

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

REVISION – FOR APPROVAL

Côte d’Ivoire country strategic plan 2019-2023, revision 1

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	<i>1 January 2019 – 31 December 2023</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>1 November 2020 – 31 December 2023</i>
Beneficiaries	136 510	82,990	219,500
Total cost (USD)	82 768 485	- 956 273	81 812 212
Transfer	57 658 789	- 2 051 078	55 474 498
Implementation	14 274 407	1 129 369	15 536 991
Direct support costs	5 783 691	23 799	5 807 490
Subtotal	77 716 887	- 897 909	76 818 978
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	5 051 598	- 58 364	4 993 234

1. RATIONALE

1. This budget revision is necessary to reflect the changes experienced in implementing current resilience building and root causes activities and to expand the crisis response portfolio due to increased contingency planning figures for flood response and a forecasted post-electoral crisis that may lead to increased needs in the humanitarian response.
2. The approved Country Strategic Plan (CSP) planned shock response activities for 15,000 people (CBT and in-kind food distributions) for 2020 under Strategic Outcome 2 (SO2). Since March 2020, Côte d’Ivoire has been hit by the COVID-19 pandemic in addition to the heavy rains and flooding experienced in June 2020. These factors have changed the humanitarian landscape in the country, requiring WFP to address the needs stemming from natural disasters as well as the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19. The annual contingency caseload has been revised accordingly.
3. Tensions surrounding the electoral process in the lead-up to the 31 October presidential election have raised fears of a violent confrontation between the three political forces that have been disputing political power for decades. Since mid-August, these tensions have resulted in demonstrations, clashes between civilians and law enforcement, intercommunal violence, damage to infrastructure, road blockage, injuries and deaths. The violence is likely to increase across the country and lead to a major humanitarian crisis.
4. The interagency contingency plan forecasts a scenario where 500,000 persons will be affected at varying levels. This estimate includes any person impacted by the crisis regardless of the gravity of the impact (from minor disruptions to daily life to IDPs with serious protection problems). WFP’s scenario estimates that 40 percent of the affected population will need critical humanitarian assistance, resulting in a total population of 200,000 in need of life-saving food assistance. The Food Security Sector (UN, Government, NGOs) will target 125,000 persons, representing the most vulnerable people, of which WFP will target 75,000. WFP assistance will be triggered when one of the below criteria are met:
 - Populations displaced to temporary shelters or living in camp-like settings.
 - Populations displaced to rural locations where their number is estimated to be over 30 percent of the local population (surpassing the capacity of the host community).

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5. The first phase of WFP's response will target 75,000 people over a period of six months. In addition to the Government's capacity to respond, Côte d'Ivoire has an active civil society and private sector solidarity network that are capable of mobilizing assistance for the most vulnerable populations, as demonstrated during the COVID-19 pandemic response. Furthermore, WFP is partnering with the Food Bank of Côte d'Ivoire to enhance their logistics capacities to respond to the assistance needs within the urban and semi-urban settings. Taking all these into consideration, WFP's projected caseload assumes that Government and other humanitarian partners, including private sector, will be able to assist the rest of the people in need. Should an assistance gap emerge, WFP will revise its targeting and mobilize additional resources to address the needs.
 6. Funding constraints for root causes activities require adjustment of activity budgets and the number of beneficiaries for activities under SOs 1 and 4. Thanks to the confirmation of unanticipated resources for school feeding, the caseload of the school feeding programme will not gradually decrease as planned, but will remain at 125,000.
 7. Due to the funding constraints, resilience building activities experienced a decrease in both target caseloads and budget. This revision takes into account the challenging funding environment with less ambitious targets for SO4 and SO5.
 8. The revision covers the duration of the entire Côte d'Ivoire CSP (2019-2023). However, the increase of beneficiaries to respond to the post-electoral crisis only concerns 2020-2021. Therefore, beyond 2021, the CSP will maintain an emergency contingency caseload of 7,500 under SO2, in case of any sudden emergencies such as floods.

2. CHANGES

Strategic orientation

9. There is no change in strategic orientation.

Strategic outcomes

10. The changes involve only expansions or reductions of existing strategic outcomes and activities.
 - SO1: In line with the transition and phase-out strategy, the number of school feeding days will progressively decline, while the annual target of 125,000 children will be maintained throughout the CSP timeframe as a result of the unanticipated resources.
 - SO2: The emergency activity is the major driver for this budget revision. The number of beneficiaries for 2020 increased from 6,000 to 82,500. This increase is due to the CO's planning to respond to emergencies that may result from the Presidential elections in terms of food assistance or cash transfers (GFD/cash transfer), with a corresponding increase in the budget.
 - There is no change to SO3.
 - SO4 will be scaled down with this revision to better reflect the tight funding environment.
 - SO5, which includes service provision in terms of food procurement to national institutions, will be scaled down due to funding constraints.

Targeting approach and beneficiary analysis:

11. The only change to the targeting approach relates to the emergency activity (SO2) that aims to cover the entire country wherever violence may lead to substantial displacement and further vulnerabilities. WFP will prioritize assistance to IDPs and conflict-affected populations, based on status for the initial phase of the response. The newly displaced persons will be included in the assistance continuously to ensure that WFP responds to evolving needs. The identification

of beneficiaries will be carried out directly by WFP's cooperating partners and local communities.

12. Under SO2, 7,500 children aged 6-23 months from the host families receiving general food distributions (GFD) as part of the emergency response will be targeted with preventive blanket supplementary feeding.

Transfer modalities:

13. There is no change planned to the assistance delivery transfer modalities and they will remain focused on in-kind food, CBT and capacity strengthening assistance. The experience of crises in Côte d'Ivoire has shown that during the initial phase of a crisis, market access becomes a challenge and food prices may increase due to disrupted supply routes, or movement restrictions between localities, impacting food availability and access. Therefore, food distribution to IDPs and host families will be the most appropriate modality of assistance for the first three months with a shift to CBT as market conditions allow.

Partnerships:

14. There will be no change to the partnership arrangement. The emergency response will be implemented through international and local NGOs. Ongoing field level agreements with Co-operating Partners will be leveraged to respond to the emergency while new partnerships will be established with new NGOs based on their presence and capacities.

Country office capacity:

15. WFP has gradually increased its emergency capacity, particularly in 2020, with emergency responses to floods and the socio-economic impact of COVID-19. In addition to current staffing, WFP will mobilize additional temporary capacity, through local recruitment and/or temporary deployment and recruitment of consultants, in order to ensure effective and efficient preparedness and crisis response. Furthermore, WFP may need to augment its fleet and ICT capacity should the crisis become widespread.

Supply chain challenges:

16. The food supply chain combines local, regional, and international food purchases to meet the emergency needs. Food to be procured for the GFD will be purchased on the local market. Alternative options include procurement through the GCMF or through loan from the school feeding programme as a last resort. Specialised nutritious food will be procured through the GCMF stock in Lomé. Adequate steps are being taken to increase the storage capacity across the country to meet the emergency needs.
17. Regarding the nutrition intervention, LNS mq is preferred due to the Supercereal Plus (SC+) global supply constraint.

M&E/VAM

18. Following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP has set up mVAM, a remote monitoring system to support the regular food security analysis. mVAM data will be essential to adjust the implementation of Activity 2 and shed light on chronic vulnerabilities that need to be factored in for the emergency response or recovery projects.
19. Both field visits monitoring and remote monitoring depending on the areas will be conducted for process monitoring. For the outcomes monitoring baseline and Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) surveys will be undertaken before and after every distribution

cycle to capture the impact of the distribution and the evolution of the households' coping strategies.

Accountability to affected populations, protection risks, restrictions of gender and disabilities

20. The CO has an active hotline which serves as the beneficiary complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) to address targeting, delivery, security and programme participants' protection issues. This hotline will be widely disseminated to beneficiaries and data collected will be systematically followed up.

Risk management:

21. Political tension and communal violence may restrict humanitarian access and render cooperation with the local and national authorities risky and contrary to humanitarian principles. WFP's response may be interpreted as partisan interventions, exposing the staff and our resources to serious risk. As mitigation measures:
- staff and partners will be trained on Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), protection and humanitarian principles;
 - active communication needs to take place on the ground to explain WFP's mandate and the impartial and neutral nature of assistance; and
 - risks related to security and access will be closely monitored and managed at coordination and field levels.
22. In order to mitigate the risk of COVID-19 spread, WFP will:
- apply its distribution SOP related to COVID-19 prevention and take steps to ensure safety at distribution points; and
 - provide PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) and resources to staff, partners and beneficiaries involved in distribution activities as necessary.
23. Beneficiaries may be exposed to insecurity (e.g. assault while in route to/from distribution points, tensions between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, and the theft of food commodities). As mitigation measures, WFP will:
- enhance the dissemination of the established CFM;
 - introduce effective control measures against the diversion of food commodities, fraud and abuse against beneficiaries; and
 - provide sensitization and food assistance to vulnerable members of the host community.
24. If the post-electoral crisis worsens, supply chains may be disrupted and programme implementation delayed. To mitigate risks associated with this, WFP will:
- closely monitor the evolution of the political situation and continue to monitor local market functionality;
 - analyze local purchase options and include them in the supply strategy from the start of the emergency preparedness;
 - consider alternative procurement options, including through the GCMF, to enable timely supply of food commodities; and
 - consider a loan from the school feeding canteen stock (last resort), as WFP is running a large school feeding programme.
25. Disruption of non-emergency CSP activities:
- Attention will be paid to the overall management of the CSP in a time of acute emergency. While staff adjustment and redeployment may occur during acute crisis response, the country management team will ensure the continuation of critical non-emergency CSP

activities in order to avoid harmful loss of social and human achievements in its development portfolio.

Beneficiary analysis

Strategic Outcome	Activity	Modality	Period	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0-18 years)	Boys (0-18 years)	Total
Strategic Outcome 1	1	Food	Current			61250	63750	125000
			Increase/decrease			0	0	0
			Revised			61250	63750	125000
Strategic Outcome 2	2	Food	Current	7500	3300	2550	1650	15000
			Increase	31250	13750	10625	6875	62500
			Revised	38750	17050	13175	8525	77500
		Cash	Current	1500	660	510	330	3000
			Increase	38500	16940	13090	8470	77000
			Revised total	40000	17600	13600	8800	80000
Strategic Outcome 4	4	Cash	Current	4500	900	1200	900	7500
			Increase	2700	540	720	540	4500
			Revised	7200	1440	1920	1440	12000
TOTAL (without overlap)			Current	6000	1560	63340	65610	136510
			Increase/decrease	42450	18030	13855	8655	82990
			Revised	48450	19590	77195	74265	219500

Transfers

	Strategic Outcome 1		Strategic Outcome 2				Strategic Outcome 4
	Activity 1: School Feeding		Activity 2 : Emergencies				Activity 4: Resilience
Beneficiary type	School Children	School Children/Take home	GFD	Children 6-23 months	PLW G ¹	PLHI V ¹	CBT
Commodity	Food	Food/CBT	Food/ CBT				CBT
Cereals	150	555.5	420				
Pulses	30		50				
Oil	10		30				
Salt	3		5				
Sugar							
Supercereal							
Supercereal Plus							
LNS mq				50			

¹ Pregnant and lactating women and girls and People Living with HIV would not be targeted during the post electoral emergency response, but they will remain a target category for Activity 2 beyond this specific period.

micronutrient powder							
total kcal/day (to be completed for food and cash modalities)	751			255			
% kcal from protein	10			10			
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day)			0.5				0.54
Number of feeding days per year	120	90	90	90	90	90	66

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE						
	Current budget		Increase		Revised budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	20 153	9 500 003	- 2 158	- 1 444 548	17 995	8 055 455
Pulses	1910	1 076 691	329	166 355	2 239	1 243 045
Oil and Fats	677	639 746	176	193 396	853	833 141
Mixed and blended foods	374	252 950	- 98	56 848	275	309 797
Other	191	\$25 867	- 108	- 12 652	83	13 216
TOTAL (food)	23 306	11 495 256	- 1 860	- 1 040 602	21 445	10 454 655
Cash-based transfers (USD)		\$413 100		5 533 920		5 947 020
TOTAL (food and CBT value – USD)	23 306	11 908 356		4 493 318	21 445	16 401 675

2. COST BREAKDOWN

TABLE 4: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)						
	Strategic Result 1/ SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 1/ SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 2/ SDG Target 2.2	Strategic Result 4/ SDG Target 2.4	Strategic Result 4/ SDG Target 17.9	Total
Strategic outcome	1	2	3	4	5	
Focus area	Root causes	Crisis Re- sponse	Root Causes	Resilience building	Root Causes	
Transfer	- 269 509	7 121 933	\$0	- 8 410 483	-\$493 019	- 2 051 078
Implementation	1 318 423	1 180 382	\$0	- 1 155 926	- 213 509	1 129 369
Direct support costs	<i>(no figures in the grey cells)</i>					23 799
Subtotal						- 897 909
Indirect support costs (6.5%)						- 58 364
TOTAL						- 956 273

TABLE 5: OVERALL CSP/ICSP/LEO COST BREAKDOWN, AFTER REVISION (USD)						
	Strategic Result 1/ SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 1/ SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 2/ SDG Target 2.2	Strategic Result 4/ SDG Target 2.4	Strategic Result 4/ SDG Target 17.9	Total
Strategic outcome	1	2	3	4	5	
Focus area	Root causes	Crisis Re- sponse	Root causes	Resilience building	Root causes	
Transfer	21,365,579	8,838,675	1,756,634	20,867,043	2,646,566	55,474,498
Implementation	6,716,275	1,790,657	498,086	5,993,572	538,401	15,536,991
Direct support costs	2,300,855	813,643	183,043	2,362,485	267,696	5,807,490
Subtotal	30,382,709	11,442,976	2,437,763	29,102,867	3,452,663	76,818,978
Indirect support costs (6.5%)	1,974 876	743,793	158,455	1,891,686	224,423	4,993,234
TOTAL	32,357,585	12,186,769	2,596,217	30,994,554	3,677,086	81,812,212

Côte d'Ivoire CSP 2019-2023

SR 1 – Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)		SR2- No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)		SR 4 – Sustainable food systems (SDG Target 2.4)		SR 5 – Countries strengthened capacities (SDG Target 17.9)			
ROOT CAUSES	CRISIS RESPONSE	ROOT CAUSES	RESILIENCE	ROOT CAUSES	RESILIENCE	ROOT CAUSES	RESILIENCE		
<p>OUTCOME 1: Primary school-age children and their households in food insecure areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round</p>		<p>OUTCOME 2: Populations affected by shocks have access to food to cover their basic food and nutritional needs during and in the aftermath of shocks</p>		<p>OUTCOME 3: Vulnerable food-insecure populations in targeted areas – in particular children, women of child bearing age, and people living with HIV – have improved nutritional status by 2023</p>		<p>OUTCOME 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</p>		<p>OUTCOME 5: National institutions have strengthened capacity to better target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2023</p>	
Budget SO1: US\$ 32 357 585		Budget SO2: US\$ 12 186 769		Budget SO3: US\$ 2 596 217		Budget SO4: US\$ 30 994 554		Budget SO5: US\$ 3 677 086	
OUTPUTS		OUTPUTS		OUTPUTS		OUTPUTS		OUTPUTS	
<p>1.1 Children attending targeted schools (Tier 1) receive a safe and nutritious meal that meets their basic food and nutrition needs every day they attend school (output category A).</p> <p>1.2 The households of children (girls and boys) attending targeted schools (Tier 1) receive take-home rations or cash transfers (output category A) that support household food security and increase school attendance and retention.</p> <p>1.3 Children attending targeted schools (Tier 1) benefit from learning support (output category A) to improve their reading capacity</p> <p>1.4 Children attending schools covered by the national SMP (Tier 3), benefit from strengthened government capacities to implement the SMP at scale (output category C).</p>		<p>2.1 Populations affected by shocks (Tier 1) receive timely and adequate food or CBT (output category A) that meet their immediate food and nutrition requirements.</p> <p>2.2. Populations affected by shocks (Tier 1) receive SBCC related activities (output category E) aimed at improving nutrition-related practices.</p> <p>2.3 Children aged 6-59 months, PLW/Gs, PLHIV and their households affected by shocks (Tier 1) receive adequate and timely specialised nutritious food (output category B) and SBCC aimed at the prevention of MAM that targets beneficiaries and their households.</p>		<p>3.1 Targeted populations (Tier 1) benefit from SBCC that increase knowledge and consumption of healthy diets based on nutritious local foods (output category E).</p> <p>3.2 Targeted populations in high burden areas (Tier 3) benefit from better government SBCC capacities that promote improved gender-transformative nutrition-related practices (output category E).</p> <p>3.3 Targeted populations (Tier 3) benefit from improvements in the ability of industrial and community-level food processors (output category C) to produce and market safe and high quality specialised nutritious foods and fortified foods, such as rice and <i>attiéké</i>, at affordable prices.</p> <p>3.4 Targeted populations (Tier 3) benefit from enhanced access to fortified, nutritious and healthy local foods (output category C) to meet their basic nutrition needs.</p> <p>3.5 Vulnerable food-insecure and malnourished populations (Tier 3) benefit from evidence-based and gender-responsive and gender-transformative nutrition programmes (output category M).</p> <p>3.6 Primary school children across the country (Tier 3) benefit from an enhanced primary education curriculum that includes nutrition education (output category M).</p>		<p>4.1 Targeted smallholder farmers (Tier 1) benefit from strengthened capacities in sustainable food production, improved resilience to climate change and diversification of the food system, based on local agricultural potential (output category C).</p> <p>4.2 Targeted smallholder farmers (Tier 1) benefit from strengthened capacities to transform, conserve and commercialize their production and thus to reduce post-harvest losses and to access to reliable markets, including through the SMP (output category C) .</p> <p>4.3 Targeted smallholder farmers (Tier 1) and their households (Tier 2) benefit from SBCC related activities (output category E) that enable them to diversify their production and diets and improve their nutritional status.</p> <p>4.4 Targeted food-insecure smallholder farmers (Tier 1) and their households (Tier 2) benefit from conditional food assistance that improves their food security and nutritional status, particularly during the lean season (output category D).</p> <p>4.5 Targeted food-insecure smallholder farmers (Tier 1) and their households (Tier 2) benefit from support in asset creation and rehabilitation that improves their food security and nutritional status, particularly during the lean season (output category A).</p>		<p>5.1 Vulnerable populations (Tier 3) benefit from a scaled-up, cost-effective, and equitable national SMP and local purchase mechanisms (output category C) that support their livelihoods and access to nutritious food and education.</p> <p>5.2 Vulnerable populations (Tier 3) benefit from improved information systems for social protection, early warning and emergency preparedness (output category C) that contribute to improving their access to food and their nutrition status.</p> <p>5.3 People (Tier 3) benefit from stronger and more equitable food supply chains (output category C) that improve their access to high-quality food and their nutrition status.</p> <p>5.4 People (Tier 3) benefit from the national nutrition council's increased capacity (output category C) to coordinate the implementation of the national multisectoral nutrition plan, which contributes to the improvement of targeted people's nutrition status.</p>	
<p>ACTIVITY 1: 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 (activity category: 4; modalities: food/CBT and CS).</p>		<p>ACTIVITY 2: 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 (activity category: 1; modalities: food/CBT).</p>		<p>ACTIVITY 3: 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; enhancement of the primary education curriculum to include nutrition; and the generation of evidence on the activities in the national multisectoral nutrition plan (activity category: 6; modality: CS).</p>		<p>ACTIVITY 4: 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 (activity category: 8; modalities: food/CBT, and CS).</p>		<p>ACTIVITY 5: Provide technical support to national institutions in their efforts to address school feeding, food security, nutrition, social protection and emergency preparedness and response (activity category: 9; modality: CS).</p>	