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Côte d'Ivoire Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023



World Food
Programme

Table of contents

2020 Overview	3
Context and operations & COVID-19 response	7
Risk Management	8
Partnerships	10
CSP Financial Overview	11
Programme Performance	13
Strategic outcome 01	13
Strategic outcome 02	15
Strategic outcome 03	17
Strategic outcome 04	19
Strategic outcome 05	22
Cross-cutting Results	24
Progress towards gender equality	24
Protection and accountability to affected populations	25
Environment	27
Data Notes	27
Figures and Indicators	30
WFP contribution to SDGs	30
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	30
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	31
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	31
Annual Food Transfer	31
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher	32
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	33
Cross-cutting Indicators	46

2020 Overview

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2019-2023) in Côte d'Ivoire aims to gradually shift from the direct provision of food assistance to enabling the Government to achieve zero hunger through country-owned national policies, programmes and interventions. **In 2020, WFP supported the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in crisis response** by providing emergency food and cash-based transfers to affected populations, **and made progress in long-term development programmes**, including school feeding, strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers, and providing capacity strengthening in food and nutrition security.

2020 was marked by several challenges. The **fragile political situation**, the **COVID-19 pandemic** and the ensuing government restrictions not only exacerbated the food and nutrition security of the population, but also affected the implementation of WFP activities. **WFP was quick to adapt to the new operational environment**, ensuring the continuity of long-term programmes, **reprioritizing planned activities and reallocating resources accordingly**. Despite adequate overall funding, WFP activities varied significantly in terms of resourcing, with school feeding and crisis response activities being relatively well funded, while capacity strengthening activities were heavily under-resourced.

To mitigate the socio-economic effects of the pandemic, a joint programme between WFP, UNAIDS and the Magic System Foundation provided **timely cash-based assistance to over 2,300 vulnerable households in the district of Abidjan**. The assistance contributed to the food and nutrition security of pregnant and lactating women, children aged 6-59 months, people living with HIV, elderly people and persons living with disabilities. **During school closures, WFP ensured the continuity of its school feeding programme** by distributing special take-home rations to primary school children and facilitating students' access to distance learning through local radio stations.

Beside COVID-19, **WFP was confronted with two major crises in 2020**. The flash floods in June and the presidential election crisis in October resulted in thousands of people requiring emergency assistance. To ensure a coordinated response to these crisis situations, **WFP participated in the design and implementation of interagency contingency plans**, working closely with the Government, UN agencies and NGO partners. As such, WFP assistance reached 1,000 flood-affected households, and over 4,700 internally displaced persons and host families affected by the election-related violence.

Despite operational and funding challenges, **WFP made progress towards long-term objectives of its CSP**. In the northern and western regions, WFP aimed to bring transformative change to the lives of vulnerable women farmers through the Smallholder Agriculture Market Support programme. **WFP-supported women farmer groups** benefited from strengthened technical and organizational capacities, increased productivity and improved access to markets, **contributing to greater resilience, food security and empowerment**.

In partnership with the Ministry of Education through the Directorate of School Canteens, WFP continued its school feeding programme, **supporting 125,000 schoolchildren in 613 public primary schools in seven regions** in northern, north-eastern and western Côte d'Ivoire. Provision of school meals to boys and girls, take-home rations to girls, literacy training and complementary activities aimed to reduce the prevalence of chronic malnutrition, food insecurity, illiteracy and gender disparities among vulnerable primary schoolchildren. In 2020, WFP received a second five-year grant from the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programme, allowing the progressive handover of WFP-supported schools to the Government and local communities over the next five years.

Throughout the year, **WFP continued to provide technical assistance to national partners through capacity strengthening activities**. In the area of nutrition, WFP's partnership with the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene included technical support to the Cost of Hunger in Africa study, the national rice fortification strategy, the national survey on the nutritional status of people living with HIV, and the value chain study of the orange fleshed sweet potato. Furthermore, WFP continued to strengthen the capacities of the Ministry of Health and the New Public Health Pharmacy by optimizing medical distribution networks and improving end-to-end health supply chain management to enhance the availability of medical products in health facilities across the country. Importantly, **WFP continued to promote South-South and triangular cooperation**, in collaboration with the Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition. These efforts aimed to support knowledge and experience sharing among countries by documenting best practices in post-harvest loss reduction, while also capturing WFP experiences in linking school canteens to women farmer groups for locally sourced fresh produce.



154,904

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

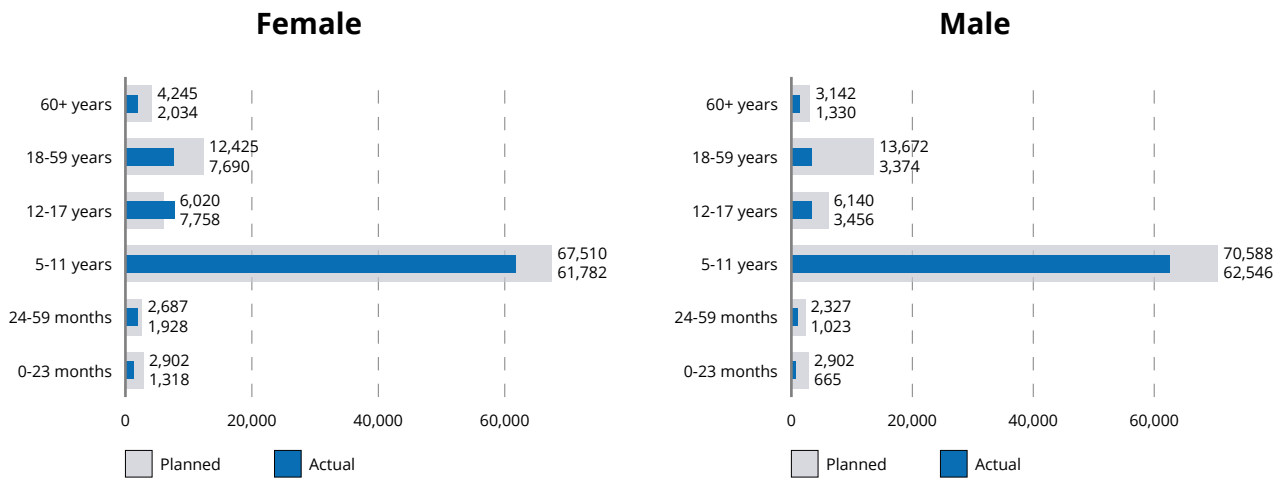


53% female

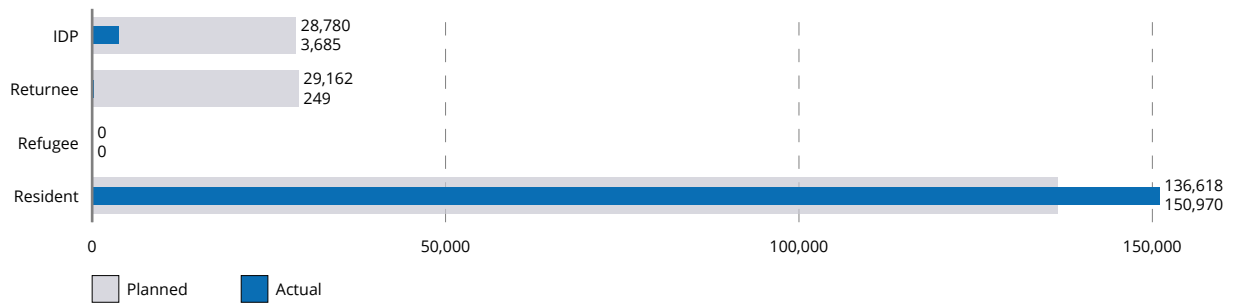


47% male

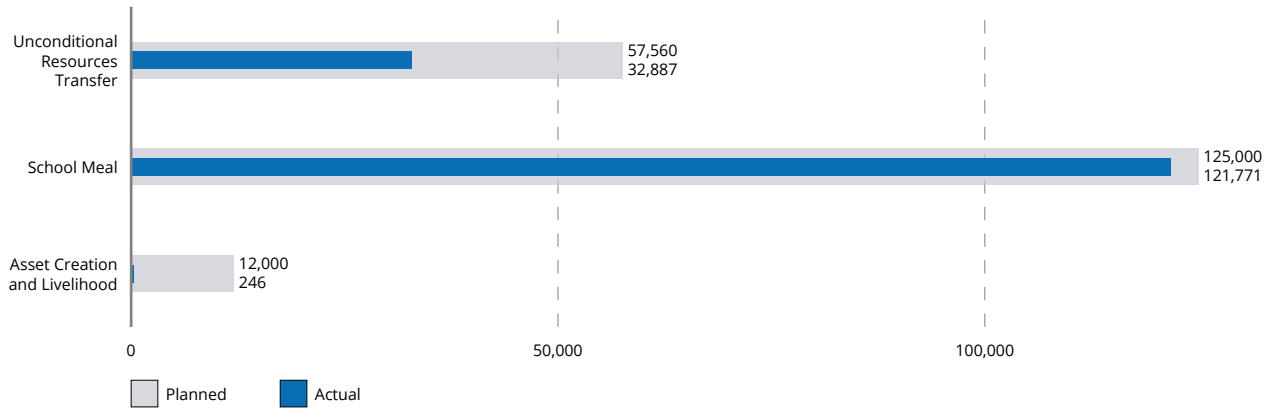
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



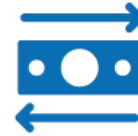
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT

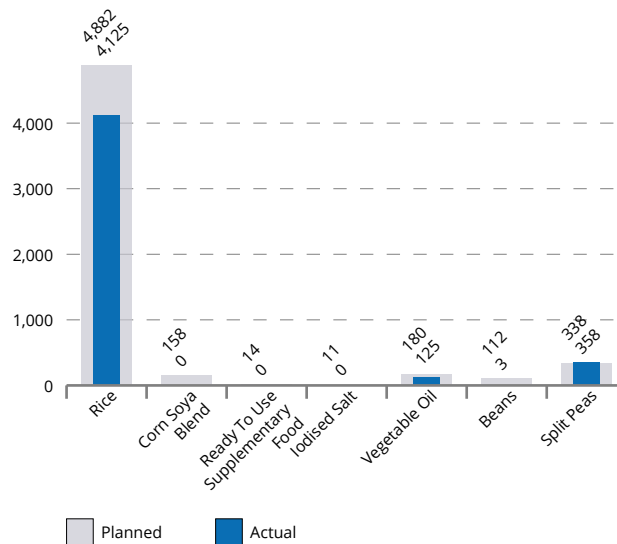


4,612 mt
total actual food transferred in 2020
of 5,695 mt total planned

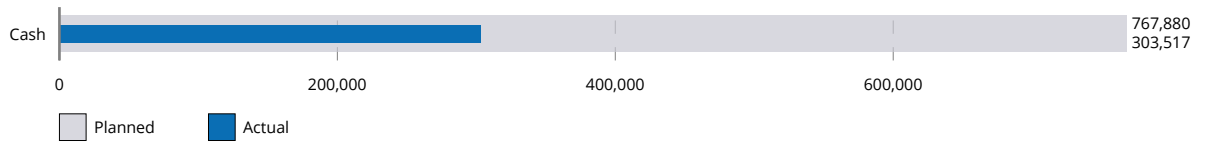


US\$ 303,517
total actual cash transferred in 2020
of \$US 767,880 total planned

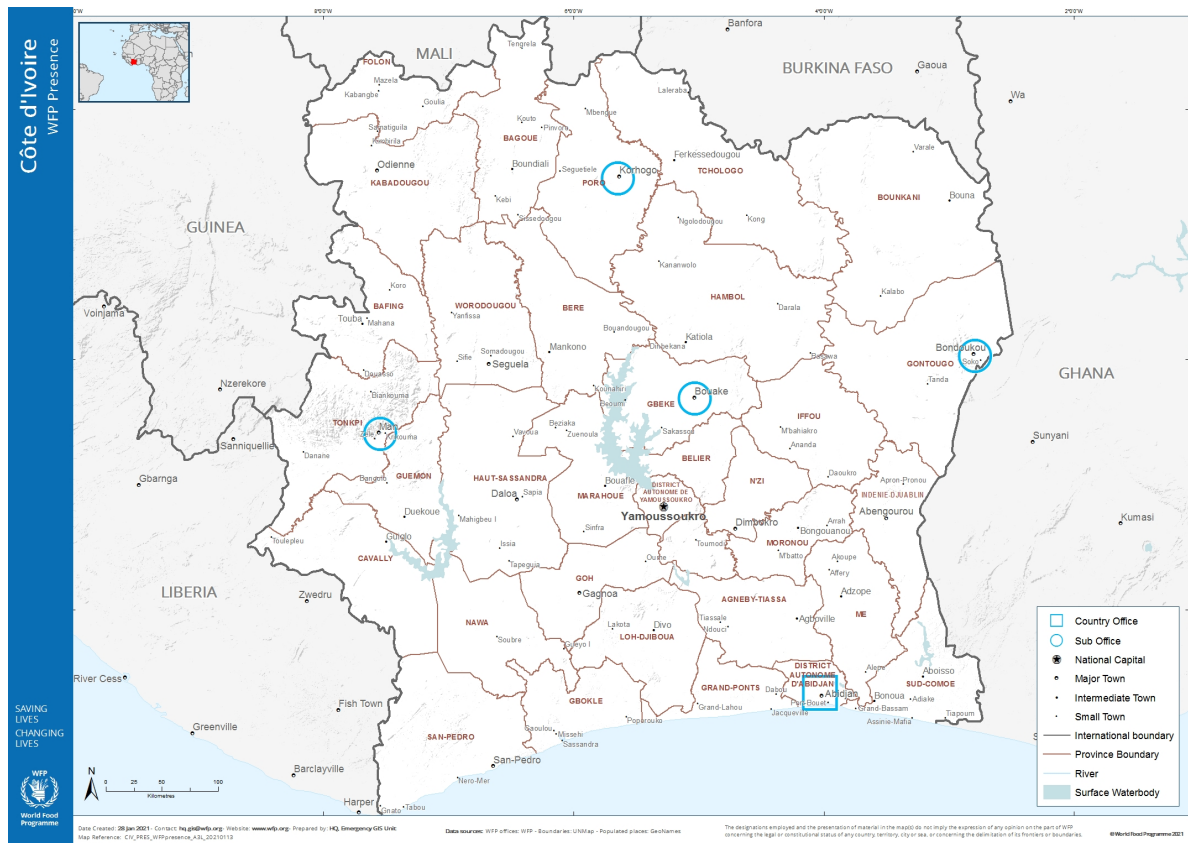
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Context and Operations

Côte d'Ivoire has been one of the fastest growing economies in Africa, however, social and human development challenges remain significant, where 46 percent of the population continue to live below the poverty line.[1] In 2020, Côte d'Ivoire ranked 162th out of 189 countries in the Human Development Index [2] and continued to have **one of the highest gender inequality rates in the world** (ranked 153 of 162).[3] Progress towards achieving nutrition-related targets has been mixed. While the prevalence of stunting, wasting, low birth weight and overweight among children has improved, almost no progress has been made in reducing anaemia among women of reproductive age.[4]

Beyond COVID-19 challenges, the year **2020 was marked by a series of incidents that compounded existing barriers to social cohesion and development in Côte d'Ivoire**. In June, flash floods caused by torrential rains affected thousands of people mostly in the district of Abidjan. In the same month, the northern regions experienced attacks by non-state armed groups at the borders with Mali and Burkina Faso. The presidential election in October led to protests, localised inter-communal violence, destruction of property, internal displacement of over 5,500 persons [5] and an influx of 24,000 refugees [6] to neighbouring countries.

The consequences of the pandemic manifested in the **paralysis of economic activity, disruptions in the supply chain, and loss of jobs and incomes** in Côte d'Ivoire. According to a food security baseline survey in April targeting the district of Abidjan, **90 percent of households resorted to negative livelihood strategies** such as the use of savings, borrowing money, or selling assets.[7] A socio-economic survey conducted in May showed a moderate impact on food consumption with less than 20 percent of households having reduced such consumption.[8] Nevertheless, 74 percent of households reported being concerned about their food expenditure according to a World Bank study from August.[9]

In 2020, WFP carried out a budget revision of the Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023) to provide life-saving assistance while continuing to support the Government, in collaboration with other humanitarian and development partners, to achieve Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17.

Under **strategic objective 1**, WFP provided nutritious meals to over 121,000 primary schoolchildren and take-home rations to 15,000 girls as part of its school feeding programme. Under **strategic objective 2**, WFP supported the implementation of the Government's multisectoral response plan for COVID-19 and participated in the design and implementation of interagency contingency plans to support flood victims in the district of Abidjan and internally



displaced persons affected by the electoral crisis. Under **strategic objective 4**, WFP continued to provide an integrated package of activities targeting rural smallholder women farmers to build sustainable food systems and resilient livelihoods.

Strategic objectives 3 and 5 were aimed at strengthening national capacities. Under **strategic objective 3**, WFP assisted the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene in the implementation of the national Nutrition Plan for 2016-2020, including technical and financial support for the national rice fortification project and the behaviour change communication campaign to improve national health and nutrition outcomes. Finally, under **strategic objective 5**, WFP strengthened the capacities of national structures, such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, to improve the national food security monitoring system as part of a multiyear collaboration agreement.

Drawing on its global expertise in food security coordination during emergencies, **WFP provided technical support to the Government** and the **humanitarian community** by leading the food security and logistics working groups.[10] WFP, together with UNICEF, co-led the newly launched cash working group to facilitate technical exchange between humanitarian actors providing cash-based assistance. In addition, WFP provided capacity strengthening support in food security and nutrition assessment and analysis, and participated in the design and implementation of communication strategies to raise public awareness on COVID-19.

COVID-19 Response

In response to the unprecedented challenges of COVID-19, **WFP adapted its response to provide emergency assistance** to groups most vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity and **supported the national response to COVID-19** in collaboration with partners.

The pandemic and government mitigation measures created new challenges and exacerbated existing ones with regard to livelihoods, nutrition and food security in Côte d'Ivoire. A survey conducted in May 2020 reported that **72 percent of households experienced a decline in income across all household categories**.^[11] A food security survey conducted by WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture demonstrated that households below and around the poverty threshold had limited buffers to withstand income shocks and 75 percent of households in the Greater Abidjan adopted harmful coping strategies such as reducing food intake or selling productive assets.^[12]

Despite operational constraints, **WFP took measures to ensure that hygiene and preventive measures were implemented across its activities**. To support smallholder women farmers resume their agricultural activities, WFP partnered with the National Agency for Rural Development Support to organize an awareness campaign on preventive measures and distribute protective items against COVID-19. To assist the Ministry of Education in facilitating remote learning during school closures (March – May 2020), WFP partnered with the Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI) ^[13] to broadcast learning modules through local radio and television channels. In addition, WFP shifted from on-site school meals to take-home rations for all WFP-assisted students to support households affected by the economic shock. Upon reopening, these schools received essential protective products to adhere to COVID-19 preventive measures.

In addition to regular operations in rural areas, **WFP extended its operations to respond to new vulnerabilities** faced by urban populations living in Greater Abidjan, which was the epicentre of the pandemic and thereby most affected by the spread of the virus and the impact of lockdown restrictions. As part of the efforts to support at-risk households and individuals, WFP partnered with the Government, UNAIDS and the Magic System Foundation to provide cash-based transfers to over 2,300 households with nutritionally vulnerable members, such as pregnant and lactating women, young children, elderly people, persons with disability or people living with HIV/AIDS.

Risk Management

In 2020, **WFP experienced major operational constraints** which raised uncertainties on the implementation of planned activities due to the COVID-19 **pandemic** and the **presidential election** of October 2020. The risks arising from these two crises included market and supply chain disruptions, movement and travel restrictions, as well as limited coverage and implementation of planned activities including monitoring. Risks related to the health, safety and security of WFP staff members, beneficiaries and cooperating partners were also high.

To adequately address emerging risks, **WFP carried out periodic risk reviews** to identify new risks and re-assess existing ones. The business continuity plan was updated to maintain operational continuity and minimize disruption to essential functions. **Mitigation measures** were embedded in all relevant WFP activities, including updated protocols for interaction with beneficiaries, contingency planning, pre-positioning of stocks, and raising awareness of preventive measures. Monitoring and assessments were carried out remotely using WFP's mobile vulnerability analysis and



mapping technology. Additional measures included the use of personal protective equipment to enable field visits and increased use of beneficiary feedback mechanisms for field-level information.

To mitigate the risks of COVID-19 transmission, WFP worked closely with cooperating partners and the Government to adopt a **contactless mechanism** for beneficiary verification and registration. WFP also introduced teleworking arrangements for staff members, while strengthening corporate IT and cybersecurity systems to ensure a smooth transition and coordination between units during the closure of offices.

Following the recommendations made by an external audit carried out in 2019, WFP continued to implement trainings and **increased awareness** among monitoring officers, beneficiaries and partners regarding ethics and standards of conduct as well as prevention of fraud and corruption in programme implementation. WFP set up a **hotline for beneficiaries** and reinforced internal procedures to investigate any reported cases of sexual exploitation, abuse, fraud or corruption.

Partnerships

In 2020, **WFP's priority was to strengthen existing partnerships, while forging new ones to achieve short-term humanitarian and long-term developmental objectives in Côte d'Ivoire.** WFP made continuous efforts to secure and diversify funding sources to enhance the sustainability of the school feeding programme and scale up its support to smallholder women farmers. WFP continued to engage with national stakeholders, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and other United Nations agencies to strengthen capacities and develop joint responses in the areas of food security, nutrition, education, agriculture and social protection.

In the northern and western regions, **WFP aimed to expand and strengthen its partnerships to bring transformative change** to tackle comparatively high levels of poverty, climate vulnerability and gender inequality in these regions. Recognizing the progress made in recent years, WFP received a second five-year grant from the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (MGD). This funding will allow for gradual handover of MGD-supported schools to the Government to achieve better nutrition and education outcomes for schoolchildren and support smallholder farmers, who are essential for the sustainability of the programme. In support of smallholder farmers, multi-year **partnerships with private foundations such as the Latter-Day Saint Charities and the Louis Dreyfus Foundation proved to be crucial for WFP's resilience-building activities.** To continue building on these results, a proposal was submitted to Korea International Cooperation Agency to improve the integration of women smallholder farmers in the agri-food value chain. Furthermore, a new partnership with the Ministry of Environment resulted in a joint concept note submitted to the Green Climate Fund to enhance the climate-resilience of food production systems.

Harnessing the research expertise of academia, WFP partnered with the University of Korhogo to establish mutually beneficial links between students and smallholder farmers, as well as to explore a food security and resilience research agenda. With a view to **promoting south-south cooperation** through sharing of best practices, WFP partnered with the **regional centre of excellence against hunger and malnutrition (CERFAM)** in Côte d'Ivoire to document its experience in promoting mutually beneficial links between school canteens and women farmer groups to strengthen the sustainability of the school feeding programme.

Throughout the year, **WFP continued to provide technical support to national partners** as part of its national capacity strengthening activity. In the area of nutrition, WFP's partnership with the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene included technical and financial support to nutrition-sensitive interventions, as well as technical support to the on-going Cost of Hunger in Africa study and the national rice fortification project. In addition, WFP further strengthened the Ministry's truck fleet management capacities, and provided technical assistance to optimize distribution channels and improve the management of medical supply chains. Strengthening non-governmental capacities, WFP and CERFAM signed a memorandum of understanding with Food Bank of Côte d'Ivoire; a national NGO specialized in humanitarian food assistance. This multiyear partnership will allow WFP to share its logistics and supply chain expertise with the local partner, while CERFAM would document and disseminate best practices internationally.

Leveraging its expertise in humanitarian response, **WFP established partnerships to respond to urgent needs** resulting from internal population displacement and the COVID-19 pandemic. Partnering with UNHCR, the Red Cross and Caritas allowed WFP to provide timely food assistance to internally displaced persons in the crisis-affected regions of Côte d'Ivoire. As part of their COVID-19 response, WFP and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) joined forces with the Magic System Foundation to support at-risk households most affected by the pandemic. WFP continued to provide leadership in multiple inter-agency coordination mechanisms. The cash-based assistance working group was co-led by WFP and UNICEF, while the food security cluster was led together with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Through newly established NGO and private partnerships, WFP is exploring effective ways to **improve food security for young people** by developing skills and creating employment opportunities. WFP partnered with Action Against Hunger to promote youth access to employment and nutritious food through urban agriculture in Abidjan. From 2021, these income-generating activities will target urban youth whose livelihoods were most affected by the pandemic. Partnering with SaH Analytics International, WFP aims to strengthen the digital and data collection skills of young people with a view to increasing their employment opportunities.

CSP Financial Overview

2020 marked the second year of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2019-2023) in Côte d'Ivoire. Contributions received by WFP in 2020 increased compared to 2019, covering 80 percent of the needs-based requirements. Resourcing levels varied significantly across the five strategic outcomes of the CSP. While some strategic outcomes were almost completely resourced (school feeding, crisis response), others were moderately (resilience activities) or significantly under-resourced (capacity strengthening activities).

Of the total resources available to WFP in 2020, **35 percent were non-directed contributions, which were used to cover funding gaps across resilience building and emergency activities.** On the other hand, directed multilateral contributions represented 65 percent. The largest share of resources was provided by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and earmarked to the school feeding programme. As such, WFP's donor portfolio in Côte d'Ivoire continues to be heavily concentrated, with US contributions making up 46 percent of total resources in 2020. The multiyear allocation of USD 35.6 million (2016-2020) received from the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (MGD) enabled WFP to continue delivering its school feeding and literacy programme under strategic outcome 1. **The second multiyear allocation of USD 25 million (2021-2026) will be crucial for the implementation of the transition action plan which envisages the gradual handover of the school feeding programme to the Government and local communities** over the next five years.[1]






















Other directed contributions included private donors, such as the Louis Dreyfus Foundation and Latter-Day Saint Charities. Representing 14 percent of 2020 resources, these contributions allowed WFP to continue its resilience-building activities (strategic outcome 4) in support of vulnerable women farmer groups in northern Côte d'Ivoire. These activities were moderately resourced at 62 percent of the needs-based plan, which forced WFP to revise its implementation plan and readjust targets accordingly. Through its resilience activities, **WFP aims not only to increase smallholder farmers' food and nutrition security, but also to enhance local communities' capacity to supply diversified and nutritious food to school canteens.** As such, funding constraints affecting this strategic outcome also impacted WFP's complementary efforts to ensure the sustainability of the school feeding programme (strategic outcome 1).

WFP responded to multiple emergencies such as the COVID-19 pandemic, heavy floods, and the post-election crisis. Given the sharp increase in projected and actual needs, WFP revised its annual budget to increase the crisis response portfolio of the CSP (strategic outcome 2). Although the funding level of relief activities reached 98 percent by December, WFP Côte d'Ivoire faced funding shortages for COVID-19 response in May, which resulted in the reorientation of resources from resilience-building activities to allow timely emergency response. By the end of the year, USD 1.5 million received through WFP's internal emergency financing mechanism increased available resources to a sufficient level.[2]

WFP continued to experience challenges with regard to the earmarking of contributions by donors. In 2020, almost 94 percent of contributions were earmarked, which seriously limited WFP's ability to flexibly allocate resources across the different strategic outcomes. Certain contributions had short deadlines, which were misaligned with the programmatic realities on the ground. This unfavourably affected the implementation of certain activities, particularly those characterized by agricultural seasonality.

As in the past year, nutrition and capacity strengthening activities planned under strategic outcomes 3 and 5 respectively were heavily underfunded. Nevertheless, **WFP was able to make progress on CSP objectives and will continue to mobilize resources for 2021.** In this respect, the launching of the SUN Business Network with WFP support may result in higher levels of private sector funding in support of nutrition activities over the next years.

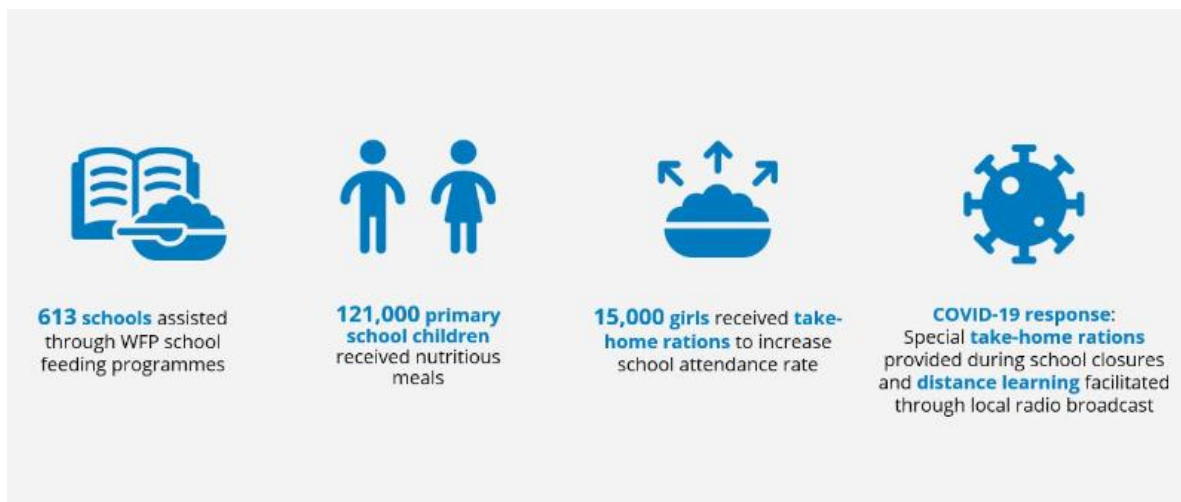
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: PRIMARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN AND THEIR HOUSEHOLDS IN FOOD INSECURE AREAS HAVE ACCESS TO ADEQUATE NUTRITIOUS FOOD ALL YEAR ROUND	 6,430,120	 4,704,676	 5,727,955	 3,585,029
02: Populations affected by shocks have access to food to cover their basic food and nutritional needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	 2,264,501	 177,183	 2,224,153	 1,011,188
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	 577,747	 86,461	 115,676	 42,508
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	 4,064,912	 2,770,183	 2,505,821	 1,661,689
05: National institutions have strengthened capacity to better target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2023	 604,779	 333,223	 240,162	 223,667
Total:	 13,942,059	 8,071,726	 10,813,767	 6,524,081

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

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



Under strategic outcome 1, **WFP aimed to ensure that primary schoolchildren and their households in food insecure areas have access to adequate nutritious food all year round.** To this end, WFP continued to support the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in implementing the national school feeding programme with the overall objective of improving primary schoolchildren's food and nutrition security and enhancing educational outcomes in the most vulnerable regions of the country. As in the previous year, this strategic outcome was almost fully resourced in 2020, with over 89 percent of the needs-based requirements covered. Despite being well funded, not all planned output targets were met due to school closures resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. Nevertheless, **key education outcome targets were reached, and further progress was made in transitioning the programme to national ownership.**

WFP's school feeding programme supported 613 public primary schools in seven regions in northern (Bagoué, Poro and Tchologo), north-eastern (Gontougo and Bounkani), and western (Cavally and Bafing) Côte d'Ivoire. Through the provision of school meals to boys and girls, take-home rations to girls, literacy training and complementary activities, **WFP aimed to reduce the prevalence of chronic malnutrition, food insecurity, illiteracy and gender disparities among vulnerable schoolchildren.** An established partnership with the Directorate of School Canteens (DCS) and the Association of Volunteers for International Service (AVSI) Foundation was facilitating the achievement of this goal.

In 2020, over 121,000 primary schoolchildren (49.5 percent girls and 50.5 percent boys) received daily nutritious meals in WFP-supported primary schools, reaching 97 percent of the annual target. On-site school meals were provided for an average of 14 school days per month as opposed to the planned 15 days. This can be attributed to the school closures between March and May 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the delayed reopening of school canteens during the electoral crisis in November. Nevertheless, monitoring results showed that attendance rates (99.3 percent) and retention rates (98.8 percent) met their planned annual targets and thus remained consistently high over the past years. To enhance the school attendance of girls, **WFP provided take-home rations (THR) to 15,000 girls in fifth and sixth grades.** Contributing to greater gender equality in accessing primary education, the daily meals and take-home rations incentivized low-income households to send their girls to school and thus allow them to complete the primary education cycle.

Throughout the year, WFP and the DCS continued to ensure the well-functioning of school canteens through on-site monitoring and capacity strengthening activities. **Training sessions were provided to canteen managers, cooks, school directors and school canteen advisors** on various topics such as good nutrition practices, hygiene, warehouse management, as well as monitoring and evaluation tools and techniques. School management committees were also trained in participatory management techniques, maintenance of school facilities, and management of canteen

supplies. By strengthening the capacities of key stakeholders, WFP also aimed to facilitate the transition of the school feeding programme to community and government ownership. To further support the capacity and infrastructure of school canteens, 75 fuel-efficient cook stoves were built to reduce school canteens' carbon footprint and improve the health of canteen cooks.

The COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing government restrictions prevented over 4 million primary schoolchildren across the country from attending school, including 125,000 children covered by WFP's school feeding programme. In support of government efforts to ensure quality distance learning for rural children during school closures, WFP's non-governmental organisation partner AVSI designed remote classes and audio recordings in French which were broadcast through local radio stations in all seven regions of WFP-supported schools. **Radio classes, community awareness-raising and the distribution of learning material enabled children to continue learning and improve their literacy skills.**

To continue food assistance during school closures, WFP and the DCS distributed dry food items in the form of special take-home rations to students, both girls and boys. This assistance reached 119,000 students, representing 96 percent of the total number of children covered by WFP's school feeding programme. Besides facilitating children's learning, **the take-home rations were an important resource for vulnerable households who lost their source of income partly or completely as a result of the pandemic.** Once schools reopened, hot on-site meals resumed and schools were assisted in adopting necessary preventative and hygiene measures against the virus, including regular hand washing, wearing masks, cleaning classrooms, and establishing protocols to handle suspected cases of COVID-19. WFP distributed over 3,600 protective masks to cooks and canteen managers.

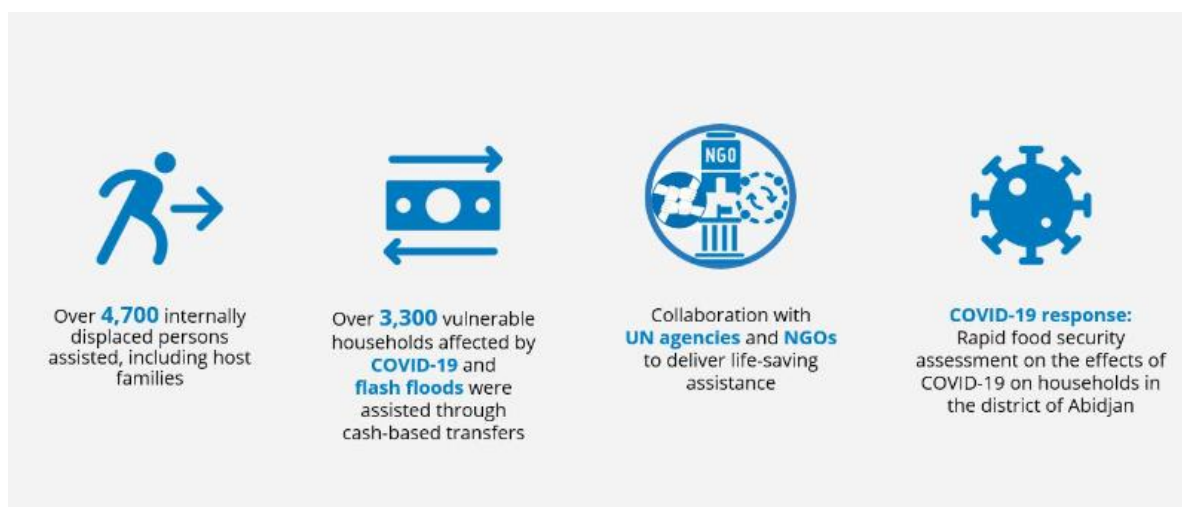
In line with the Government's objectives to ensure the long-term sustainability of the national home-grown school feeding strategy, **WFP provided financial and technical assistance to women smallholder farmer groups** who would donate a portion of their fresh produce to WFP-supported schools in return. In 2020, over 65 metric tons of food items were donated by the farmer groups to the canteens, thereby enhancing schoolchildren's access to balanced and nutritious meals. Over the year, additional farmer groups were linked to the school feeding programme, bringing the total number of participating groups to 53 - a five-fold increase compared to 2017. Attesting to the effectiveness of community involvement, the donations from farmer groups allowed most of the school canteens to reopen before the arrival of WFP food assistance which was delayed by the COVID-19 pandemic and the electoral crisis.

Promoting the local ownership of school canteens is essential for the sustainability of the programme. To this end, **WFP continued to strengthen the capacities of school canteen advisors and other stakeholders** to deliver community mobilization campaigns. In 2020, such activities included the development of a technical guide on community mobilization and the delivery of practical training sessions to enable participants to implement the guide.

Gender and age considerations were fully integrated into the design and implementation of activities under strategic outcome 1. Consequently, the school feeding activity received a Gender and Age Marker code 4. Through the provision of take-home rations to girls in addition to onsite hot meals, WFP aimed to enhance girls' school attendance and thus contributed to achieving gender equality among primary schoolchildren.

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



In 2020, Côte d'Ivoire faced multiple humanitarian shocks such as the COVID-19 pandemic, flash floods in June and internal population displacement triggered the electoral crisis in October. Under Strategic Outcome 2, **WFP aimed to ensure that populations affected by shocks had access to food to cover their basic food and nutritional needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.** WFP was able to assist the Government in implementing the national COVID-19 response plan, provide emergency food assistance to flood-affected populations, and address the immediate food needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities. In its emergency response, WFP prioritized assisting vulnerable population groups, namely children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/Gs), people living with HIV (PLHIV), elderly people and persons with disability.

Projecting a significant increase in needs in 2020, WFP revised its budget to increase the crisis response portfolio of the Country Strategic Plan. Internal financing mechanisms allowed WFP to fill funding gaps in its emergency response, with available resources covering 98 percent of the needs-based plan. As a result, WFP was able to assist crisis-affected people in line with the Government's Multisectoral Emergency Response Plan for Covid-19 as well as inter-agency contingency plans. Altogether, **WFP provided life-saving assistance to over 24,900 people, of whom 62 percent were women and 38 percent were men.** Preparedness measures enhanced the overall efficiency and timeliness of the emergency response. Timely food procurement, resource mobilization and enhanced capacity to scale up operations enabled WFP to minimize the cost and time required to reach people in need.

The COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing lockdown restrictions had serious socioeconomic effects on all categories of households in Côte d'Ivoire, especially in the Greater Abidjan district. To gain a nuanced understanding of the food and nutrition needs of the population, WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture carried out a rapid food security survey in April which showed that **the majority of low-income households had limited resources to withstand shocks and were likely to adopt harmful coping strategies,** such as reducing food intake or selling productive assets. To support the most at-risk households, WFP partnered with UNAIDS and the Magic System Foundation to provide cash-based transfers (CBT) to 1,000 households (USD 90 per household) with food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable members, such as pregnant and lactating women, children aged 6-59 months, people living with HIV, elderly people and persons with disability. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) results showed that **98 percent of households reached an acceptable food consumption score** while almost 86 percent of households enjoyed a good dietary diversity. Poor consumption levels were not observed. Further needs assessments on different at-risk groups highlighted the need for additional support for vulnerable households with PLHIV members. To this end, WFP and UNAIDS developed a joint programme which supported 1,328 households with CBT assistance (USD 90 per household) to cover their food and nutrition needs for one month. Highlighting the positive effects of the CBT modality, PDM results showed that beneficiaries of both programmes appreciated the freedom to allocate the assistance according to their priority needs such as food, health, housing and education.

In June, flash floods and landslides caused by torrential rains resulted in significant human and infrastructure damages, affecting about 2,500 people mostly in the district of Abidjan. Under the leadership of the Comité de Coordination Elargi [1], **a joint multisectoral needs assessment was conducted involving the Government, United Nations agencies**

and non-governmental organisations. To address the immediate food needs of flood-affected people, WFP partnered with Red Cross of Côte d'Ivoire to provide emergency cash-based transfers to 1,000 households (USD 90 per household) across seven departments. Although PDM results showed that 91 percent of households had an acceptable food consumption score, and 95 percent had good dietary diversity, these results were slightly below pre-assistance levels. Beyond different external factors, this may be partly attributed to the insufficient size of entitlements or the fact that beneficiaries had the opportunity to use the assistance to cover both food and non-food expenditures.

The presidential election in October triggered protests, localised inter-communal violence, destruction of property, internal population displacement and an influx of over 24,000 refugees [2] to neighbouring countries. As of late November, **over 5,500 internally displaced persons were registered by the Government** [3], half of whom soon returned to their places of origin by December. The majority of IDPs found shelter in host communities, while a limited number were accommodated in churches, social centres and political party buildings. Following the onset of the crisis, joint rapid assessments were carried out under the coordination of the Ministry of Solidarity and Social Cohesion and the Resident Coordinator to identify multisectoral needs in the crisis-affected southern and western regions of Côte d'Ivoire. Using the findings on immediate food and nutrition needs, WFP partnered with CARITAS, the Red Cross and UNHCR to organize food distributions for over 3,800 internally displaced persons. **Given the limited resources in host communities, WFP also provided assistance to families that hosted IDPs.** This targeting approach contributed to alleviating intra-communal tension in the fragile context of the electoral crisis. Covering food needs for a period of three months, WFP assistance of rice, vegetable oil and beans reached over 4,700 people (including host families) of whom 57 percent were men and 43 percent women. Based on the ongoing needs identified by the local partners, additional food distribution will continue in 2021. Post-distribution monitoring and a food security survey will be conducted by WFP to assess the effects of its assistance and to evaluate the evolving needs of IDPs in terms of food assistance and livelihood support.

Gender and age considerations were fully integrated into the design and implementation of activities under Strategic Outcome 2. Consequently, emergency relief activities received Gender and Age Marker code 4. Gender and age were mainstreamed throughout the programme cycle, including food and nutrition security assessments, beneficiary targeting criteria, and post-distribution monitoring. WFP feedback mechanisms allowed beneficiaries to report any cases of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse.

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



In 2020, **WFP continued to support the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in the implementation of the National Multisectoral Nutrition Plan 2016-2020**, including the provision of technical and financial support to nutrition-sensitive interventions. Under this strategic outcome, WFP contributed to improving the nutritional status of vulnerable food insecure populations, particularly children, women of child-bearing age, and people living with HIV. Besides the continuation of multi-year activities which started before 2020, WFP identified new opportunities to promote and make progress towards long-term nutrition objectives in the country. Already affected by limited funding, the implementation of activities was constrained by contextual challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the fragile political situation.

In line with national objectives to reduce the prevalence of micronutrient deficiency, WFP continued to support the National Council for Nutrition, Food and Early Childhood (CONNAPE) in the implementation of the national rice fortification strategy - a work in which WFP has been engaged since 2018. After finalizing the technical feasibility assessment at the beginning of 2020, **WFP initiated a cost-benefit analysis through its partner Nutrition International**. While the benefit analysis is still on-going, the cost analysis was finalized in 2020 and its conclusions were presented to national stakeholders, including CONNAPE and the National Alliance for Fortified Food (ANEFA). In a complementary study, **WFP supported the development of the norms and standards for rice fortification in Côte d'Ivoire**, in particular the appropriate levels of micronutrients in the fortified rice. Looking ahead, WFP made efforts to mobilize financial resources for the upcoming phase of the project (2021-2022) which will include an acceptability study, the development of an actionable rice fortification strategy and the procurement of necessary equipment and machinery.

Led by the African Union Commission, **a Cost of Hunger in Africa (CoHA) study is underway in Côte d'Ivoire** to estimate the social and economic impacts of child undernutrition across the country. In 2020, WFP continued to assist the Government in implementing the next phase of the study. As part of these efforts, members of the CONNAPE were trained by the WFP Liaison Office to the African Union in Addis Ababa on the methodological requirements of the study. These training sessions aimed to ensure that national stakeholders were well equipped to collect high-quality primary and secondary data for the demographic, economic, educational and health aspects of the analysis. While data collection was finalized this year, data will be analysed in 2021 with WFP support. The CoHA will provide the Government with a comprehensive set of recommendations towards eradicating child undernutrition.

WFP provided financial and technical support to the National Nutrition Programme (PNN) to carry out the Survey on Food and Nutrition Security of People Living People with HIV in Côte d'Ivoire (ESNAPOCI). The study aims to assess the prevalence of malnutrition and food insecurity among people living with HIV, and evaluate the impact of existing support services and interventions.[1] Furthermore, the findings of the study will be used to advocate for more emphasis on nutrition and social protection services in the country's next multiyear Strategic Plan for HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases. Data collection took place during the last quarter of the year and preliminary results will be available at the beginning of 2021.

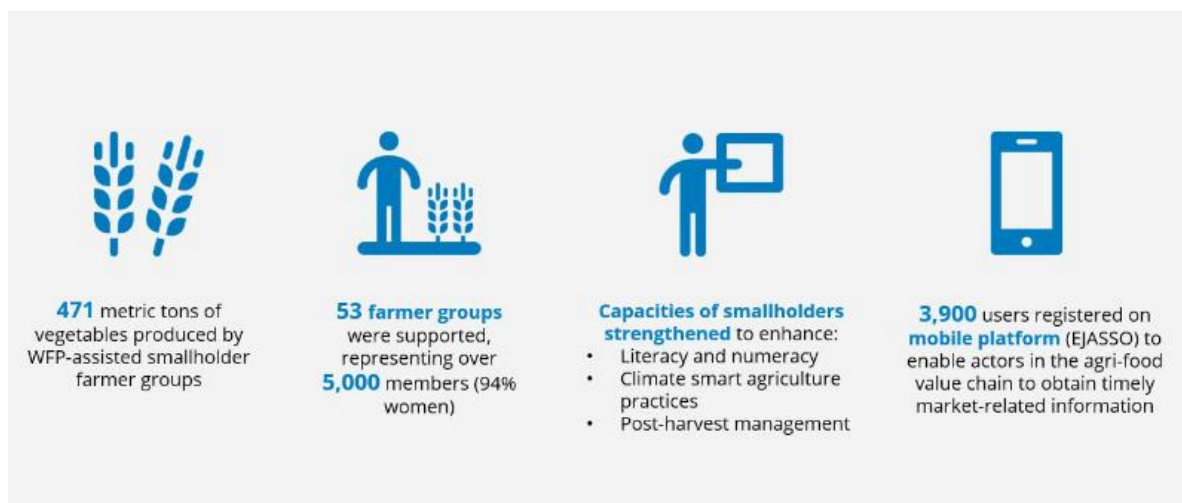
WFP joined forces with Helen Keller International and the National Centre on Agricultural Research (CNRA) to carry out a study on the orange fleshed sweet potato (OSFP) value chain in targeted areas in the northern regions of Poro and Bagoué. OSFP was introduced in the country due to its multiple advantages, such as its significant vitamin A content, high nutrient density, relatively small production costs, availability during the lean season and resistance to climate shocks. Nevertheless, OSFP production remains marginal in development programmes and more evidence needs to be collected to demonstrate its contribution to improved nutritional outcomes within vulnerable communities in Côte d'Ivoire. The study will aim to address this important research gap and evaluate the potential of OSFP production in the coming years. By mapping the roles and characteristics of all actors along the value chain, the study will also identify economic opportunities for micro, small and medium enterprises in the sweet potato sector.

Recognizing the potentially transformative role businesses can play in addressing food insecurity and malnutrition in Côte d'Ivoire, **WFP was at the forefront of supporting national efforts to explore opportunities to collaborate with the private sector.** With a view to promoting private investment and innovation in the area of nutrition, **WFP assisted the Government in setting up the SUN Business Network (SBN)** as part of the global Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement. Although the pandemic delayed progress, the implementation of the SBN reached important milestones such as recruiting the national coordinator and establishing the technical working group (TWG). The responsibilities of the TWG were defined jointly by the Executive Secretariat of CONNAPE and WFP, and included activities such as the identification of companies to include in the network, the elaboration of country-specific objectives and action plans, and the development of a public-private partnership (PPP) mechanism for the food and nutrition sector in the country.

Gender and age considerations were partially integrated into the design and implementation of activities under strategic outcome 3. Consequently, nutrition-related activities received Gender and Age Marker code 1. WFP contributed to the design and implementation of hunger and nutrition-focused studies and strategies which integrated gender-based analysis and promoted gender-equality objectives.

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



Under strategic outcome 4, **WFP continued to strengthen the resilience of food insecure and vulnerable rural populations and communities** by promoting stronger livelihoods, greater resilience to climate and other shocks, and access to more efficient value chains and sustainable food systems. In 2020, activities carried out under this strategic outcome targeted two distinct beneficiary groups: Smallholder Agriculture Market Support (SAMS) programme assisted smallholder farmers, mostly women; and Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme supported the livelihoods of Ivorian returnees and host communities. Despite being funded at only 62 percent of the needs-based plan, **WFP reached most of the annual output and outcome targets.**

WFP continued its resilience activities to bring transformative change to the lives of vulnerable women farmers in the northern regions of Côte d'Ivoire, namely Poro, Bagoué and Tchologo. WFP's long-term intervention in these areas is particularly notable given the comparatively high prevalence of poverty, climate vulnerability, unsustainable farming and gender inequality in these regions. Over the past years, **WFP steadily scaled its initiatives to increase the number of supported farmer groups from 35 groups (3,802 members) in 2018 to 53 groups (5,056 members) in 2020.** Of the total members, 94 percent were women. To deliver this programme, WFP collaborated with multiple actors including the National Agency for Rural Development (ANADER), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Programme National de Nutrition (PNN), the *Direction des Cantines Scolaires* (DCS), and local NGOs *Bureau de Vente de Producteurs* (BVP) and *Bureau de Formation et de Conseil en Développement* (BFCD).

Given the multiple challenges faced by these farmer groups, **WFP's resilience programming approach was centred on the provision of an integrated assistance package** focused on mutually reinforcing objectives: enhancing technical capacities and productive assets to improve productivity sustainability and the availability of diversified food products; developing food processing and marketing capacities to increase incomes and reduce post-harvest losses; facilitating access to market information through the use of technology; strengthening farmer groups' capability to self-organize and negotiate access to land; enhancing farmers' literacy and numeracy skills; and promoting good nutrition and hygiene practices. In 2021, WFP plans to conduct a comprehensive assessment of output and outcome-level results, including production volumes, post-harvest losses, household food and nutrition security, and resilience to shocks.

Over the year, WFP made important progress on several resilience objectives across 40 different farmer groups in Poro, Bagoué and Tchologo. **WFP and its partner ANADER supported women farmers by facilitating their access to irrigation systems, farmable land and credit from financial institutions.** As part of these efforts, WFP assisted farmer groups in their negotiations with land owners, and facilitated their legal recognition by local authorities. To enhance farmers' integration to markets and crop value chains, WFP and BVP introduced a mobile technology that provided access to timely and accurate market information. Piloted in 20 farmer groups in Poro and Bagoué, the mobile platform (EJASSO) counted over 3,900 users in 2020, including farmers, wholesale buyers, transporters and agricultural input sellers. Data collected on sales indicated positive results whereby farmers were often able to negotiate better prices for their products. Furthermore, WFP finalized a study on maize value chain development in Bagoué, Poro and

Tchologo regions, underlining its feasibility and positive effects on household food and nutrition security. Analysing the capacities and performance of maize producers, processors and traders, the study highlighted the main challenges faced by value chain actors and proposed potential entry points for development interventions, including capacity strengthening and improved access to financial and production inputs.

In partnership with BFCD, WFP contributed to farmer groups' productivity by providing training on farming techniques and technologies; improved agricultural inputs, such as seeds and fertilizer; equipment on food processing and post-harvest management; and compost pits for the local production of organic fertilizer. Across all project sites, 471 metric tons (mt) of various vegetables were produced. **Of the total production, 43 percent was sold for an estimated USD 67,000 and 264 mt were consumed by beneficiary households.** While increased food production and revenues improved the food and nutrition security of women farmers and their households, their food donations to school canteens were also considerable. In 2020, WFP-assisted farmer groups donated 52 mt of produce to local school canteens and thus contributed to school children's dietary diversity.

The literacy component of the resilience support reached its next phase in 2020. To enhance the economic empowerment of illiterate members of farmer groups, a pilot project by WFP and UNESCO provided literacy and numeracy training to 300 rural smallholder women farmers in Poro region. Completed in 2020, the training enabled participants to access essential information about the prices and marketing opportunities related to their agricultural produce. The final evaluation of this project highlighted the relevance and usefulness of the training and reported that the majority of participants (79 percent) passed the final literacy test.

Given the high climate-vulnerability of the northern regions, WFP ensured that its resilience programming was climate-sensitive, whereby certain activities were aimed to mitigate the negative impacts of climate change. In 2020, **WFP trained women farmers across 40 farmer groups on climate-smart agriculture practices** and sensitized them on the harmful effects of slash-and-burn agriculture practices and chemical pesticides. Other activities aimed to counter soil degradation and erosion by providing access to organic fertilizer in 20 farmer groups. A soil erosion-control project was piloted in the northern Nakaha village to assess the effectiveness of stone barriers and living hedges to increase soil fertility and productivity on heavily degraded lands. Looking ahead, WFP aims to mobilize financial resources to scale up its climate-sensitive interventions with a view to enhancing women smallholder farmers' adaptive capacity and the climate-resilience of food production systems.

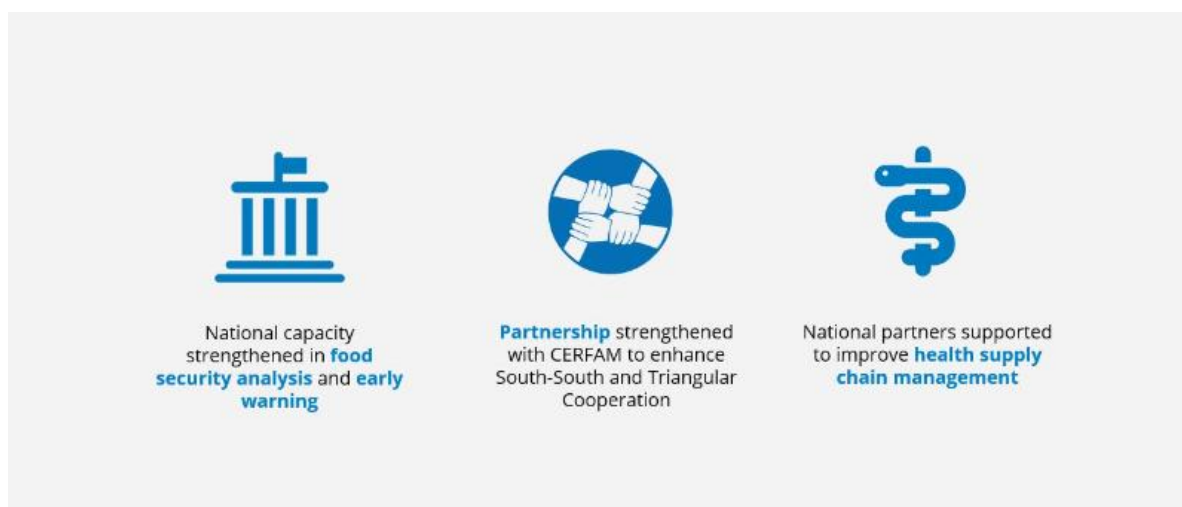
In the western regions of Côte d'Ivoire (Cavally and Tonkpi), **WFP maintained its support for Ivorian returnees and vulnerable host communities to strengthen their livelihoods and resilience** through income generating FFA activities centred on agriculture, poultry and fish farms. In 2020, WFP focused on providing technical assistance to enable communities to preserve productive assets created in the previous year. This capacity strengthening support targeted over 800 people (64 percent women and 36 percent men) in 17 localities in western Côte d'Ivoire. During the two months of its implementation, WFP and its NGO partner DRAO strengthened participants' skills in crop farming, livestock management, maintenance of agricultural assets, and marketing of harvested agricultural products. While the project began in 2019, the positive effects of the created assets on the livelihoods of beneficiaries will only begin to materialize on the medium term. Consequently, the evaluation of FFA activities targeting returnees and host communities began at the end of 2020.

Despite the progress achieved, WFP faced several challenges in its resilience building activities. The implementation and monitoring of activities were constrained by a range of factors including the COVID-19 pandemic, the fragile political context, low community engagement and weak coordination between national, regional and local stakeholders. Drought, irregular rainfall and unfavourable distribution patterns continued to affect the cropping calendar and agricultural productivity. Furthermore, **the low level of funding limited WFP's ability to invest in key agriculture infrastructure** such as storage facilities, small-scale irrigation systems, food processing, packaging and marketing of food items. To this end, **WFP continues to seek predictable multi-year funding to ensure that resilience activities are delivered at sufficient scale.**

Gender and age considerations were fully integrated into the design and implementation of activities under strategic outcome 4. Consequently, resilience-focused activities received Gender and Age Marker code 4. Besides targeting mostly women farmers, a specific objective of these gender-transformative activities was to empower rural women and to tackle the inequalities that undermine their food and nutrition 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



Under strategic outcome 5, WFP aimed to ensure that national institutions and stakeholders had strengthened capacity to better target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes at the national, subnational and community levels. In 2020, **WFP continued to provide technical support to the Government, ministries and specialized national agencies to design and implement policies, strategies and programmes** in the areas of school feeding, food security, nutrition, social protection, supply chain management, as well as emergency preparedness and response. WFP's capacity strengthening efforts were mainly focused on transitioning the WFP-managed school feeding programme to the Government by 2025, enhancing local capacities in food security analysis, supporting national partners in COVID-19 response planning, and facilitating knowledge sharing through South-South cooperation.

At the strategic level, WFP made technical contributions to multi-annual national and interagency plans and frameworks to set priority targets for development issues and facilitate progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in Côte d'Ivoire by 2030. In 2020, **WFP supported the design of several strategic documents including the National Development Plan 2021-2025**, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025, and the UN Women Strategic Note 2021-2025. In addition, **WFP participated in the elaboration of the Common Country Analysis 2020 which assessed Côte d'Ivoire's recent progress towards SDG goals**, identified often-neglected population groups to be better integrated into social protection systems, and analysed structural challenges that impede socio-economic and human development.

At the operational level, WFP continued to support the Government in the implementation of national strategies, such as the rice fortification strategy [1] of the National Multisectoral Plan for Nutrition (NMPN 2016-2020), as well as the National Agricultural Investment Programme (PNIA 2017-2025) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER). In support of the PNIA, a multiyear collaboration agreement (2020-2023) was signed by WFP and MINADER to strengthen the national food security monitoring system (*Dispositif de Suivi de la Sécurité Alimentaire* – DISSA). This collaboration will aim to improve data collection and early warning in rural areas through the use of new technologies, establish a data collection system for urban food insecurity, and enhance national capacities in food security analysis, including the vulnerability-focused Cadre Harmonisé analysis. In 2020, WFP trained members of Multisectoral Technical Working Group (GTTM) on statistical data analysis and interpretation of key food security indicators related to food consumption, household dietary diversity, food expenditures, and livelihood coping strategies.

WFP made progress in the implementation of the national school meals policy (2018-2025) which envisages that by 2025 all school-age children will attend school and receive nutritionally balanced daily hot meals. A major element of the policy is to strengthen local food production capacities and thus increase the number of women farmer groups that supply fresh produce to school canteens. In 2020, WFP organized regional and national workshops to revise the transition action plan to better articulate how the Government, in particular the *Direction des Cantines Scolaires* (DCS), should gradually take over all components of WFP's school feeding programme, including the provision of hot meals and the assistance to women farmer groups. The revised transition action plan envisages increasing the number of school feeding days covered by DCS from zero days in 2021 to 100 days in 2025, while decreasing WFP-covered feeding

days at the same rate. To successfully implement the action plan, WFP will continue to provide the necessary capacity strengthening activities to national counterparts at the local, regional and national levels. As part of these efforts, a joint mission involving WFP and the DCS was organized to begin documenting best practices regarding the role of women farmer groups in sustaining school canteens.

In the area of emergency preparedness and response, WFP’s technical support to national stakeholders helped to improve rapid food and nutrition security assessments, contingency planning and the implementation of life-saving activities. In collaboration with other members of the United Nations system, NGOs and ministries, **WFP contributed to the design and implementation of the Government’s Multisectoral Response Plan to COVID-19**. Besides co-leading the Emergency Coordination Group, WFP also provided targeted technical support to the National Council for Nutrition, Food and Early Childhood (CONNAPE) to elaborate an emergency response plan to address pandemic-induced challenges in the food and nutrition sector. Furthermore, WFP assisted MINADER in designing and conducting a rapid baseline study to evaluate the effects of the pandemic and restriction measures on household food and nutrition security in the District of Abidjan. Given the effectiveness of cash-based transfers (CBT) as a modality of assistance in emergency situations, WFP also strengthened Government capacities in defining Standard Operating Procedures for the delivery of CBT interventions.

In 2020, WFP continued to provide technical support to improve the performance of public health supply chains in Côte d’Ivoire. These capacity strengthening activities were provided to the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene (MoH) and the New Public Health Pharmacy (NPSP) as part of the SOLVE project (Supply Chain Optimization through Logistics Visibility & Evolution) which began in 2019. WFP assisted the NPSP in the optimization of medical distribution networks and trained members of the NPSP on fleet management and WFP’s corporate fleet management system (FleetWave). **WFP supported the Ministry of Health and contributed to the implementation of the National Programme for the Development of Pharmaceutical Activity (PNDAP)** which aimed to improve end-to-end health supply chain management, and thus the availability of medical products in health facilities across the country. In particular, WFP technical assistance enhanced national capacities to collect, analyse and visualise data on health supply chains.

To promote knowledge exchange and learning, WFP continued to facilitate South-South and triangular cooperation. In 2020, WFP partnered with the Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM) to document best practices in post-harvest loss reduction and WFP’s experiences in linking women farmer groups as suppliers to school canteens in Côte d’Ivoire. WFP and the Ministry of Education of Côte d’Ivoire were represented in a workshop that marked the next stage of developing the home-grown school feeding model in Benin. Lastly, through a multi-year partnership agreement signed with the NGO Food Bank of Côte d’Ivoire, **WFP committed to sharing its logistics and supply chain expertise** with the local partner, while CERFAM engaged itself in documenting and disseminating the best practices of this collaboration.

Gender and age considerations were partially integrated into the design and implementation of activities under strategic outcome 5. Consequently, capacity strengthening activities received Gender and Age Marker code 1. Besides contributing to the design and implementation of national strategies that include gender-equality objectives, WFP also strengthened national capacities in survey design, data collection and analysis, and monitoring to adequately capture gender-disaggregated food and nutrition security indicators.

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	1

Cross-cutting Results

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

Ranked 153 out of 162 on the 2019 UNDP Gender Inequality Index, **Côte d'Ivoire is one of the countries with the highest levels of discrimination against women.** Despite the progress made over the years, systemic gender inequalities and socio-cultural norms continue to limit women's access to economic opportunities and control over productive assets and resources, resulting in lower productivity and higher rates of poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition among women.

To promote gender equality and women's empowerment in Côte d'Ivoire, **WFP contributed to the development of major national and interagency strategies and plans.** These included UN Women Strategic Note 2021-2025, the National Development Plan 2021-2025 and the United Nations Cooperation Framework for Sustainable Development 2021-2025.

In 2020, women and girls represented more than half of WFP's beneficiaries in Côte d'Ivoire. WFP implemented programmes that specifically targeted women and girls, and integrated gender considerations into assessments and programme design. Across all activities, WFP ensured that there was no discrimination between men and women and promoted equal participation and opportunities for leadership in programme management committees.

WFP's smallholder agriculture market support programme specifically targeted women smallholder farmer groups in the northern Côte d'Ivoire. Representing the bulk of the rural poor [1], **women comprise an overwhelming majority of the agricultural labour force** and are disproportionately vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including declining rainfall and land degradation, which result in reduced yields and incomes. To address some of these challenges, **WFP's income-generating and capacity strengthening activities enabled women farmers to acquire relevant skills,** increase their incomes, and improve their food and nutrition security individually and collectively. To further enhance their economic and social empowerment, women farmers received training that improved their functional literacy skills and thus their access to essential market information.[2]

WFP continued to provide assistance to schoolchildren to help them meet their food needs and to increase school enrolment and attendance, especially for girls. In addition, WFP targeted girls with take-home rations (THR) to encourage parents to send the girls to school.[3] The positive impact of THR was reported in the 2019 mid-term evaluation where **the average enrolment of girls and the girls-to-boys ratio of enrolled students increased significantly** compared to the control group. The ongoing strategic evaluation of WFP's school feeding programmes will provide further evidence for the gender-transformative impacts of these activities in Côte d'Ivoire.

Beside long-term interventions, **gender considerations were also integrated into WFP's emergency assistance** whereby women-headed households, pregnant and lactating women and girls, as well as households with young children were among those prioritized for assistance. This targeting approach was followed during WFP's emergency response to COVID-19 pandemic, heavy floods and post-electoral crisis.

Overall, positive effects on women's empowerment can be observed across WFP activities and programmes based on the results emerging from post-distribution monitoring exercises, evaluations and field visits. Monitoring findings on WFP's cash-based assistance indicated that in 72 percent of assisted households decisions over the use of assistance were made by women alone or jointly by women and men.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Accountability to Affected Populations

To further enhance WFP's accountability to affected populations in Côte d'Ivoire, **a toll-free line was set up in January 2020 to allow and encourage beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries to ask questions and file complaints** regarding WFP assistance. This complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) was introduced to reinforce WFP's commitment to empower affected populations to measure the adequacy of interventions, influence decision-making and make informed decisions. In addition, it contributes to the implementation of WFP principles and policies relating to the protection against sexual exploitation and abuse, and the prevention of fraud and corruption.

To ensure the effectiveness of the toll-free line, **WFP established internal standard operating procedures to manage received calls, including classification and prioritization of calls**, as well as roles and responsibilities for follow-up and resolution of cases. Actions were defined for each major category of calls, such as general requests for information, specific questions about WFP assistance and reports of suspected cases of fraud or abuse. A database of received calls was established and staff members were assigned to monitor and follow up on calls that required further action by WFP. Monthly monitoring reports on the calls were produced to inform programme design and implementation. On average, WFP received 48 calls per month through the toll-free line. Of the total 238 calls received in 2020, 47 percent were made by women, while 53 percent by men. An analysis of the calls and findings from post-distribution monitoring exercises revealed that **the majority of beneficiaries were aware of the toll-free number**. Other accountability mechanisms used by WFP included feedback desks and complaint committees at distribution sites. Beneficiaries also had the opportunity to provide feedback through face-to-face meetings with WFP and partners.

WFP maintained its efforts to ensure that communities were fully informed about assistance, including targeting criteria, objectives, activities, transfer modalities, entitlements and duration of assistance. WFP regularly trained cooperating partners on how to inform beneficiaries about their rights, entitlements and available complaint and feedback mechanisms. In addition, **WFP provided partners with checklists of key information to communicate to communities before and during distributions**. Particular emphasis was put on providing information when assisting internally displaced persons in situations of social tension. To facilitate these efforts, WFP involved community leaders to sensitize local populations to carry out distributions in a safe and dignified manner. In 2020, 28 percent of assisted people reported being informed about the programme's objectives, inclusion criteria, types of food items and entitlements. To improve this rate, WFP will strengthen cooperating partners' capacities, especially for emergency interventions where people were reported to be significantly less informed compared to other WFP activities.

Consultations with community members on their needs and preferences were taken into consideration in the programme design and implementation. WFP and its cooperating partners regularly consulted affected communities to identify beneficiary criteria and inform the choice of transfer modalities, including the amounts of food entitlements and cash disbursements. Considerations related to gender, protection and accountability were systematically integrated into needs assessments and monitoring questionnaires to better understand beneficiaries' needs, views and concerns regarding WFP assistance.

Protection

In 2020, WFP Côte d'Ivoire faced a variety of humanitarian challenges where protection concerns were particularly integrated into WFP's response, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, heavy floods affecting the district of Abidjan, and the internal population displacement in the wake of the October 2020 presidential elections. **WFP continued to identify and mitigate protection risks to ensure that its assistance was provided to affected populations in a manner that contributed to the safety, dignity, and integrity of all beneficiaries, paying particular attention to marginalized and at-risk groups.**

The findings of the food security survey on the impact of COVID-19 on households in Abidjan enhanced WFP's understanding of protection risks introduced or exacerbated by the health crisis. When addressing urgent nutrition and food needs induced by the pandemic, **WFP targeted the most at-risk groups such as persons with disability, the elderly, people living with HIV/AIDS [1], pregnant and lactating women as well as families with young children.** **By shifting to remote monitoring, WFP minimized the risk exposure for beneficiaries and staff members**, while ensuring that its activities were properly monitored during movement restrictions. Hygiene and preventive measures were implemented across all WFP activities, including awareness campaigns on COVID-19 prevention measures and the distribution of protective products to reduce virus transmission.



WFP took risk-informed programmatic decisions to mitigate protection risks when delivering emergency assistance, including to internally displaced persons and people affected by floods. To reduce beneficiaries' exposure to safety challenges, the choice of transfer modality was informed by the prevailing security conditions at the distribution sites. Whenever the operational context allowed, **WFP prioritized cash-based transfers over in-kind assistance to empower vulnerable households to make their own choices regarding their food security and wellbeing.** During post-distribution monitoring and field missions, WFP continued to consult beneficiaries on how they preferred to receive and use WFP assistance.

WFP strengthened internal and partners' capacities to better integrate protection concerns. Given the limited capacity of some cooperating partners, WFP included the theme of protection in capacity strengthening sessions before and during the implementation of activities. Similarly, beneficiaries were informed, in person and through their mobile phones, of their rights and the complaint and feedback mechanisms available to report any protection concerns to WFP staff. **Cooperating partners were required to sensitize beneficiaries to WFP' toll-free line,** while post-distribution monitoring exercises allowed WFP to assess beneficiaries' level of knowledge and utilization of this tool. Of the 238 calls received in 2020, only three cases of sensitive nature were reported and there were no allegations of sexual exploitation or abuse.

Throughout the year, WFP collected monitoring data on corporate protection-related indicators to ensure that affected populations were able to access WFP assistance without protection and safety challenges and had unhindered access to dignified programmes. Post-distribution monitoring surveys showed that in communities where WFP intervened, **72 percent of beneficiaries were able to access assistance without protection and safety challenges.**

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

Côte d'Ivoire is highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change as evidenced by the various extreme weather events that occurred in recent decades, particularly droughts, floods and increasing coastal erosion. The northern regions of the country are particularly exposed to climate change impacts such as reduced rainfalls, rising temperatures, high water deficits and degradation or loss of soil fertility. **These impacts are exacerbated by the overexploitation of natural resources and a heavy reliance on unsustainable farming practices** including slash-and-burn agriculture, deforestation, over-grazing, lack of erosion control, excessive use of chemicals, as well as inappropriate technology and infrastructure. **These challenges disproportionately affect agricultural livelihoods, especially women farmers** who face additional socio-economic challenges.

In 2020, **WFP continued to support long-term development goals to mitigate the negative effects of climate change** through climate-responsive programming targeting smallholder farmers groups. As part of its smallholder agriculture market support (SAMS) activities in the north of Côte d'Ivoire (Poro, Bagoué and Tchologo), **WFP continued to train and sensitize women smallholders across 40 targeted farmer groups on climate-smart agriculture methods as well as on the harmful effects of chemical pesticides and slash-and-burn agriculture**. Across all project sites, WFP sensitized its participants and local communities to the importance of reducing and collecting plastic waste.

WFP implemented specific activities and projects to address challenges related to soil degradation and erosion. To increase the access of women farmers to organic fertilizer, compost pits were set up in 20 different farmer groups. Evidencing the immediate positive effects of compost pits, a significantly lower reliance on synthetic fertilizer was observed across the targeted production sites. An innovative soil erosion control project was piloted by WFP in the northern Nakaha village to assess the effectiveness of stone bunds and living hedges in increasing soil fertility and productivity on heavily degraded lands. Once the positive results of this pilot project are observed and measured, this project could potentially be scaled up to reach other WFP project sites.

Overall, **75 additional fuel-efficient cooking stoves were provided to WFP-supported school canteens to minimize negative impact on the environment and the health of canteen staff**. These stoves further reduced WFP's carbon footprint and improved the health and working conditions of canteen cooks by protecting them from toxic smoke. In addition, they reduced the quantity of fuelwood required for the preparation of school meals, and thus contributed to limiting deforestation.

WFP Côte d'Ivoire continued to ensure that supported communities benefit from programmes in a manner that did not harm the environment. Whenever necessary, appropriate mitigation actions were identified and implemented. Looking ahead, WFP will aim to strengthen the capacities of partners and stakeholders to ensure systematic screening of environmental risks across all WFP activities. Efforts to reach these objectives will be guided by WFP's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework.

Data Notes

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

- [1] Economic Outlook, World Bank <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/cotedivoire/publication/cote-divoire-economic-outlook-understanding-the-challenges-of-urbanization-in-height-charts>
- [2] Human Development Report 2020, UNDP <http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2020.pdf>
- [3] Human Development Report 2020, UNDP <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii>
- [4] Global Nutrition Report 2020, <https://globalnutritionreport.org/resources/nutrition-profiles/africa/western-africa/c%C3%B4te-divoire/>
- [5] Source : Government
- [6] Source : UNHCR
- [7] Enquête de référence de l'impact du COVID-19 sur la situation de la sécurité alimentaire des ménages dans le district d'Abidjan, WFP and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural development, April 2020.
- [8] Mesure de l'impact socio-economique du COVID-19 sur les conditions de vie des ménages en Côte d'Ivoire, UNDP and the National Institute of Statistics, May 2020.
- [9] Cote d'Ivoire 10th Economic Update: Taking Stock and Looking Ahead: Cote d'Ivoire and the COVID-19 Pandemic. World Bank, 2020.
- [10] The food security working group was co-led by WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- [11] Mesure de l'impact socio-economique du COVID-19 sur les conditions de vie des ménages en Côte d'Ivoire. UNDP and National Institute of Statistics, May 2020.
- [12] L'enquête de référence de l'impact du COVID-19 sur la situation de référence des ménages du district d'Abidjan. WFP and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, April 2020
- [13] AVSI is a non-profit organization specialized in development and humanitarian aid projects

CSP Financial Overview

- [1] Although the new MGD contribution raised the funding level to 237 percent in 2020, these resources are intended to be used only from 2021.
- [2] The moderate level of expenditure is attributed to some of the funds being confirmed in the last quarter of 2020, which resulted in delayed purchase of food items and partial carry-over of funds to next year. This will be reflected in 2021.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] Co-chaired by the Ministry of Solidarity and Social Cohesion and the UN Resident Coordinator, the Comité de Coordination Élargi (CCE) is the main coordination mechanism for humanitarian interventions in Côte d'Ivoire.
- [2] UNCHR, Situational Emergency Update, 27 November 2020
- [3] UNCHR, Situational Emergency Update, 4 January 2021

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] The survey was conducted between October and December 2020, and covered all 31 regions of Côte d'Ivoire. The target population included health authorities, people living with HIV/AIDS, and households with members living with HIV/AIDS.

Strategic outcome 04

Note on indicators: Indicator D.2 (Number of people provided with energy assets, services and technologies) was not collected in 2020.

Strategic outcome 05

- [1] Capacity strengthening activities related to nutrition, including the rice fortification strategy, are presented in detail under strategic outcome 3 of the Annual Country Report.

Progress towards gender equality

- [1] National Institute of Statistics, 2013
- [2] WFP assistance to smallholder farmers is presented in detail in the Strategic Outcome 4 section of this report.
- [3] WFP's school feeding programme is presented in detail in the Strategic Outcome 1 section of this report.



Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] When assisting people living with HIV/AIDS, WFP and UNAIDS ensured the confidentiality of personally identifiable health information, and relied heavily on the knowledge and experience of local organisations that had strong links with this target group.


Note on indicators: Protection indicators where targets were not reached may be attributed to the increased health-related risks induced by the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the deterioration of the overall security situation in the wake of the electoral crisis. Accountability indicators where targets were not reached may be attributed to limited face-to-face communication with beneficiaries to comply with COVID-19 prevention measures. Alternative communication channels (virtual meetings, mobile phones) were utilized to inform beneficiaries about the assistance provided, however these were effective only to a limited degree.

Environment

Note on indicators: Food assistance for assets (FFA) activities in 2020 only included capacity strengthening support for the maintenance of assets which were created in 2019 and thus did not require additional environmental screening.

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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	16,194	8,719	24,913	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	82,118	71,296	153,414	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$	175	175	175	2017	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	5,634	850	6,484	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			247.92	
						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	5,634	850	6,484	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	98,771	72,394	73%
	female	95,789	82,510	86%
	total	194,560	154,904	80%
By Age Group				

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
0-23 months	male	2,902	665	23%
	female	2,902	1,318	45%
	total	5,804	1,983	34%
24-59 months	male	2,327	1,023	44%
	female	2,687	1,928	72%
	total	5,014	2,951	59%
5-11 years	male	70,588	62,546	89%
	female	67,510	61,782	92%
	total	138,098	124,328	90%
12-17 years	male	6,140	3,456	56%
	female	6,020	7,758	129%
	total	12,160	11,214	92%
18-59 years	male	13,672	3,374	25%
	female	12,425	7,690	62%
	total	26,097	11,064	42%
60+ years	male	3,142	1,330	42%
	female	4,245	2,034	48%
	total	7,387	3,364	46%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	136,618	150,970	111%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	29,162	249	1%
IDP	28,780	3,685	13%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	12,000	246	2%
School Meal	125,000	121,771	97%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	57,560	32,887	57%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	3,937	4,047	103%
Vegetable Oil	112	120	106%



Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Split Peas	338	358	106%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	945	78	8%
Corn Soya Blend	158	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	14	0	0%
Iodised Salt	11	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	68	6	9%
Beans	112	3	3%
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	340,200	292,321	86%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	427,680	11,196	3%

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						- Root Causes	
Output Results							
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							
Output Category A: Resources transferred							
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided							
Output Category N*: School feeding provided							
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	61,250 63,750 125,000	60,155 61,616 121,771	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Total	0 0	15,000 15,000	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,387	4,525	
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted						
A: Children attending targeted schools benefit from learning support that improves their reading skills.	A.6.15: Number of literacy centres assisted		School feeding (on-site)	literacy center	613	613	
A: Children attending targeted schools benefit from learning support that improves their reading skills.	A.6.38: Number of students benefiting from campaign to promote literacy		School feeding (on-site)	individual	132,000	124,670	
A: Children attending targeted schools benefit from learning support that improves their reading skills.	A.6.41: Number of physical and digital libraries established		School feeding (on-site)	unit	613	613	
A: Children attending targeted schools benefit from learning support that improves their reading skills.	A.6.46: Number of schools receiving textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided		School feeding (on-site)	school	613	613	
A: Children attending targeted schools benefit from learning support that improves their reading skills.	A.6.47: Number of education awareness events organized in programme schools		School feeding (on-site)	instance	500	507	
A: Children attending targeted schools benefit from learning support that improves their reading skills.	A.6.MGD1.1.2: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided		School feeding (on-site)	item	21,000	21,939	
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted						
A: Children attending targeted schools receive a safe and nutritious meal that meets their basic food and nutrition needs every day they attend school	A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves		School feeding (on-site)	school	150	75	
A: Children attending targeted schools receive a safe and nutritious meal that meets their basic food and nutrition needs every day they attend school	A.6.2: Number of WFP-assisted schools with gender-targeted programmes or initiatives		School feeding (take-home rations)	school	534	613	

A: Children attending targeted schools receive a safe and nutritious meal that meets their basic food and nutrition needs every day they attend school	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	613	613
A: Children attending targeted schools receive a safe and nutritious meal that meets their basic food and nutrition needs every day they attend school	A.6.MGD1.4.4: Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar "school" governance structures supported		School feeding (on-site)	structure	613	613
	A.8*: Number of rations provided					
A: Children attending targeted schools receive a safe and nutritious meal that meets their basic food and nutrition needs every day they attend school	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		School feeding (on-site)	ration	5,625,000	8,738,756
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
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.	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		School feeding (take-home rations)	individual	145,237	194,527
	C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: Children attending schools covered by the national SMP benefit from strengthened capacities of the Government to implement the SMP at scale.	C.7*.1: 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)					
C: Children attending schools covered by the national SMP benefit from strengthened capacities of the Government to implement the SMP at scale.	C.8*.1: 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\$	13,500	13,636
	N*.1*: Feeding days as percentage of total school days					
N*: Children attending targeted schools receive a safe and nutritious meal that meets their basic food and nutrition needs every day they attend school	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	72	66

	N*.2*: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)								
N*: Children attending targeted schools receive a safe and nutritious meal that meets their basic food and nutrition needs every day they attend school	N*.2.1: 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	11

Outcome Results

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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Student; Cote d'Ivoire; Capacity Strengthening, Food									
Attendance rate (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	98.8	>99	>99	99.31	98.97		Secondary data
		Male	99	>99	>99	99.24	99.01		
		Overall	98.9	>99	>99	99.27	98.99		
Enrolment rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	2.9	>3	>3	3	3.48		Secondary data
		Male	0	>3	>3	2	1.23		
		Overall	1.3	>3	>3	2.49	2.32		
Student; Cote d'Ivoire; Food									
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	2	≤2	≤2	1.03	2.12		Secondary data
		Male	2.2	≤2	≤2	1.37	2.3		
		Overall	2.1	≤2	≤2	1.2	2.21		
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	98	≥98	≥98	98.97	97.88		Secondary data
		Male	97.8	≥98	≥98	98.63	97.7		
		Overall	97.9	≥98	≥98	98.8	97.79		

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
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Output Results

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

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	ART clients	General Distribution	Female Male Total	0	6,036 1,938 7,974
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	3,703 3,857 7,560	13,842 6,132 19,974
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	24,500 25,500 50,000	2,351 2,588 4,939
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,308	87
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	340,200	292,321
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: Populations affected by shocks receive timely and adequate food or cash-based transfers that meet their immediate food and nutrition requirements.	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		General Distribution	site	13	13
A: Populations affected by shocks receive timely and adequate food or cash-based transfers that meet their immediate food and nutrition requirements.	A.6.27: Number of villages assisted		General Distribution	village	31	31

Outcome Results

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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
CASH - COVID; LAGUNE; Cash									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	General Distribution	Female	19.23	≤10	≤10	12.83			WFP survey
		Male	18.15	≤10	≤10	12.72			
		Overall	18.9	≤10	≤10	12.79			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	96.2	≥98	≥98	99			WFP survey
		Male	95.7	≥98	≥98	96.1			
		Overall	96	≥98	≥98	98			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	2.9	≤2	≤2	1			WFP survey
		Male	3.3	≤2	≤2	3.9			
		Overall	3	≤2	≤2	2			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	1	=0	=0	0			WFP survey
		Male	1.1	=0	=0	0			
		Overall	1	=0	=0	0			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	1	≥30	≥30	0.7			WFP survey
		Male	1.1	≥30	≥30	1			
		Overall	1	≥30	≥30	0.7			



Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	28.8	≤20	≤20	10	WFP survey
		Male	21.7	≤20	≤20	26.7	
		Overall	26.7	≤20	≤20	10	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	49.5	=0	=0	58	WFP survey
		Male	57.6	=0	=0	52	
		Overall	52	=0	=0	58	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	20.7	≤20	≤20	31.3	WFP survey
		Male	19.6	≤20	≤20	20.3	
		Overall	20.3	≤20	≤20	31.2	
CASH - ONUSIDA; LAGUNE; Cash							
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	90.4	≥98	≥98	93.9	WFP survey
		Male	90.1	≥98	≥98	88.9	
		Overall	90.3	≥98	≥98	91.5	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	7.6	≤2	≤2	6.1	WFP survey
		Male	9.9	≤2	≤2	8.4	
		Overall	8.5	≤2	≤2	7.2	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	2	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
		Male	0	=0	=0	2.6	
		Overall	1.2	=0	=0	1.2	
COVID - ONUSIDA; LAGUNE; Cash							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	General Distribution	Female	19.5	≤10	≤10	12.83	WFP survey
		Male	22.51	≤10	≤10	12.72	
		Overall	20.68	≤10	≤10	12.79	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	90.4	≥98	≥98	93.9	WFP survey
		Male	90.1	≥98	≥98	88.9	
		Overall	90.3	≥98	≥98	91.5	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	7.6	≤2	≤2	6.1	WFP survey
		Male	9.9	≤2	≤2	8.4	
		Overall	8.5	≤2	≤2	7.2	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	2	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
		Male	0	=0	=0	2.6	
		Overall	1.2	=0	=0	1.2	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	16.4	≥30	≥30	16	WFP survey
		Male	13.2	≥30	≥30	13.7	
		Overall	15.2	≥30	≥30	14.9	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	27.6	≤20	≤20	44.8	WFP survey
		Male	36.8	≤20	≤20	41.1	
		Overall	31.1	≤20	≤20	43	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	14.4	=0	=0	9	WFP survey
		Male	13.8	=0	=0	8.4	
		Overall	14.2	=0	=0	8.7	

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	41.6	≤20	≤20	30.2			WFP survey
		Male	36.2	≤20	≤20	36.8			
		Overall	39.6	≤20	≤20	33.3			
INONDATION; LAGUNE; Cash									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	General Distribution	Female	14.68	≤10	≤10	17.02			WFP survey
		Male	10.7	≤10	≤10	7.08			
		Overall	12.01	≤10	≤10	10.51			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	94.4	≥98	≥98	86.3			WFP survey
		Male	96.9	≥98	≥98	94			
		Overall	96.1	≥98	≥98	91.3			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	4	≤2	≤2	6.1			WFP survey
		Male	3.1	≤2	≤2	4			
		Overall	3.4	≤2	≤2	4.7			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	1.6	=0	=0	7.6			WFP survey
		Male	0	=0	=0	2			
		Overall	0.5	=0	=0	3.9			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	20	≥30	≥30	45.8			WFP survey
		Male	27.1	≥30	≥30	64.3			
		Overall	24.7	≥30	≥30	57.9			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	42.8	≤20	≤20	25.2			WFP survey
		Male	34.1	≤20	≤20	9.6			
		Overall	38.9	≤20	≤20	15			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	4.8	=0	=0	14.5			WFP survey
		Male	5.5	=0	=0	6.4			
		Overall	5.3	=0	=0	9.2			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	26.4	≤20	≤20	14.5			WFP survey
		Male	33.3	≤20	≤20	19.7			
		Overall	31.1	≤20	≤20	17.9			

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

Output Results

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.

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
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.	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	2	2
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
E*: Targeted populations benefit from SBCC for increased knowledge and consumption of healthy diets based on nutritious local foods.	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	372	390
E*: Targeted populations benefit from SBCC for increased knowledge and consumption of healthy diets based on nutritious local foods.	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	255	260
	M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported					
M: Vulnerable food-insecure and malnourished populations benefit from evidence-based and gender-responsive/transformational nutrition programmes.	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Individual capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	2

Outcome Results

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.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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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)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	2	≥2	≥2	3	2	Secondary data
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Output Results

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.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category D: Assets created

Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	6,336 5,664 12,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male Total		129 117 246
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	427,680	11,196
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
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	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&f arming;/IGA)		Food assistance for asset	individual	1,000	869
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
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	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created		Food assistance for asset	Ha	50	52.5
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	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Ha	54	59.75
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	D.1.4: 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	3	2.26

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	D.1.67: Number of fish ponds constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	10	10
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	D.1.82: Number of chicken houses constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	15	15
	F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained					
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.	F.1.14: Number of farmer organisation leaders trained in warehouse management practices		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	65	65
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.	F.1.2: Number of demonstration gardens established		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	garden	13	16
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.	F.1.21: Number of farmer organizations supported with equipment (tarpaulins) for post-harvest handling		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	farmer organization	13	13
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.	F.1.25: Number of farmers linked to financial institutions		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	1,045	0
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.	F.1.26: Number of farmers receiving hermetic storage equipment		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	1,450	1,499
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.	F.1.3: Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	65	65
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.	F.1.31: Number of farmers trained in leadership roles and responsibilities		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	160	117
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.	F.1.34: Number of farmers who had access to better markets through collective bulking		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual		2,620

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.	F.1.39: Number of group leaders trained on leadership and governance practices		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	180	117
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.	F.1.40: Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	800	701
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.	F.1.52: Number of smallholder farmers mobilized, identified and profiled		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual		3,957
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.	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	5,100	5,056
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.	F.1.58: Number of women trained in leadership roles and responsibilities		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	114	117
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.	F.1.61: Number of training sessions/workshops organized		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	training session	142	111
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.	F.1.62: Number of government counterparts trained		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	47	39
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.	F.1.63: Number of Village facilitators trained		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	140	138
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.	F.1.69: Number of planned targeted villages		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	village		34
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.	F.1.LRP.4: Volume of commodities (metric tons) sold by project beneficiaries		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Mt		104.18

Outcome Results

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.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; CAVALLY; Capacity Strengthening, Cash									
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	33.9	≥40	≥40	19.7	23.9		WFP survey
		Male	41.5	≥40	≥40	22.7	29.3		
		Overall	38.5	≥40	≥40	21.3	27.1		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	32.2	≥33	≥33	23.6	21.4		WFP survey
		Male	32.2	≥33	≥33	18.9	20.9		
		Overall	32.2	≥33	≥33	21.1	21.1		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	47.5	≥54	≥54	35.7	32.7		WFP survey
		Male	55.7	≥54	≥54	30.3	44.4		
		Overall	52.5	≥54	≥54	32.7	39.6		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	22.9	≤15	≤15	38.9	32.1		WFP survey
		Male	16.4	≤15	≤15	36.8	28.4		
		Overall	18.9	≤15	≤15	37.7	29.9		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	19.5	≤14	≤14	33.1	20.8		WFP survey
		Male	13.7	≤14	≤14	27	17.8		
		Overall	15.9	≤14	≤14	29.8	19		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	16.1	≤10	≤10	24.2	16.4		WFP survey
		Male	8.7	≤10	≤10	27.6	17.8		
		Overall	11.6	≤10	≤10	26	17.2		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	43.2	≥45	≥45	41.4	44		WFP survey
		Male	42.1	≥45	≥45	40.5	42.2		
		Overall	42.5	≥45	≥45	40.9	43		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	33.1	≥32	≥32	31.2	46.4		WFP survey
		Male	30.6	≥32	≥32	42.7	37.8		
		Overall	31.6	≥32	≥32	37.4	41.4		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	51.7	≥57	≥57	52.2	62.3		WFP survey
		Male	59	≥57	≥57	53.5	61.1		
		Overall	56.1	≥57	≥57	52.9	61.7		
All; Cote d'Ivoire; Capacity Strengthening									
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	≥90	≥80	81.44	84.78		WFP survey
Children; CAVALLY; Capacity Strengthening, Cash									
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Food assistance for asset	Female	2	≥5	≥3	0	0		WFP survey
		Male	2	≥5	≥3	0	0		
		Overall	2	≥5	≥3	0	0		
Women; CAVALLY; Capacity Strengthening, Cash									
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Food assistance for asset	Overall	23	≥50	≥45	20.5	44		WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 05 : National institutions have strengthened capacity to better target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2023 - Root Causes

Output Results

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.

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
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.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	9	9
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.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	4	3
	C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
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.	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	18	17

Outcome Results

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.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	2	≥2	≥2	3	2		Secondary data
Proportion of targeted sectors and government entities implementing recommendations from national zero hunger strategic reviews	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	≥50	≥35	46	33		Secondary data

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Women; Cote d'Ivoire; Capacity Strengthening, Cash	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	≥45	48.01	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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Cote d'Ivoire; Capacity Strengthening, Cash	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	≥70	≥55	50	40.36
			Decisions made by men	Overall	41	≥20	≥35	34	29.69
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	10	≥10	≥10	16	29.43

CASH COVID; LAGUNE; Cash	Act 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	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	68.80	≥60	≥50	68.80
			Decisions made by men	Overall	21.10	≥23	≥33	21.10
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	10.10	≥17	≥17	10.10
COVID ONUSIDA; LAGUNE; Cash	Act 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	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	63.20	≥60	≥50	63.20
			Decisions made by men	Overall	20.90	≥23	≥33	20.90
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	15.90	≥17	≥17	15.90
INONDATION; LAGUNE; Cash	Act 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	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	26	≥60	≥50	35.70
			Decisions made by men	Overall	57	≥23	≥33	40.80
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	17	≤17	≤17	23.50

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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All; Cote d'Ivoire; Capacity Strengthening, Cash	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	3,798	≥3,500	≥3,500	5,872	2881
				Male	3,702	≥3,0	≥3,0	612	2119
				Overall	7,500	≥7,500	≥7,500	6,484	5000

Protection 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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Cote d'Ivoire; Capacity Strengthening, Cash	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	100	=100	=100	42.70	100
			Male	100	=100	=100	44.90	100
			Overall	100	=100	=100	43.90	100
CASH - COVID; LAGUNE; Cash	Act 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	General Distribution	Female	50.50	≥90	≥70	50.50	
			Male	42.20	≥90	≥70	42.20	
			Overall	47.70	≥90	≥70	47.70	
CASH - ONUSIDA; LAGUNE; Cash	Act 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	General Distribution	Female	100	≥90	≥80	100	
			Male	100	≥90	≥80	100	
			Overall	100	≥90	≥80	100	
INONDATION; LAGUNE; Cash	Act 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	General Distribution	Female	99.20	≥90	≥90	99.20	
			Male	97.20	≥90	≥90	97.20	
			Overall	97.90	≥90	≥90	97.90	

Accountability to affected population indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Cote d'Ivoire; Capacity Strengthening, Cash	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	78.90	≥90	≥86	60.50	91.80
			Male	69.80	≥90	≥86	57.80	88
			Overall	74.40	≥90	≥86	59.10	89.60
CASH COVID; LAGUNE; Cash	Act 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	General Distribution	Female	9.60	≥90	≥50	9.60	
			Male	2	≥90	≥50	2	
			Overall	7	≥90	≥50	7	
CASH ONUSIDA; LAGUNE; Cash	Act 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	General Distribution	Female	36.30	≥90	≥70	36.30	
			Male	41.60	≥90	≥70	41.60	
			Overall	38.80	≥90	≥70	38.80	
INONDATION; LAGUNE; Cash	Act 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	General Distribution	Female	12.20	≥90	≥50	12.20	
			Male	2.40	≥90	≥50	2.40	
			Overall	5.79	≥90	≥50	5.79	
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Cote d'Ivoire; Capacity Strengthening, Cash			Overall	75	≥85	≥77	80	75

Environment indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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

World Food Programme

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Cover page photo © Marie Dasyva

Smallholder women farmer group in Kagbolodougou, Northern Côte d'Ivoire.

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

Financial Section

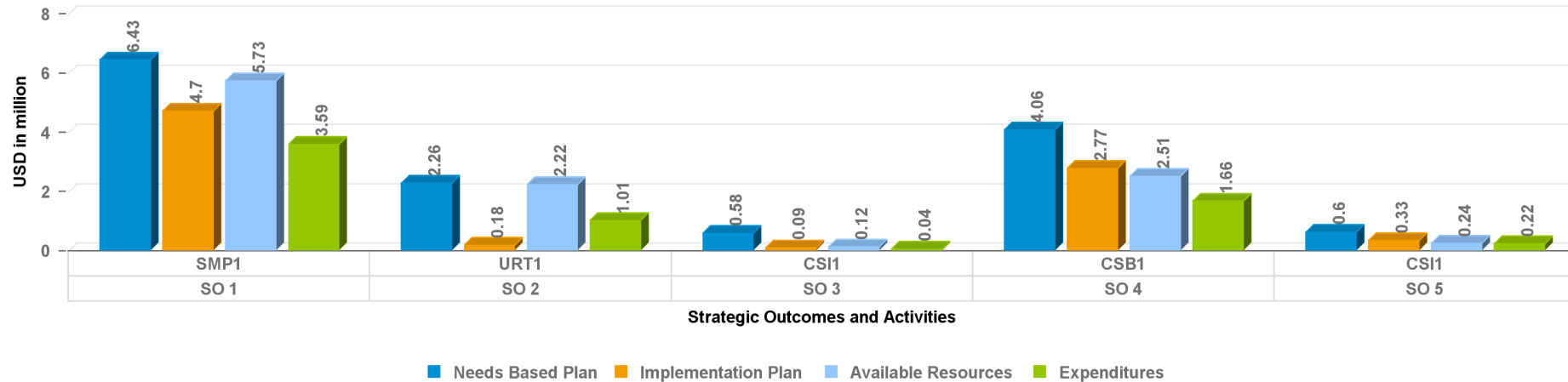
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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

Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	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	6,430,121	4,704,677	5,727,956	3,585,030
	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	2,264,502	177,184	2,224,154	1,011,189
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			8,694,623	4,881,861	7,952,110	4,596,219

Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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.	577,748	86,461	115,676	42,509
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			577,748	86,461	115,676	42,509
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.	4,064,913	2,770,183	2,505,821	1,661,690
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			4,064,913	2,770,183	2,505,821	1,661,690

Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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.	604,779	333,223	240,162	223,667
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			604,779	333,223	240,162	223,667
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	24,219,337	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	24,219,337	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			13,942,063	8,071,728	35,033,107	6,524,084
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			972,010	758,381	738,124	282,048
Total Direct Costs			14,914,073	8,830,108	35,771,231	6,806,132
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			969,415	573,957	1,970,618	1,970,618
Grand Total			15,883,487	9,404,066	37,741,849	8,776,751



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

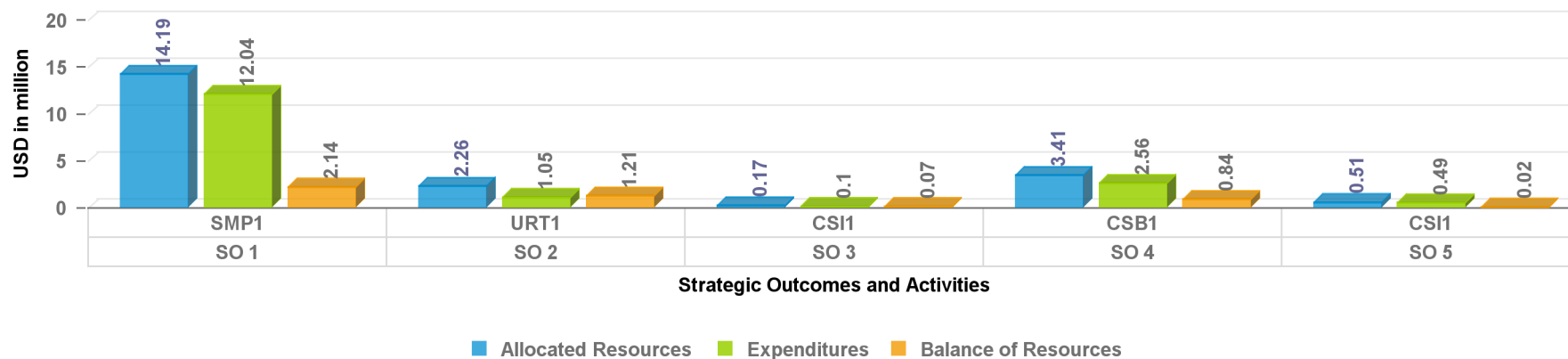
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	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	12,848,208	14,185,104	0	14,185,104	12,042,178	2,142,926
	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	2,685,023	518,529	1,743,401	2,261,930	1,048,965	1,212,965
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			15,533,231	14,703,633	1,743,401	16,447,034	13,091,143	3,355,891

Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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.	1,139,241	169,923	0	169,923	96,755	73,168
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,139,241	169,923	0	169,923	96,755	73,168

Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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.	6,969,351	3,407,480	0	3,407,480	2,563,349	844,132
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			6,969,351	3,407,480	0	3,407,480	2,563,349	844,132
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.	2,245,695	505,886	0	505,886	489,391	16,495
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,245,695	505,886	0	505,886	489,391	16,495
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	24,219,337	0	24,219,337	0	24,219,337
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	24,219,337	0	24,219,337	0	24,219,337

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

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Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			25,887,518	43,006,259	1,743,401	44,749,660	16,240,638	28,509,023
			2,038,367	1,242,994	82,931	1,325,924	869,848	456,076
			27,925,885	44,249,252	1,826,332	46,075,584	17,110,486	28,965,099
			1,815,183	2,480,961		2,480,961	2,480,961	0
			29,741,067	46,730,214	1,826,332	48,556,546	19,591,447	28,965,099



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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