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM). This contribution was received in June 2018 as part of the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP 2018) to support provision of unconditional resource transfers and livelihood support to returnees and vulnerable host populations, through strategic outcome 3 of the T-ICSP. Both URTs and FFA activities were merged in the TICSP under one strategic outcome. As the funds were migrated to the CSP which saw URTs and FFA separated into two strategic outcomes, the remaining funds were kept under strategic outcome 4 only (resilience-building) of the CSP.

Comments on the results table:


- The actual beneficiaries who received food transfers under HIV/TB care&treatment; and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition activities are not available as these activities were not implemented in 2019 due to funding constraints.
- No outcome indicators were collected for the general distribution activities.

Strategic outcome 04

2019 follow-up values for all outcome indicators for the smallholder agriculture market support (SAMS) activities could not be collected in 2019, as the food production activities started late in the year. This includes the following outcome indicators: Food Consumption Score - Nutrition; Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet; and Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect
		Female	Male	Overall				Female	Male	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	70,657	69,995	140,652	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	6,654	6,702	13,356	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$	175	175	175	Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	67,801	66,995	134,796	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	67,801	66,995	134,796	
					Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			90	

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	65,532	68,907	105%
	female	63,468	66,205	104%
	total	129,000	135,112	105%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	129	0	-
	female	129	0	-
	total	258	0	-
24-59 months	male	387	0	-
	female	387	0	-
	total	774	0	-
5-11 years	male	63,726	64,854	102%
	female	61,275	62,152	101%
	total	125,001	127,006	102%
12-17 years	male	0	0	-
	female	0	0	-
	total	0	0	-
18-59 years	male	1,290	4,053	314%
	female	1,677	4,053	242%
	total	2,967	8,106	273%
60+ years	male	0	0	-
	female	0	0	-
	total	0	0	-

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	116,100	127,005	109%
Returnee	6,450	8,107	126%
IDP	6,450	0	0%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	4,500	3,742	83%
Iodised Salt	45	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	150	144	96%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Split Peas	450	401	89%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	95	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	65	7	10%
Iodised Salt	1	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	11	6	53%
Beans	0	1	-
Canned Pulses	11	0	0%
Peas	0	9	-
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	24,300	100,236	412%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	35,640	380,040	1066%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	PRIMARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN AND THEIR HOUSEHOLDS IN FOOD INSECURE AREAS HAVE ACCESS TO ADEQUATE NUTRITIOUS FOOD ALL YEAR ROUND	- Nutrition Sensitive - Root Causes						
Activity 01	Provide school meals, take-home rations and complementary services to primary school-aged children during the school year and promote the purchase of locally produced food for school meals	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Households of children attending targeted schools receive take-home rations or cash transfers that support household food security and increase school attendance and retention.							
Output A	Children attending targeted schools benefit from learning support that improves their reading skills.							
Output A, N*	Children attending targeted schools receive a safe and nutritious meal that meets their basic food and nutrition needs every day they attend school							
Output C	Children attending schools covered by the national SMP benefit from strengthened capacities of the Government to implement the SMP at scale.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	10,050 4,950 15,000	10,433 0 10,433		
			School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	61,250 63,750 125,000	59,922 62,367 122,289		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	5,145	4,287		
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		School feeding (take-home rations)	individual	52,165	52,165		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of students benefiting from campaign to promote literacy		School feeding (on-site)	individual	60,000	57,611		
	Number of literacy centres assisted		School feeding (on-site)	literacy center	613	613		
	Number of schools receiving textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided		School feeding (on-site)	school	613	613		
	Number of education awareness events organized in programme schools		School feeding (on-site)	instance	500	481		
	Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided		School feeding (on-site)	item	2,873	1,883		
	Number of physical and digital libraries established		School feeding (on-site)	unit	613	613		

	Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar "school" governance structures supported		School feeding (on-site)	structure	613	613		
	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	613	613		
	Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves		School feeding (on-site)	school	225	123		
	Number of WFP-assisted schools with gender-targeted programmes or initiatives		School feeding (take-home rations)	school	280	280		
A.8	Number of rations provided							
	Number of rations provided		School feeding (on-site)	ration	15,125,000	14,454,913		
C.7*	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	13	13		
C.8*	USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		School feeding (on-site)	US\$	75,000	71,134		
N*.1	Feeding days as percentage of total school days							
	Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	72	93		
N*.2	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)							
	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)		School feeding (on-site)	Days	14	13		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Student; Cote d'Ivoire								
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)								
Drop-out rate	Act 01: Provide school meals, take-home rations and complementary services to primary school-aged children during the school year and promote the purchase of locally produced food for school meals	School feeding (on-site)	Female	2	≤2	≤2	2.12	
			Male	2.20	≤2	≤2	2.30	
			Overall	2.10	≤2	≤2	2.21	

Retention rate	Act 01: Provide school meals, take-home rations and complementary services to primary school-aged children during the school year and promote the purchase of locally produced food for school meals	School feeding (on-site)	Female	98	≥98	≥98	97.88
			Male	97.80	≥98	≥98	97.70
			Overall	97.90	≥98	≥98	97.79

Student; Cote d'Ivoire; Capacity Strengthening

Percentage of students who, by the end of two grades of primary schooling, demonstrate ability to read and understand grade level text (new)

	Act 01: Provide school meals, take-home rations and complementary services to primary school-aged children during the school year and promote the purchase of locally produced food for school meals	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	12	>55	>35	32.20
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Student; Cote d'Ivoire; Food

Enrolment rate

	Act 01: Provide school meals, take-home rations and complementary services to primary school-aged children during the school year and promote the purchase of locally produced food for school meals	School feeding (on-site)	Female	2.90	>3	>3	3.48
			Male	0	>2	>3	1.23
			Overall	1.30	>2.49	>3	2.32

Attendance rate (new)

	Act 01: Provide school meals, take-home rations and complementary services to primary school-aged children during the school year and promote the purchase of locally produced food for school meals	School feeding (on-site)	Female	98.80	>99	>99	98.97
			Male	99	>99	>99	99.01
			Overall	98.90	>99	>99	98.99

Strategic Outcome 02	Populations affected by shocks have access to food to cover their basic food and nutritional needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	- Crisis Response						
Activity 02	Provide an integrated assistance package to affected populations, including food assistance, SBCC and specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months, PLW/Gs and PLHIV to improve access to food and prevent malnutrition	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Populations affected by shocks receive timely and adequate food or cash-based transfers that meet their immediate food and nutrition requirements.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	1,225 1,275 2,500	1,040 1,082 2,122		
		ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	490 510 1,000			

		Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	490 510 1,000			
		Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	1,000 0 1,000			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	245 255 500	1,568 1,633 3,201		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	182	23		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	24,300	100,236		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of institutional sites assisted		General Distribution	site	5	5		
	Number of villages assisted		General Distribution	village	4	4		

Strategic Outcome 03		Vulnerable food-insecure populations in targeted areas – particularly children, women of child bearing age, and people living with HIV – have improved nutritional status by 2023		- Root Causes				
Activity 03	Support the implementation of the national nutrition programme with a focus on: the development and implementation of a gender responsive SBCC strategy; the implementation of the national strategy for the fortification of regularly consumed staples; enhancing the primary education curricula to include nutrition; and the generation of evidence on the activities within the National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Plan.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Targeted populations benefit from improvements in the ability of industrial and community-level food processors to produce and market safe and high quality specialised nutritious foods and fortified foods, such as rice and attiéké, at affordable prices.							
Output C	Targeted populations benefit from enhanced access to fortified, nutritious and healthy local foods to meet their basic nutrition needs.							
Output E*	Targeted populations in high burden areas equitably benefit from better government SBCC capacities that promote improved gender-transformative nutrition-related practices.							
Output E*	Targeted populations benefit from SBCC for increased knowledge and consumption of healthy diets based on nutritious local foods.							
Output M	Vulnerable food-insecure and malnourished populations benefit from evidence-based and gender-responsive/transformative nutrition programmes.							
Output M	Primary school children across the country benefit from an enhanced primary education curriculum that includes nutrition education.							

C.7*	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	1	1		
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	139	139		
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	121	121		
M.1	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported							
	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Individual capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	2		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value

All; Cote d'Ivoire; Capacity Strengthening

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)

	Act 03: Support the implementation of the national nutrition programme with a focus on: the development and implementation of a gender responsive SBCC strategy; the implementation of the national strategy for the fortification of regularly consumed staples; enhancing the primary education curricula to include nutrition; and the generation of evidence on the activities within the National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Plan.	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	2	≥2	≥2	2	
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Strategic Outcome 04

Targeted populations and communities have stronger livelihoods, are more resilient to climate and other shocks and benefit from more efficient value chains and sustainable food systems by 2023

**- Nutrition Sensitive
- Resilience Building**

Activity 04	Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from strengthened capacities in sustainable food production and thus have improved resilience to climate change by diversification of the food system, based on local agricultural potential.							
Output A	Targeted food-insecure smallholder farmers and their households benefit from conditional food assistance that improves their food security and nutritional status, particularly during the lean season							
Output F	Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from strengthened capacities to transform, conserve and commercialize their production to reduce post-harvest losses and to access reliable markets, including the SMP.							
Output D	Targeted food-insecure smallholder farmers and their households benefit from support in asset creation and rehabilitation that improves their food security and nutritional status, particularly during the lean season							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	528 472 1,000	3,675 3,825 7,500		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	35,640	380,041		
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Food assistance for asset	individual	1,000	1,000		
D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure							
	Number of fish ponds constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	30	26		
	Number of chicken houses constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	12	13		
	Hectares (ha) of gardens created		Food assistance for asset	Ha	32	33		
			Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Ha	50	50		
	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Ha	8	11		

F.1	Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained							
	Number of farmers linked to financial institutions		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	1,045	1,351		
	Number of women trained in leadership roles and responsibilities		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	20	20		
	Number of farmer organisation leaders trained in warehouse management practices		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	30	30		
	Number of farmer organizations supported with equipment (tarpaulins) for post-harvest handling		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	farmer organization	10	10		
	Number of group leaders trained on leadership and governance practices		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	180	180		
	Number of demonstration gardens established		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	garden	57	57		
	Number of farmers receiving hermetic storage equipment		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	1,045	1,038		
	Number of farmers trained in leadership roles and responsibilities		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	1,500	1,500		
	Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	4,800	4,917		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; CAVALLY; Capacity Strengthening, Cash								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition								

Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	33.90 41.50 38.50	≥40 ≥40 ≥40	≥40 ≥40 ≥40	23.90 29.30 27.10
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	47.50 55.70 52.50	≥54 ≥54 ≥54	≥54 ≥54 ≥54	32.70 44.40 39.60
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	32.20 32.20 32.20	≥33 ≥33 ≥33	≥33 ≥33 ≥33	21.40 20.90 21.10
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	22.90 16.40 18.90	≤15 ≤15 ≤15	≤15 ≤15 ≤15	32.10 28.40 29.90

Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	19.50 13.70 15.90	≤14 ≤14 ≤14	≤14 ≤14 ≤14	20.80 17.80 19
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	16.10 8.70 11.60	≤10 ≤10 ≤10	≤10 ≤10 ≤10	16.40 17.80 17.20
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	43.20 42.10 42.50	≥45 ≥45 ≥45	≥45 ≥45 ≥45	44 42.20 43
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	33.10 30.60 31.60	≥32 ≥32 ≥32	≥32 ≥32 ≥32	46.40 37.80 41.40

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	51.70 59 56.10	≥57 ≥57 ≥57	≥57 ≥57 ≥57	62.30 61.10 61.70
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All; Cote d'Ivoire

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base

	Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	≥90	≥75	84.78
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ALL; Cote d'Ivoire; Capacity Strengthening

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition

Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female Male Overall	7.60 18.70 16.30	>50 >50 >50	>50 >50 >50	
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female Male Overall	47 57.90 55.50	>60 >60 >60	>60 >60 >60	

Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female Male Overall	31.80 39.10 37.50	>50 >50 >50	>50 >50 >50	
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female Male Overall	57.60 39.10 43.20	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female Male Overall	10.60 10.20 10.30	<10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10	
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female Male Overall	4.50 9.80 8.60	<4 <4 <4	<4 <4 <4	

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female Male Overall	34.80 42.10 40.50	>42 >42 >42	>42 >42 >42	
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female Male Overall	42.40 31.90 34.20	>43 >43 >43	>43 >43 >43	
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female Male Overall	63.60 51.10 53.80	>65 >65 >65	>65 >65 >65	

Children; CAVALLY; Capacity Strengthening, Cash

Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet

Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Food assistance for asset	Female	2	≥5	≥3	0
		Male	2	≥5	≥3	0
		Overall	2	≥5	≥3	0

Children; PORO; Capacity Strengthening

Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet							
Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female			>5	≥3	
		Male			>5	≥3	
		Overall	1.80		>5	≥3	

Women; CAVALLY; Capacity Strengthening, Cash

Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women

Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	23	≥50	≥30	44	
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Women; Cote d'Ivoire; Capacity Strengthening

Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women

Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	27.99	>80	>50		
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Strategic Outcome 05	National institutions have strengthened capacity to better target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2023	- Root Causes					
Activity 05	Provide technical support to national institutions in their efforts to address school feeding, food security, nutrition, social protection and emergency preparedness and response.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual	
Output C	Vulnerable populations benefit from improved information systems for social protection, early warning and emergency preparedness that contribute to improving their access to food and their nutrition status.						

Output C	Vulnerable populations benefit from a scaled-up, cost-effective and equitable national SMP and local purchase mechanisms that support their livelihoods and access to nutritious food and education.							
Output C	The population benefits from the national nutrition council's increased capacity to coordinate the implementation of the national multisectoral nutrition plan, which contributes to the improvement of different targeted people's nutrition status.							
Output C	The population benefits from stronger food supply chains that improve their access to quality food and their nutrition status.							
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	7	7		
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	4	4		
C.7*	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	6	6		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Cote d'Ivoire; Capacity Strengthening								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 05: Provide technical support to national institutions in their efforts to address school feeding, food security, nutrition, social protection and emergency preparedness and response.	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	2	≥2	≥2	2	
Proportion of targeted sectors and government entities implementing recommendations from national zero hunger strategic reviews								
	Act 05: Provide technical support to national institutions in their efforts to address school feeding, food security, nutrition, social protection and emergency preparedness and response.	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	≥50	≥30	33	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Cote d'Ivoire	Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	100 100 100			100 100 100	
All; Cote d'Ivoire; Capacity Strengthening	Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall		=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100		

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Cote d'Ivoire	Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	60	≥90	≥65	70	

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Women; Cote d'Ivoire	Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Food assistance for asset		Overall	37.50	≥75	≥40	53.85	

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Cote d'Ivoire	Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	49			40.36	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	41			29.69	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	10			29.43	

All; Cote d'Ivoire; Capacity Strengthening	Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall		≥70	≥50		
			Decisions made by men	Overall		≥20	≤40		
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall		≥10	≥10		

Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Cote d'Ivoire	Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Food assistance for asset		Female	3798	≥3500	≥3500	2881	
				Male	3702	≥3000	≥3000	2119	
				Overall	7500	≥7500	≥7500	5000	

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
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All; Cote d'Ivoire	Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	78.90 69.80 74.40				91.80 88 89.60
All; Cote d'Ivoire; Capacity Strengthening	Act 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall		≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥85 ≥85 ≥85		
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Cote d'Ivoire			Overall	75			75	
All; Cote d'Ivoire; Capacity Strengthening			Overall		≥85	≥75		

World Food Programme

Contact info

Adeyinka Badejo

adeyinka.badejo@wfp.org

Cover page photo © © WFP/Marie Dasyuva

Loyerikaha smallholder farmer group members

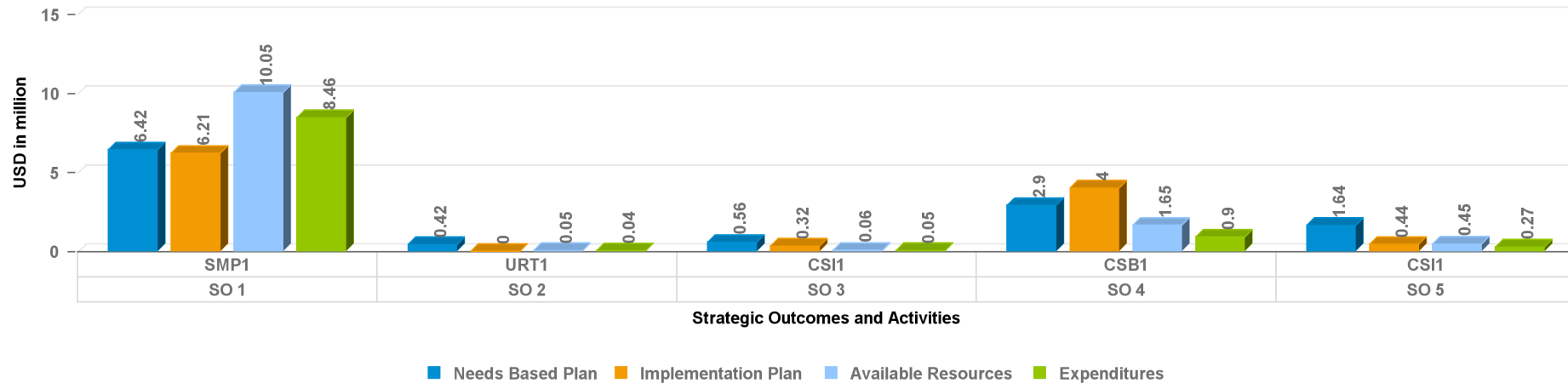
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/cote-divoire>

Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	PRIMARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN AND THEIR HOUSEHOLDS IN FOOD INSECURE AREAS HAVE ACCESS TO ADEQUATE NUTRITIOUS FOOD ALL YEAR ROUND
SO 2	Populations affected by shocks have access to food to cover their basic food and nutritional needs during and in the aftermath of shocks
SO 3	Vulnerable food-insecure populations in targeted areas – particularly children, women of child bearing age, and people living with HIV – have improved nutritional status by 2023
SO 4	Targeted populations and communities have stronger livelihoods, are more resilient to climate and other shocks and benefit from more efficient value chains and sustainable food systems by 2023
SO 5	National institutions have strengthened capacity to better target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2023
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CSB1	Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.
CSI1	Provide technical support to national institutions in their efforts to address school feeding, food security, nutrition, social protection and emergency preparedness and response.
CSI1	Support the implementation of the national nutrition programme with a focus on: the development and implementation of a gender responsive SBCC strategy; the implementation of the national strategy for the fortification of regularly consumed staples; enhancing the primary education curricula to include nutrition; and the generation of evidence on the activities within the National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Plan.
SMP1	Provide school meals, take-home rations and complementary services to primary school-aged children during the school year and promote the purchase of locally produced food for school meals
URT1	Provide an integrated assistance package to affected populations, including food assistance, SBCC and specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months, PLW/Gs and PLHIV to improve access to food and prevent malnutrition

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Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Populations affected by shocks have access to food to cover their basic food and nutritional needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	Provide an integrated assistance package to affected populations, including food assistance, SBCC and specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months, PLW/ Gs and PLHIV to improve access to food and prevent malnutrition	420,521	0	48,701	37,776
	PRIMARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN AND THEIR HOUSEHOLDS IN FOOD INSECURE AREAS HAVE ACCESS TO ADEQUATE NUTRITIOUS FOOD ALL YEAR ROUND	Provide school meals, take-home rations and complementary services to primary school-aged children during the school year and promote the purchase of locally produced food for school meals	6,418,087	6,206,219	10,051,217	8,457,148
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			6,838,608	6,206,219	10,099,918	8,494,925

Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Vulnerable food-insecure populations in targeted areas – particularly children, women of child bearing age, and people living with HIV – have improved nutritional status by 2023	Support the implementation of the national nutrition programme with a focus on: the development and implementation of a gender responsive SBCC strategy; the implementation of the national strategy for the fortification of regularly consumed staples; enhancing the primary education curricula to include nutrition; and the generation of evidence on the activities within the National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Plan.	561,493	323,827	64,457	54,247
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			561,493	323,827	64,457	54,247
4	Targeted populations and communities have stronger livelihoods, are more resilient to climate and other shocks and benefit from more efficient value chains and sustainable food systems by 2023	Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	2,904,438	4,001,861	1,653,385	901,659
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			2,904,438	4,001,861	1,653,385	901,659

Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	National institutions have strengthened capacity to better target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2023	Provide technical support to national institutions in their efforts to address school feeding, food security, nutrition, social protection and emergency preparedness and response.	1,640,916	442,276	453,908	265,723
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,640,916	442,276	453,908	265,723
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	314,120	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	314,120	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			11,945,455	10,974,183	12,585,787	9,716,553
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,066,357	944,160	745,224	587,800
Total Direct Costs			13,011,812	11,918,343	13,331,012	10,304,353
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			845,768	774,692	493,521	493,521
Grand Total			13,857,580	12,693,035	13,824,532	10,797,874



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

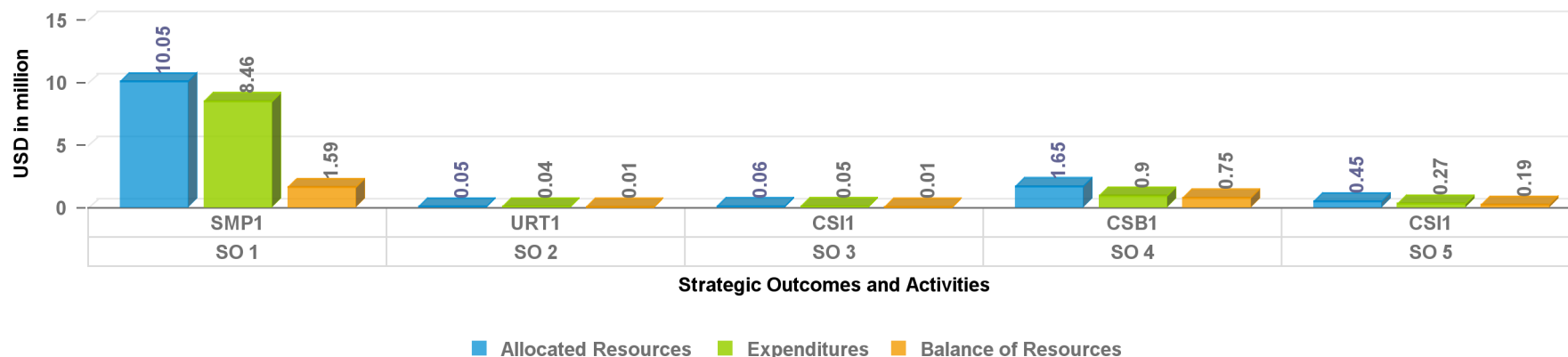
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	PRIMARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN AND THEIR HOUSEHOLDS IN FOOD INSECURE AREAS HAVE ACCESS TO ADEQUATE NUTRITIOUS FOOD ALL YEAR ROUND
SO 2	Populations affected by shocks have access to food to cover their basic food and nutritional needs during and in the aftermath of shocks
SO 3	Vulnerable food-insecure populations in targeted areas – particularly children, women of child bearing age, and people living with HIV – have improved nutritional status by 2023
SO 4	Targeted populations and communities have stronger livelihoods, are more resilient to climate and other shocks and benefit from more efficient value chains and sustainable food systems by 2023
SO 5	National institutions have strengthened capacity to better target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2023
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSB1	Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.
CSI1	Provide technical support to national institutions in their efforts to address school feeding, food security, nutrition, social protection and emergency preparedness and response.
CSI1	Support the implementation of the national nutrition programme with a focus on: the development and implementation of a gender responsive SBCC strategy; the implementation of the national strategy for the fortification of regularly consumed staples; enhancing the primary education curricula to include nutrition; and the generation of evidence on the activities within the National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Plan.
SMP1	Provide school meals, take-home rations and complementary services to primary school-aged children during the school year and promote the purchase of locally produced food for school meals
URT1	Provide an integrated assistance package to affected populations, including food assistance, SBCC and specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months, PLW/Gs and PLHIV to improve access to food and prevent malnutrition

Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Populations affected by shocks have access to food to cover their basic food and nutritional needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	Provide an integrated assistance package to affected populations, including food assistance, SBCC and specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months, PLW/Gs and PLHIV to improve access to food and prevent malnutrition	420,521	48,701	0	48,701	37,776	10,924
	PRIMARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN AND THEIR HOUSEHOLDS IN FOOD INSECURE AREAS HAVE ACCESS TO ADEQUATE NUTRITIOUS FOOD ALL YEAR ROUND	Provide school meals, take-home rations and complementary services to primary school-aged children during the school year and promote the purchase of locally produced food for school meals	6,418,087	10,051,217	0	10,051,217	8,457,148	1,594,069
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			6,838,608	10,099,918	0	10,099,918	8,494,925	1,604,993

Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Vulnerable food-insecure populations in targeted areas – particularly children, women of child bearing age, and people living with HIV – have improved nutritional status by 2023	Support the implementation of the national nutrition programme with a focus on: the development and implementation of a gender responsive SBCC strategy; the implementation of the national strategy for the fortification of regularly consumed staples; enhancing the primary education curricula to include nutrition; and the generation of evidence on the activities within the National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Plan.	561,493	64,457	0	64,457	54,247	10,210
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			561,493	64,457	0	64,457	54,247	10,210

Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Targeted populations and communities have stronger livelihoods, are more resilient to climate and other shocks and benefit from more efficient value chains and sustainable food systems by 2023	Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.	2,904,438	1,653,385	0	1,653,385	901,659	751,726
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			2,904,438	1,653,385	0	1,653,385	901,659	751,726
5	National institutions have strengthened capacity to better target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2023	Provide technical support to national institutions in their efforts to address school feeding, food security, nutrition, social protection and emergency preparedness and response.	1,640,916	453,908	0	453,908	265,723	188,185
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,640,916	453,908	0	453,908	265,723	188,185
		Non Activity Specific	0	314,120	0	314,120	0	314,120
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	314,120	0	314,120	0	314,120

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

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Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			11,945,455	12,585,787	0	12,585,787	9,716,553	2,869,234
			1,066,357	745,224	0	745,224	587,800	157,424
			13,011,812	13,331,012	0	13,331,012	10,304,353	3,026,658
			845,768	510,343		510,343	510,343	0
			13,857,580	13,841,355	0	13,841,355	10,814,696	3,026,658

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures