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Côte d'Ivoire

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023

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Overview

In 2021, WFP supported the government of Côte d'Ivoire in strengthening its capacity in early warning, food security monitoring, nutrition, education, and resilience. Despite significant funding challenges, particularly for nutrition and resilience activities, WFP assisted 149,399 people out of 217,500 planned total beneficiaries in the 2021 Country strategic plan (CSP), comprising 51 percent of women. About 91 percent of the targeted beneficiaries received food assistance while 9 percent received cash transfers.

WFP's support to the Ministry of Education to scale up the Home-Grown School Feeding remains WFP's biggest intervention in Côte d'Ivoire. Consequently, WFP secured a five-year (2020-2025) funding from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) McGovern Dole, aimed at improving school children's nutrition and education; and enhancing WFP's gradual handover of the school feeding programme to the government by the year 2025. In partnership with the Directorate of School Canteens (DCS) and the Association of Volunteers for International Service (AVSI) Foundation, WFP provided 119,300 primary school children (50.45 percent of which are girls) in 613 schools with hot meals. Amongst them, 10,000 girls received take-home rations in three regions of Côte d'Ivoire. A baseline for this new McGovern Dole 2020-2025 funding and a final evaluation of the McGovern Dole 2015-2020 grant are currently being carried out to establish the extent to which the first phase has achieved its objectives, and to use the evaluation's conclusions to inform the current phase's implementation. To ensure the long-term sustainability of the national Home-Grown School Feeding Strategy, WFP also provided financial and technical assistance to 53 smallholder women farmer groups, who in return donated a portion of their fresh produce to the 613 WFP-supported schools' canteen.

Nutrition remains an important sector where WFP provides expertise to the Government, more particularly in food fortification to combat chronic malnutrition, which remains a concern in the country. WFP was strategically involved in various government-led processes, including the national fortification strategy, the finalization of the fortification cost-benefit analysis (CBA) and health analysis, the elaboration of fortified rice specification. Through the Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM) and in collaboration with the African Union (AU) and the West African Health Organization (WAHO), the Government and WFP hosted a two-day high-level consultation on food fortification in Africa. WFP also organized a workshop including the private sector as a key stakeholder in the fortification process. WFP was further committed to the strengthening of the government national nutrition program, through the finalization of the Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) study that will be presented in the first quarter of 2022. WFP further supported the National Nutrition Program (PNN) in finalizing the Food and Nutrition Security Survey of people living with human immunodeficiency virus (PLHIV).

WFP also supported the government in the design of several strategic documents, including the National Development Plan 2021-2025, the National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Plan (PNMN) 2021-2025, and the National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Information Plan (NMNIP). WFP also strengthened the capacity of the Ivorian government in Fleet Management through an innovative project, Supply Optimization through Logistics visibility and evolution (SOLVE) financed by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

In collaboration with the government and partners, WFP assisted 29,758 people displaced by the 2020 presidential election, 2020 flood victims, PLHIV, and those affected by COVID-19, prioritizing vulnerable categories; children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly, and people with disabilities, under its crisis response pillar.

With a funding shortfall of 70 percent, WFP made significant shifts in its resilience-building programme priorities. The funding limitation did not allow WFP to implement any Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities in 2021. Consequently, resources available were allocated to activities that contribute to increasing the production and consumption of staple foods in relation to the home-grown school feeding.

In supporting the government in reducing youths' unemployment, WFP signed an agreement with SaH Analytics, and 298 unemployed youth were trained in digital data collection and analysis. WFP gave each of them a tablet to use in future data collection and other job opportunities. The government Agency Emplois Jeunes marketed the expertise of the trained youth, and as a result, all of them were employed by various agencies.

149,399

Total beneficiaries in 2021



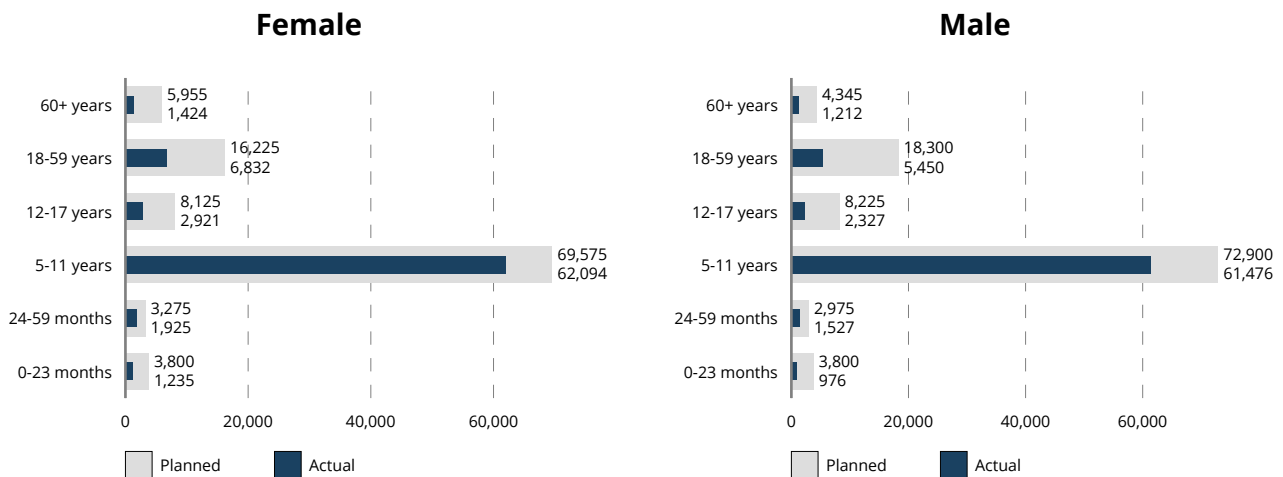
51% female



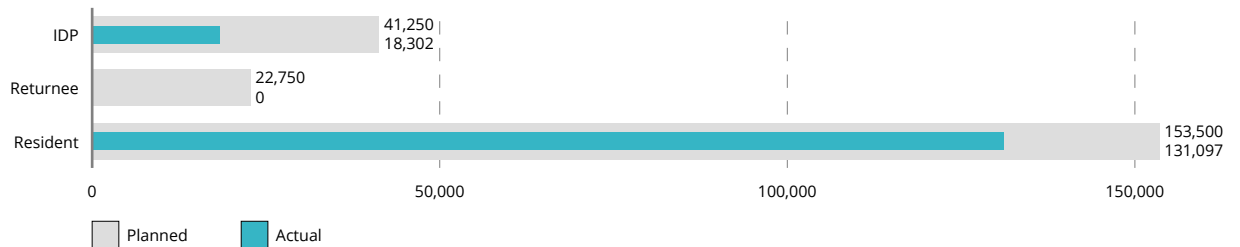
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,966 (37% Female, 63% Male)

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Beneficiaries by Modality



136,845

total actual food beneficiaries in 2021
of 202,500 total planned
(68,060 Female, 68,785 Male)



12,554

total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021
of 90,000 total planned
(7,935 Female, 4,619 Male)

Total Food and CBT



4,021 mt

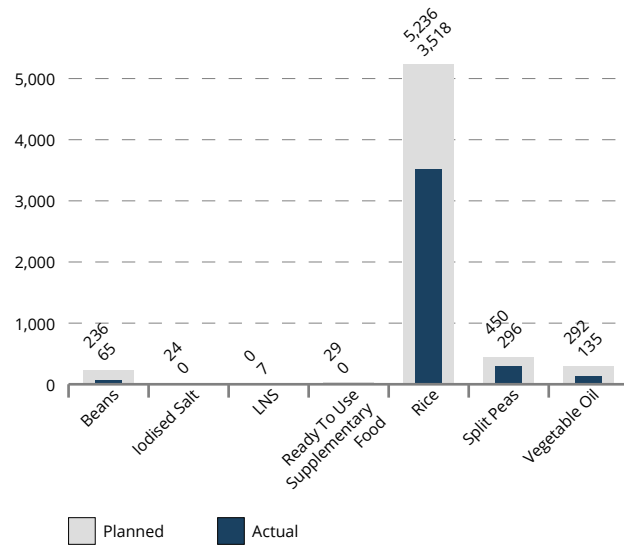
total actual food transferred in 2021
of 6,267 mt total planned



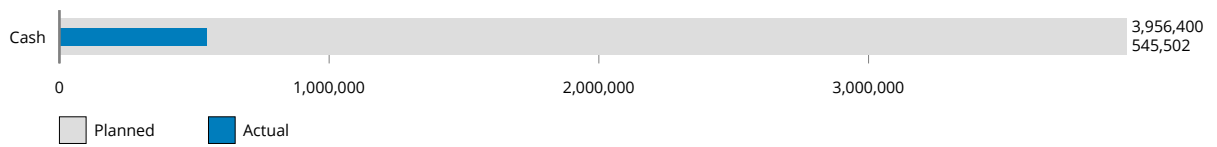
US\$ 545,502

total actual cash transferred in 2021
of \$US 3,956,400 total planned

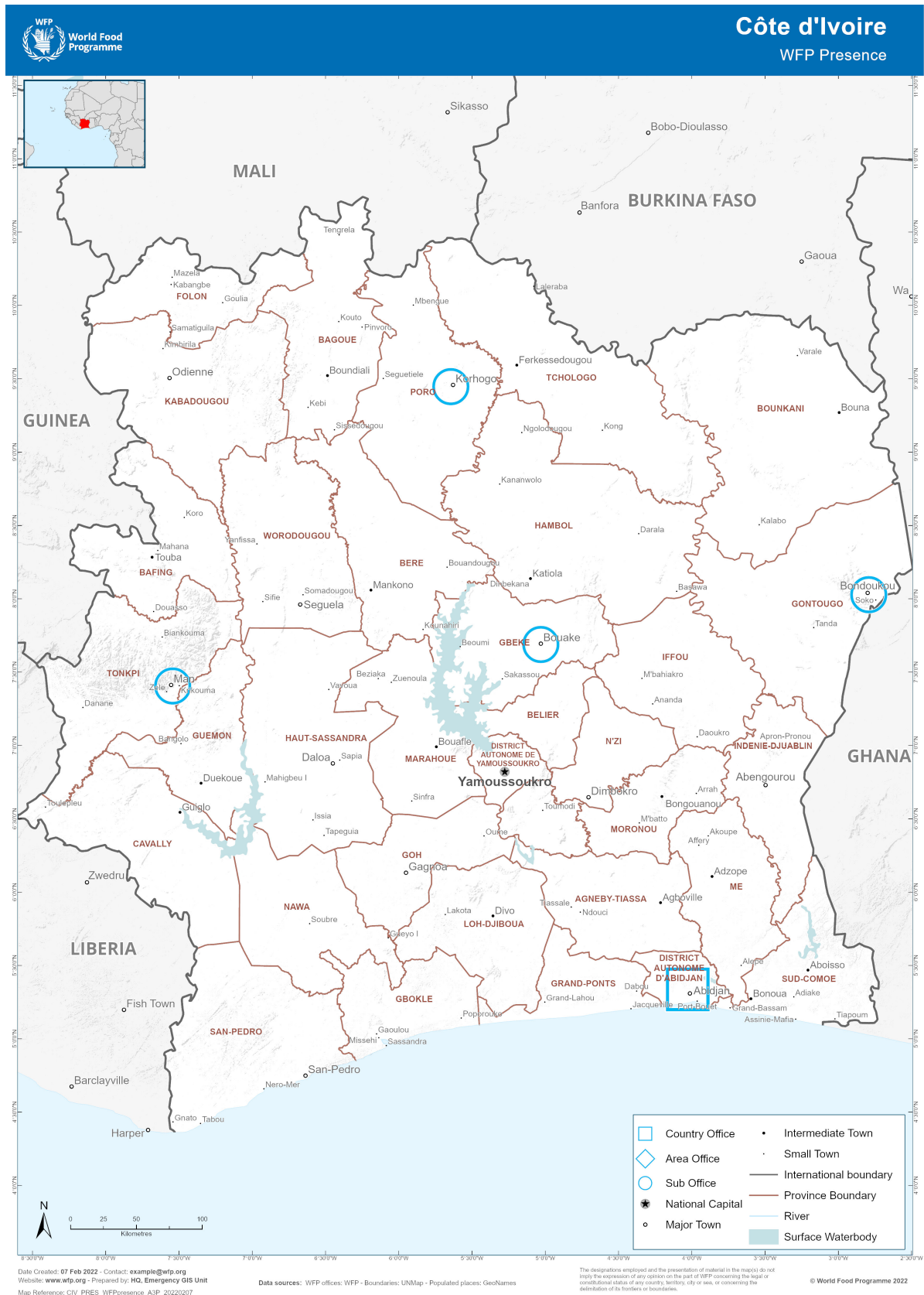
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



Côte d'Ivoire, with an estimated total population of 26 million of which 51.6 percent are men and 48.4 percent women, is ranked among the fastest-growing economies in Africa. [1] Before the COVID-19 pandemic, the economic prospects were highly favorable, with an average annual growth of 6.9 percent up to 2019, which plummeted to 1.5 and 3.0 percent in 2020 due to the pandemic. [2] In 2021, the economy rebounded strongly with a real Gross Domestic Product

(GDP) growth of 6.2 percent. [3] In 2020, Human Development Index report ranked Côte d'Ivoire 162 among 189 countries [4], with 46.3 percent of Ivorians still living below the national poverty line, including 47.4 percent women and 45.5 percent men. The life expectancy stood at 57 years in 2019.

Despite improvements, Côte d'Ivoire continues to face social and human development challenges and is among countries with low human development, having a gender inequality index ranking of 153 out of 189 countries. [5] Although school enrolment increased over time, women continue to have less access to education than men with 34.2 percent of men having a primary level of education compared to 29.6 percent of women. Among those with access, the school attendance rate is 54.8 percent for men and 43.4 percent for women. [6] Micronutrient deficiencies remain a public health issue, with 22 percent of children aged 6-23 months and 24-59 months suffering from chronic malnutrition. No progress was made in reducing anemia among women of reproductive age [7], which showed an increase of 119 percent, from 217,942 in 2020 to 478,111 in 2021. In 2021, WFP expanded its food security assessment coverage and reached 23 regions. The results of this assessment were used to inform the November 2021 cadre Harmonisé which indicated that 944,561 people are food insecure (phase 3 and above), nearly 8 percent of the total population of the country.

As of December 31, Côte d'Ivoire confirmed 71,004 COVID-19 cases, 61,998 cured, 714 deaths, 858 active cases, and 7,213,509 doses of vaccines were administered. About one-third of all informal jobs were lost because of the pandemic and lockdown measures. Consequently, 72 percent of the population reported lower income, while 85 percent of informal workers cited lost work and income, and forty-five percent of those who were above the poverty line have fallen below the poverty threshold in 2021. [8]

The spill-over of the insecurity from neighboring Mali and Burkina Faso into the northern areas of Côte d'Ivoire has disrupted the livelihoods of the resident population. The influx of 2,200 refugees into the northern region added economic and social pressure on host families and the government of Côte d'Ivoire. [9] The terrorism in the northern region has created fear among populations in accessing health services, attending classes, and impeded WFP staff from monitoring implementation in the region. Though most of the attacks targeted security forces' positions and their movements, the placement of *improvised explosive devices (IED)* on the roads resulted in casualties of both security forces and civilians. About 260 students in the Sub-prefecture of Tougbo and Tahini village could not sit their secondary entrance exams due to terrorist activities.

ESNAPOCI (2020) report revealed that in 2018, the total number of people infected with HIV/AIDS in Côte d'Ivoire was 3.2 percent of its total population in 2021. [10] WFP continued to support the Government in helping the displaced, though 80 percent of the 2020 IDPs are reported to have returned to their places of origin as the security situation has gradually stabilized. WFP persistently contributed to strengthening the Government in the areas of school feeding, nutrition, resilience, and food systems to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 and SDG 17.

The Evaluation de la sécurité nutritionnelle et alimentaire des PVVIH/OEV en Côte d'Ivoire (Evaluation of PLHIV's food and nutrition security in Cote d'Ivoire) (2020) report revealed that in 2018, the total number of people infected with HIV/AIDS in Côte d'Ivoire was 3.2 percent of its total population [11].

In 2021, WFP continued to support the Government in helping the displaced, though 80 percent of IDPs are reported to have returned to their places of origin as the security situation has gradually stabilized. WFP persistently contributed to strengthening the capacity of the Government in the areas of school feeding, nutrition, resilience, and food systems to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 and SDG 17.

In contributing towards SDG 2, Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on ensuring that primary school-age children and their households in food-insecure areas have access to adequate nutritious food all year round through WFP's school feeding programme. Through the activities under strategic outcome 2, WFP aims to support populations affected by shocks and ensure they have access to food to cover their basic food and nutritional needs through cash transfers and food distribution and in cooperation with the government and other UN agencies.

WFP works with the government and partners with the aim of strengthening national capacities through its activities of strategic Outcome (SO) 3 and 5. Specifically, SO 3 focuses on the improvement of the nutritional status of vulnerable populations, particularly children, women of child-bearing age, and people living with HIV, through the strengthening of government capacities and supporting the implementation of government-led projects. Furthermore, through SO 5, WFP focused activities to strengthen the capacities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to better target and manage food security, nutrition, and social protection programmes.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP continued to provide an integrated package of activities targeting rural smallholder women farmers to build sustainable food systems and resilient livelihoods.

Risk Management

WFP continued to experience major operational constraints due to the COVID-19 pandemic and insecurity in the northern region and mitigation measures were embedded in all relevant WFP activities and closely cooperate with partners and the Government to adopt contactless mechanisms for beneficiary verification and registration and increased awareness of stakeholders on WFP ethics and standards of conduct, fraud prevention, and corruption.

WFP updated its operation plans 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.

To mitigate the risks of COVID-19 transmission, WFP continued to work closely with cooperating partners and the Government to adopt a contactless mechanism for beneficiary verification and registration. Further still, WFP trained and increased awareness of partners monitoring officers, beneficiaries, regarding ethics and standards of conduct as well as prevention of fraud and corruption. Besides, WFP set up a hotline for beneficiaries to report issues related to distributions and on investigation processes on cases of sexual exploitation, abuse, fraud, or corruption.

Lastly, WFP's partnership with the Red Cross targeted 17,502 people displaced by the 2020 election crisis and vulnerable host families, who were assisted with 654 mt of mixed food commodities and cash distributions of \$180 062 to 58 percent of the total 17,502 post-election internally displaced populations.

Partnerships

Partnerships remain at the heart of WFP's work, as it is a key driver for success, not only in the organization's overall implementation of activities but to achieve a sustainable, long-term impact. WFP's Côte d'Ivoire office continued its work to strategically position itself as the Government's partner of choice, both in terms of humanitarian action and development programming. To this end, it worked closely with key line ministries on the development of policies and implementation of activities aiming to achieve Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17. WFP also continued to work with national stakeholders, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other United Nations agencies to build capacity and develop joint responses in the areas of food security, nutrition, education, agriculture, and social protection.

Despite funding challenges, WFP Cote d'Ivoire made continuous efforts to secure funds to improve the sustainability of the school feeding programme and scale up its support to women smallholder farmers. The country office continued to strengthen its partnership role and had 11 partners in 2021: WFP Côte d'Ivoire was awarded the second phase of the five years United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) McGovern Dole (MGD) Programme School Feeding Grant to support 613 canteens, build the capacity of all school feeding actors, organize workshops and facilitate the gradual handover of schools supported by the MGD programme to the government. Private partners the Latter-Day Saint Charities and the Louis Dreyfus Foundation continued to support smallholder farmer resilience projects activities in 2021. For the first time, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Environment in 2021 to develop a proposal for the Green Climate fund aiming at enhancing the climate change capacity of smallholder vulnerable farmers. WFP will continue to collaborate with the ministry in 2022 under similar initiatives

In 2021, in support to its emergency response, WFP received funding from USAID's Office of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) to assist people displaced by the post-2020 election crisis; as well as from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to provide support to flood-affected people.

WFP continued to play a leading role in the sectorial UN agencies' coordination committees. As part of their response to COVID-19, WFP and the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) have worked together to support at-risk households most affected by the pandemic. Thus, people living with HIV received cash transfers to meet their basic food and nutritional needs thanks to the Luxembourg fund.

Exploring effective ways to improve food security for young women in the North and West region, WFP continued to collaborate with the Secretariat Executive of Conseil National pour la Nutrition, Alimentation et le Développement de la petite Enfance (SE-CONNAPE) and the Ministry of Health. WFP also supported the study on the Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) in Côte d'Ivoire with the objective to enhance knowledge aimed at estimating the economic and social impacts of undernutrition. Additionally, the private company DSM (Dutch State Mines) and WFP continued to support the Government on rice fortification.

WFP Côte d'Ivoire supported the government in logistics management to enable them to respond swiftly in case of a pandemic outbreak. WFP and the Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM) signed a memorandum of understanding with the Banque Alimentaire of Côte d'Ivoire for WFP's to strengthen government capacity in humanitarian operations and CERFAM to document and disseminate best practices internationally. In 2021, WFP rehabilitated the storage warehouse of the Banque Alimentaire of Côte d'Ivoire to facilitate its operations.

WFP Côte d'Ivoire supply chain Unit continued to support the Côte d'Ivoire Central Medical Store (NPSP) to optimize its fleet management. Additionally, WFP supply chain supported the Ministry of Health in the elaboration of emergency preparedness tools for pandemic response.

In 2021, WFP established new partnerships with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ), the Islamic Development Bank, the Government of Saudi Arabia, the Ministry of Environment (Climate Change Fund, and Green Climate Fund), France, and Germany. Additionally, WFP and SaH Analytics signed an agreement to address the youths' unemployment problem in Cote d'Ivoire in collaboration with the government's agency Agence Emploi Jeune.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP's need-based requirements for 2021 was 57 percent funded (USD 12.5 million received out of USD 21.9 million requirements). The McGovern Dole grant of USD 7.4 million for 2021 covered 59 percent of the overall 2021 need-based requirements. However, this grant, which is part of the USD 25 million received from the donor is earmarked for SO1 (school feeding) only. 11 percent of the funds for 2021 came from the Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC) whereas the remaining 30 percent was funded through Direct Multilateral Contributions. [1]

Though SO1 appears funded by 146 percent for the reporting year, this number is inflated by the registration of the 25 million McGovern Dole grant 2020-2025 covering five years and the balance from the previous McGovern Dole 2015-2020 grant. Conclusively, SO1 is fully funded in 2021.

The Capacity Strengthening strategic outcome 5 is the second highest-resourced outcome, with 94 percent of its need-based budget funded. This activity was initially underfunded, but non-directed multilateral contributions were received in 2021 and the Country Office was able to implement capacity strengthening of governmental institutions' activities. This strategic outcome was improved by the inclusion of a new health supply chain activity, the Supply Optimization through Logistics Visibility and Evolution (SOLVE) financed by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. To strengthen it further, WFP signed a memorandum of agreement with Nouvelle Pharmacie de la Côte D'Ivoire (NPSP) to optimize their fleet management, including the digital use of fleet management system.

Resilience activities under Strategic outcome 4 received only 29 percent of the need-based budget. 77 percent came from direct multilateral contributions and 23 percent from non-direct contributions. This allowed WFP to continue its capacity strengthening activities of vulnerable women farmers and local communities in the northern Côte d'Ivoire, in farming techniques and other livelihood skills, but did not allow for any Food Assistance for Asset or cash-based transfers activities.













WFP and the Government of Côte d'Ivoire committed to saving people affected by both natural and manmade disasters. WFP struggled to secure resources to assist the most affected, obtaining only 15 percent of the need-based budget for strategic outcome 2. Ninety percent of it was funded through WFP's internal funding mechanism called immediate response advance (IRA) which should be repaid in 2022, depending on funding availability; 5 percent funded by the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, and the remaining 5 percent was from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). This has helped WFP provide essential food assistance to victims of the 2020 post-election crisis, floods, COVID-19, and People living with the human immunodeficiency virus (PLHIV).

A budget revision has been initiated to better reflect the needs of the country and adjust to the funding perspectives. The budget revision is expected to be approved in early 2022 and will include a two-year extension of the current CSP until 2025.

WFP Côte d'Ivoire's Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023 need-based requirements for its five strategic outcomes is 61 percent funded. Despite the 39 percent resource shortfall, strategic outcome 1 (SO1) is fully funded for the next five years thanks to the second five years (2020-2025) USD 25 million United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) McGovern Dole grant, while the other four strategic outcomes are underfunded.

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 and nutritious food all year-round	6,092,844.0	6,044,029.0	15,018,733.0	4,708,650.0
02: Populations affected by shocks have access to food to cover their basic food and nutritional needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	6,871,298.0	902,821.0	996,462.0	944,417.0
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 2025	514,231.0	295,000.0	138,197.0	100,247.0
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 2025	5,310,759.0	1,674,266.0	1,561,888.0	660,336.0
05: National institutions have strengthened capacity to better target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2025	353,912.0	195,000.0	333,130.0	254,783.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	10,748,796.0	0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	19,143,044.0	9,111,116.0	28,797,206.0	6,668,433.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	1,456,133.0	660,000.0	1,338,663.0	758,877.0

Total Direct Costs	 20,599,177.0	 9,771,116.0	 30,135,869.0	 7,427,310.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 1,338,946.0	 635,122.0	 48,538.0	 48,538.0
Grand Total	 21,938,123.0	 10,406,238.0	 30,184,407.0	 7,475,847.0

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Primary school-age children and their households in food insecure areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round



In 2021, **119,300 children** (50.45 percent girls and **49.55 percent boys**) received hot meals, in 613 public primary schools.



10,000 girls received take-home ration, which supported the enrollment rate improvement, from **-1.41 percent** in 2020 to **-0.23 percent** in 2021.

Under strategic outcome (SO) 1, WFP's aim was to ensure that primary school children 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, in 2021 this strategic outcome was fully resourced thanks to generous contributions. The available resources exceeded the need-based plan resources by 146 percent: the available resources for 2021 were USD 15 million compared to a total need base planned resources of USD 6,092,844. This extra 46 percent is due to the unutilized balance carried from 2020 to 2021, and the USD 7.4 million allocated funding out of the 25 million McGovern Dole five years (2020-2025) grant.

WFP managed to support 613 public primary schools in seven regions of Côte d'Ivoire in the northern, north-eastern, and western parts of the country respectively. By providing school meals to boys and girls, take-home rations to girls, literacy training, and complementary activities, WFP further aimed to reduce the prevalence of chronic malnutrition, food insecurity, illiteracy, and gender disparities among vulnerable school children. To enhance the school attendance of girls and promote gender equality in accessing primary education, WFP provided take-home rations (THR) to 10,000 girls in fifth and sixth grades in addition to the daily hot meals rations as an incentive for low-income households to send their girls to school, thus allowing them to complete the primary education cycle.

An established partnership with the Directorate of School Canteens (DCS) and the Association of Volunteers for International Service (AVSI) Foundation contributed to the achievement of strategic outcome 1. In 2021, over 119,300 primary school children (50.45 percent girls and 49.55 percent boys) received daily nutritious meals in WFP-supported primary schools, reaching 95.5 percent of the annual target. In 2021, hot meals were distributed on 95 days out of the annually planned 120 days, constituting 79 percent achievement.

The main reason for the 20.84 percent gap in coverage of the planned hot meal days was mainly due to the late opening of the canteens and the delayed starting of the second phase of the McGovern-Dole which was supposed to start before January 2022. The impact of the delay has been minimized thanks to the remaining food from the first phase of the McGovern-Dole.

The key education outcome targets for this SO are the attendance rate, enrollment rate, and retention rate. WFP Côte d'Ivoire managed to achieve its overall target of attendance rate of 99 percent in 2021. However, there is a drop in the attendance rate by 0.27 in 2021 compared to 2020. Girls' attendance rate in 2021 was also considered on target despite the 0.01 percent decrease. Girls' attendance rate dropped by 0.32 percent in 2021. Boys' attendance is also on target despite a slight decrease (0.22) in 2021.

In 2021 the overall enrollment rate was 1.36 percent below the average target rate of >3 percent. Even though the overall average attendance rate was below the target rate, there has been an improvement in the girls' average enrollment rate from -1.41 percent in 2020 to -0.23 percent in 2021, while for boys it improved from -3.83 in 2020 to -2.47 percent in 2021. This improvement could be attributed to many factors including the girls' take-home rations.

Similarly, the overall retention rate in 2021 was slightly below the target rate by 0.02 percent, though girls' retention rate was higher than for boys by 0.19 percent. Despite both girls' and boys' retention rates being below the target rate in 2021, the retention rate for girls was higher than that of boys by 0.19 percent. The retention rate dropped by 1 percent in 2021 when compared to that of 2020.

Throughout the year, WFP and the DCS continued to ensure the well-functioning of school canteens through on-site monitoring and capacity-strengthening activities.

As in 2020, 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 in 2021. School management committees were also trained in participatory management techniques, maintenance of school facilities, and the management of canteens. WFP continued to strengthen the capacities of school canteen advisors and other stakeholders to deliver community mobilization campaigns through the local radios' activities, and the delivery of practical training sessions to enable participants to implement the community mobilization guide. To further support the capacity and infrastructure of school canteens, 75 fuel-efficient cookstoves were built to reduce school canteens' carbon footprint and to improve the health of canteen cooks.

In accordance 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 53 women's smallholder farmer groups who would donate a portion of their fresh produce to WFP-supported schools in return. This aspect of the programme aims to ensure local ownership that is essential for the sustainability of the school feeding programme. Smallholder farmers and local communities have already demonstrated their support of sustaining school canteens by supplying locally produced food when WFP's food was delayed. In 2021 the farmer groups donated 25.57 mt of food to the canteens, thereby enhancing school children's access to balanced and nutritious meals.

Gender and age considerations were fully integrated into the design and implementation of activities under strategic outcome 1. 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 school children, which enabled the country office to be accredited with Gender and Age Marker (GAM) code 4, being the highest code.

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 2021, WFP Côte d'Ivoire assisted a total of **29,758 beneficiaries** with **USD 502,525 through cash-based transfers**, and **654 mt of food**.



WFP assisted **5,016 COVID-19 targeted vulnerable** beneficiaries with **USD 97,778**.



3,000 vulnerable people living with or affected by HIV received **USD 46,493 through cash-based transfers** in 2021.



WFP assisted **21,742 internally displaced persons** with **654 mt of food**. **14,395** of them were also assisted with **USD 358,254 through cash-based transfer**

WFP Côte d'Ivoire has continued to support the Government in responding to the residual needs of vulnerable crisis-affected people targeted in 2020. The food needs of the beneficiaries were identified through post-distribution monitoring surveys (PDM), which followed the assistance provided in a multi-sectoral context. In support of the Government's emergency response initiatives, WFP has mobilized additional resources to cover the food gaps of crisis-affected people identified in 2020 and supported through general food distributions and cash transfers. In this context in 2021, WFP continued to support the following crisis-affected categories of beneficiaries targeted in 2020: (i) internally displaced populations (IDPs) following the post-election crisis; (ii) populations affected by Covid-19; (iii) people living with HIV (PLHIV) and persons affected by Covid-19; and (iv) populations affected by the 2020 floods. In its emergency response, WFP prioritized assistance to vulnerable population groups identified among the 2020 beneficiaries, namely children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, PLHIV, the elderly, and people with disabilities. WFP Cote d'Ivoire fully integrated gender and age into its emergency responses, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker's highest score of 4.

WFP Côte d'Ivoire total planned budget for emergency response under strategic outcome 2 is USD 6.87 million out of which only USD 996,462 was funded, constituting a gap of 85 percent in funding. This constrained WFP to limit its assistance.

In 2021, under this strategic outcome, WFP Côte d'Ivoire assisted a total of 29,758 beneficiaries, comprising of 17,502 IDPs following the 2020 elections and 4,240 floods affected IDP; 5,016 people affected by COVID-19, and 3,000 PLHIV targeted in 2020. Out of the total election crisis IDPs, 10,155 of them received both food and cash-based transfer (CBT) modality. Hence the physical exact total number of people assisted under strategic outcome 2 without double counting was 29,758.

The overall 29,758 beneficiaries were assisted with USD 502,525 of CBT and 654 mt metric tons (mt) of assorted food commodities comprising rice, beans, and oil. Food assistance was distributed from January to March 2021 to IDPs following the 2020 election, while CBT was distributed between June and October to other categories of beneficiaries.

WFP assisted 5,016 COVID-19 targeted vulnerable beneficiaries with USD 97,778. The COVID-19 targeted beneficiaries comprised 36 percent men and 64 percent women. The PDM survey conducted in 2021 revealed that WFP's intervention contributed to the reduction in the number of poor households from 2 percent in 2020 to 0.7 percent in 2021.

Furthermore, 3,000 vulnerable people living with or affected by HIV were targeted by WFP and The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) in 2020, comprising 17 percent men and 83 percent women, including their household members, and continued to receive assistance through USD 46,493 of CBT in 2021. The 2021 post-distribution monitoring survey showed that the food intake of the beneficiaries improved, as the food consumption score increased to 92.5 percent compared to 91.5 percent in 2020.

The Ministry of Solidarity and Poverty Reduction identified WFP as a technical partner for the implementation of cash transfer for populations affected by the 2020 floods. In response, WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Solidarity, the Fight against Poverty, and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) distributed USD 76,254 of cash assistance to 4,240 flood-affected beneficiaries, which allowed them to cover their food needs for 2 months. The analysis of food consumption scores for the targeted beneficiaries indicated an acceptable food consumption score of 97.3 percent and allowed the beneficiaries to avoid resorting to negative coping mechanisms.

Furthermore, WFP's partnership with the Red Cross targeted 17,502 people displaced by the 2020 election crisis and vulnerable host families (49 percent men and 51 percent women) assisted with 654 mt of mixed food commodities comprising of rice, bean, and vegetable oil, and 10,155 of them also received USD 276,038 cash assistance funded by the United States Agency for International Development's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA) aimed at supporting livelihoods and strengthening social cohesion among the affected targeted IDPs for a period for three months.

Through this assistance, WFP reached two important achievements : (i) All key information was shared with the various stakeholders to remove any ambiguity, and the increased awareness among beneficiaries and the involvement of community leaders and authorities allowed for the distribution of cash to be enhanced, more transparent and safer, (ii) The cash distribution to the vulnerable disaster-affected targeted population, in addition to the food distributions, enabled the households to restore their livelihoods, including the creation of income-generating activities, the rehabilitation of housing, the payment of school fees for children, etc.

In 2021, WFP Cote d'Ivoire also supported the Ministry of Health by conducting an internal capacity assessment regarding pandemics. While this exercise was initially targeting an Ebola outbreak context, it has helped the government to prepare for a wider range of pandemics, including Covid-19. WFP Cote d'Ivoire received an immediate response account for preparedness (IR-PREP) funding of USD 100,000 to carry out relevant preparedness activities, following the declaration by Guinea of an outbreak of Ebola in a rural community in the south of the country, close to the border with Côte d'Ivoire, and the World Health Organization's (WHO) alert that there was a high risk at regional level, because of the high likelihood that people from the affected communities in Guinea may interact with communities from neighbouring countries, including Cote d'Ivoire. WFP supported the Government and WHO-led preparedness actions and response planning in emergency coordination and logistic/supply chain functions and assessments, to undertake preparedness action and ensure they were well positioned should the outbreak evolve. The assessment was jointly conducted by WFP, WHO, the Red Cross, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the Ministry of Health, which concluded that the current infrastructure preparedness for Covid-19 was sufficient to counter an Ebola outbreak.

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 2025



Government, WFP, CERFAM and private partners **engaged in improving food security through food fortification** in Cote d'Ivoire.



WFP and partners **supported the government in the implementation of nutrition-sensitive projects** in areas with **high prevalence of malnutrition**.

The nutritional situation in Côte d'Ivoire is dominated by chronic malnutrition (stunting), micronutrient deficiencies above tolerable levels, and acute malnutrition. Through strategic outcome 3, WFP has made itself a reliable partner in improving nutrition indicators and supporting the implementation of the National Multisectoral Nutrition Plan 2016-2020 through financial and technical support in the implementation of nutrition-sensitive projects in high prevalence areas. As such, WFP contributed to improving the nutritional status of vulnerable food insecure populations, particularly children, women of child-bearing age, and people living with HIV (PLHIV). The main activities planned for 2021 include supporting rice fortification; the Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) study led by the African Union and supported by WFP; the Survey on Food and Nutrition Security of People Living with HIV in Côte d'Ivoire (ESNAPOCI) carried out by the National Nutrition Programme (PNN) and the development of the Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) strategy. The key findings of the survey include access to social protection services provided to 5.1 percent of PLHIV living in the urban zone. About 44 percent of the social protection services were provided by local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), 27.4 percent by Government, and 17.4 percent by International NGOs.

WFP made robust efforts in mobilizing financial resources for its nutrition activities in 2021, though only managed to secure 27 percent of its need-based budget.

The national rice fortification project is at the initial stage, and the preliminary studies are not yet finalized. Several key activities accomplished in 2021 included; the finalization of the cost-benefit analysis (CBA) and health analysis, the elaboration of rice specification, the acceptability study of fortified rice, and the preparation of the fortification strategy document. The cost-benefit analysis establishes the cost for different scenarios on the local rice and imported rice. Globally, the costing model revealed a slight increase in the cost of fortification as a percentage of rice retail price (USD/kg) depending on the option: (i) fully fortified imported rice (ii) Imported regular rice and imported fortified rice kernels to be blended in Côte d'Ivoire (iii) Imported regular rice and produce fortified rice kernels locally in Cote d'Ivoire. Regarding locally produced rice, the options are (i) Imported fortified rice kernels are blended with domestic rice in Côte d'Ivoire (ii) Domestic production and blending of fortified rice kernels with domestic rice.

In September 2021, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and WFP, through the Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM), and in collaboration with the African Union (AU) and the West African Health Organization (WAHO) hosted a two days High-level Consultation on Food Fortification in Africa. The conference hosted over 30 panelists from organizations including African Union (AU), Hellen Keller International (HKI), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Micronutrient Forum, World Health Organization (WHO), West African Health Organization (WAHO), Southern African Development Community (SADC), Gates Foundation, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), DSM, as well as government representatives from African countries. Some 650 participants from across the globe registered to attend the event.

At the operational level, WFP continued to support the government in the implementation of national strategies, such as the rice fortification strategy of the National Multisectoral Plan for Nutrition (PNMN 2016-2020), as well as the National Program for agricultural investment (PNIA 2017-2025) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER).

In July 2021, WFP organized a workshop to sensitize all the stakeholders and the private sector to rice fortification processes, norms, and standards. The main recommendation from that workshop was to involve the private sector and other stakeholders in all processes of fortification for better ownership in the implementation of the strategy.

The study on the Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) has been finalized this year and will be presented in the first quarter of 2022. The COHA provides a comprehensive set of recommendations towards eradicating child undernutrition in Côte d'Ivoire. Furthermore, WFP supported the National Nutrition Programme (PNN) finalizing the Survey on Food and Nutrition Security of PLHIV in Côte d'Ivoire (ESNAPOCI), reinforcing WFP's commitment in the strengthening of

government national nutritional program.

According to the ESNAPOCI report, in 2020, 19.2 percent of PLHIV households were food insecure, of which 1.5 percent were severely insecure and 17.7 percent were moderately food insecure. The households most affected by food insecurity were headed by women. Almost 46 percent of households reported experiencing a shock due to the COVID-19 pandemic, while 34 percent reported serious illnesses of a family member. The prevalence of global acute malnutrition of Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) from 6 to 59 months was 7 percent, of which 4.2 percent had moderate acute malnutrition and 2.8 percent had severe acute malnutrition, while 20.3 percent of older children and adolescents had moderate/severe acute malnutrition.

Most PLHIV women-headed households had higher malnutrition rates compared to men-headed households. Some of the reasons highlighted in the post-distribution monitoring surveys to explain this difference were (i) discrimination against women to find jobs, (ii) and a lack of collateral, such as land titles and assets, compared to men, which would allow them to have access to business loans, appear as most important. All these translate into inadequate income for the women-headed household to buy nutritious food to feed their family members, resulting in high malnutrition rates among women-headed households.

These findings will be used to advocate for more emphasis on nutrition and social protection services in the country's next multi-year Strategic Plan for HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases. The national communication strategy implemented with the National Nutrition Program of Côte d'Ivoire, based on SBCC has been updated and revised and includes messaging on fortified rice. The communication materials have been edited and will be published in 2022.

The main objective of strategic outcome 3 was to finalize the cost-benefit analysis (CBA), health analysis and fortification processes, and to develop fortification strategies as discussed above. No activities were carried out towards keeping gender-segregated statistics of those who were involved in these processes. As a result, the Gender and Age Marker score of strategic outcome 3 is 0.

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	0

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 2025



WFP resilience programme supported **53 smallholder farmer groups**, composed of **5,379 members**, of which **95 per cent were women**.



To improve food security in the northern and eastern regions, **WFP facilitated the establishment of irrigation systems in 8 communities**.

Strategic Outcome 4 aims to strengthen local food systems by empowering smallholder farmers, especially women and youth throughout rural communities in selected regions of Côte d'Ivoire. It is designed to demonstrate the benefits of evidence-based resilience programming to food insecure and vulnerable rural populations and communities in Côte d'Ivoire. The Resilience programme seeks to improve food security, nutrition, livelihoods, and the capacity of smallholder farmers in rural communities to adapt to climate change. Cross-cutting considerations such as gender transformative approach, the inclusion of youth and people with disabilities, and reinforcement of local community-focused knowledge and technology transfer schemes are central to this outcome.

In 2021, despite being funded at only 29 percent of its total planned budget, WFP leveraged its expertise and tapped into a wide range of partnerships, including public and private sector actors to carry out resilience-building activities for food insecure and vulnerable rural populations and communities. With a funding shortfall of close to 70 percent, WFP made significant shifts in its resilience-building programme priorities. Consequently, resources available were directed toward activities that contribute to increased production and consumption of staple foods within targeted communities and especially among primary school children benefiting from school meals programme. Activities planned to scale up and document good practices, promote the adoption of appropriate technologies and conduct outcome-level evaluations were not carried out.

The funding limitation did not allow WFP to implement Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities and thus no cash nor food was distributed to support communities' resilience in Côte d'Ivoire in 2021. However, WFP continued to monitor and follow up the activities that took place in the Western regions of the country in 2019, namely in Cavally and Tonkpi, providing after-project monitoring and technical assistance in seventeen rural communities. Monitoring showed that returnees and host communities continue to sustain assets created since 2019. In these communities, the production of staple crops, poultry, and fish farming continue to yield life-saving foods and constitute important drivers of resilient livelihoods for thousands of households.

The northern and eastern regions of Côte d'Ivoire, namely Poro, Bagoué and Tchologo, Gontougo, and Baffing, comparatively, continue to hold records of a high prevalence of poverty, food insecurity, gender inequality, and vulnerability to climate change. In these regions, WFP's Resilience activities focused on improving agricultural productivity, post-harvest losses management, and actions in favour of natural resources management. WFP resilient programme supported 53 smallholder farmer groups equitably distributed among the communities, composed of 5,379 members, of whom 95 percent were women.

The groups benefited from best agricultural practices training coupled with the provision of improved agricultural inputs, appropriate technologies such as small-scale irrigation schemes, hermetic storage technologies such as bags and silos, and livestock integration. WFP's support enabled farmer groups to cultivate a total land area of 197 hectares, of which 20 percent was devoted to horticultural crops and 80 percent to field crops such as cereals, oil, and pulses. The livestock integration programme consisted of the rearing of 2,168 animals, mostly poultry totaling 2,008 heads and cattle totaling 80 heads, which brought diverse advantages such as food, income, animal-based tillage, and transportation systems as well as contributing manure for building soil fertility. While data on production continues to be consolidated, partial results indicate positive trends both in terms of yields, production, and revenue.

To date, the groups brought in 671 mt of food crops, of which 465 mt were sold, 184 mt went to household food consumption, and 25 mt were donated to school meal programmes. Compared to 2020, food production increased by 43 percent. Similarly, the amount of food donation to the school meals programme and the revenues generated from the sales of crops by the smaller holder farmer groups are likely to significantly increase by the end of the current cropping calendar.

Through the Resilience programme, investment was also made in ecological water harvesting and distribution of technologies as well as the promotion of nutrition-sensitive agriculture and participatory community-level nutrition education, throughout the targeted communities. The programme facilitated the construction of 6 improved water wells and an additional 5 solar-powered irrigation systems in 8 communities. This cost-effective water solution will further enable 1,500 farmers to cultivate up to 25 hectares of horticulture crops. In total, 80 households received support for the establishment of backyard vegetable gardens, small poultry farming, and cooking demonstration sessions to improve their nutrition and that of their households. In addition, 2,160 people from the targeted communities were sensitized on the Essential Actions in Nutrition (EAN) and the nutritional status of 1,534 persons, including children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, was assessed, of which less than a percent were acutely malnourished and referred for further treatment by health professionals.

In 2021, WFP, through its South-South Cooperation engagement, collaborated with the Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM) to launch a pilot project to explore the competitiveness of local rice value chains. Four (4) smallholder groups were selected and equipped with sets of small-scale machinery such as cultivators, planters, harvesters, threshers, shellers, and accessories implements. Over 20 lead farmers were trained on rice production and harvesting, and post-harvest operations designed to increase grain quality and safety of milled rice.

Through the Resilience programme, WFP had the opportunity to feature innovative ways to engage everyone in the community. Thus in 2021, WFP launched an initiative called Leaving no one behind smallholder farmers with disabilities on the road to zero hunger. To date, an initial pilot action is underway to support the integration of over 100 smallholder farmers with disabilities across programme coverage regions.

Resilience programme activities were designed to create an enabling environment for both men and women to engage equally in the development of their communities. Being disproportionately disadvantaged, women smallholder farmers received tailored assistance to facilitate their access to productive resources, information, and appropriate & women-friendly technologies. Community plots and demonstration fields offer women farmers an opportunity to learn new skills to produce and market food crops and livestock, obtain complementary income, gain confidence and ability to share and control the use of resources and gain decision-making power in their households and communities.

Resilience-building interventions have been designed and implemented to improve gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted populations. All resilience beneficiaries disaggregated by gender and age are accounted for with respect to their entitlements, contribution, and participation in WFP-supported projects. The Resilience programme is credited with Gender and Age Marker code 4, which stands for the programme's efforts to fully integrate and monitor gender and age indicators in all aspects of the programme delivery.

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 2025



WFP Côte d'Ivoire has committed to strengthening **the capacities of relevant Government institutions** in policy, development and implementation.



WFP supported **capacity building in food security analysis and facilitating knowledge sharing** through South-South cooperation.

Under Strategic Outcome 5 of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023, WFP Côte d'Ivoire has committed to strengthening the capacities of relevant Government institutions and partners at national, sub-national, and community levels. The technical support and activities under this outcome are designed as key elements of the transition strategies that would lead to country-managed food security, nutrition, social protection, preparedness, emergency response, and early warning system programmes. Gender analysis and gender transformative programming are also mainstreamed into all capacity-building activities, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code 4. WFP managed to secure funding for 94 percent of its need-based budget for this strategic outcome.

In 2021 WFP has continued to provide technical support to the government, ministries, and specialized national institutions to design and implement policies, strategies, and programs in the areas of school feeding, food security, nutrition, social protection, supply chain management, and emergency preparedness and response.

WFP's capacity-building efforts have mainly focused on supporting the National School Feeding Policy (2018-2025) and the transition from the WFP-managed school feeding program to a government-managed programme by 2025. The National School Feeding Policy aims that by 2025, all school-age children will attend school and receive daily hot balanced nutritional meals. A major element of this policy is to strengthen local food production capacities and thus increase the number of farmer groups that provide fresh produce to school canteens. Regarding its operationalization, WFP has secured five years of funding from McGovern Dole, to support the handover of the school feeding programme to the government as stated in the transition plan drawn up by the national party and school feeding partners. The transition action plan drawn up in 2020 provides a roadmap of a gradual increase in the number of school feeding days implemented by the government from zero days in 2021 to 100 days in 2025; while reducing gradually the feeding days covered by WFP to 25 days per year. To implement this transition plan, the Ministry of Education, through the Direction des Cantines Scolaires (DCS), the Ministry of Agriculture, the Association des Volontaires pour le Service International (AVSI), and WFP Côte d'Ivoire, will continue to provide capacity-building in supply chain management, school canteen management, provision of essential equipment such as motorbike, building warehouses, and strengthening monitoring of school feeding implementation.

Strong efforts have also been provided on building local capacity in food security analysis, supporting national partners in nutrition, and facilitating knowledge sharing through South-South cooperation that involved countries such as China and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). At a strategic level, WFP made technical contributions to national and inter-agency multi-year plans and frameworks aimed at setting priority objectives for development issues and facilitating progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Côte d'Ivoire by 2030.

In 2021, WFP supported the government in the design of several strategic documents including: the National Development Plan 2021-2025, the National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Plan (PNMN) 2021-2025, the National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Information Plan (NMNIP), and the Rice fortification strategy. In support of the National Program for agricultural investment (PNIA), a multi-year collaboration agreement (2020-2023) was signed by WFP and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER) to strengthen the food security monitoring system. This collaboration aimed at improving data collection and early warning in rural areas using new technologies.

In 2021, WFP trained the members of four new Multisectoral Technical Working Groups, bringing together eight new regions to analyze statistical data and interpret the main food security indicators that are related to food consumption, household dietary diversity, food expenditure, adaptation strategies, and the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators (CARI) food security index, which represents the overall state of food security of the population. WFP's support enabled the Ministry of Agriculture to produce the main two bi-annual reports on the national food security situation.

Within the framework of South-South cooperation, WFP Country Office, in collaboration with Centre of Excellence Against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM), finalized the rice value chain project proposal and started its implementation in the north of Côte d'Ivoire, with the participation of China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA), ADERIZ, AfricaRice, United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), and WFP Center of Excellence in China.

The study on Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA), led by the African Union Commission with the support of WFP was finalized this year and will be presented in the first quarter of 2022. This publication is expected to sensitize the government on nutrition issues.

Furthermore, WFP edited for the National Nutrition Programme (PNN) the Survey on Food and Nutrition Security of PLHIV in Côte d'Ivoire (ESNAPOCI) report, reinforcing WFP's commitment in the strengthening of government national nutritional programme.

WFP also strengthened the capacity of the Ivoirian government in Fleet Management through an innovative project Supply Optimization through Logistics visibility and evolution (SOLVE) financed by the Bill and Melinda Gates foundation. For this, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Nouvelle Pharmacie de la Côte D'Ivoire (NPSP) to optimize their fleet management, including the use of a digital fleet management system. WFP also signed an MoU with the Ministry of Health, through the Direction d'Activités Pharmaceutique (DAP) to improve the visibility of the supply chain of National health programs, such as the Malaria and HIV programmes. WFP also provided training to 8 local transporters in fleet and transportation management technics to ensure the availability of expert and reliable transporters within the national territory.

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	4

Strategic outcome 06: The government, humanitarian and development partners in Côte d'Ivoire can reach vulnerable populations and respond to emergencies by 2025

Following a budget revision carried out at the end of 2021, and after approval in March 2022, a new Strategic Outcome, strategic outcome 6, was added to Côte d'Ivoire's Country Strategic Plan. Results under this Strategic Outcome will be reported on in the 2022 Annual Country Report.

Through this Strategic Outcome, WFP will provide, on demand, supply chain, information and communications technologies and coordination services to the Government and humanitarian and development partners.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Women constitute 47.4 percent of Côte d'Ivoire's total population. Whilst Côte d'Ivoire's economy has performed well over the past years registering 6.2 percent growth in 2021 [1], these gains have not benefitted women and men equally. The 2020 human development report consequently ranks Côte d'Ivoire 153 out of the 162 countries registering high levels of gender inequalities against women [2]. Though the country has made strides in putting in place laws granting equal rights to both men and women, women are still impacted by systemic practices demonstrating gender inequality in the country. For instance, the 2016 census revealed that only 8 percent of women hold land titles, compared to 22 percent of men [3]. This has affected women from diversifying their incomes by limiting the access of various income generating practices such as accessing business loans, which could improve their livelihoods.

In terms of education, 36 percent of adult women are literate compared to 51 percent of adult men [4]. To address these gender imbalances, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire developed a National Gender Policy, a law on compulsory schooling for children aged 6 to 16 adopted by the national assembly in September 2015, and other frameworks. Guided by these frameworks, WFP along with its partners participated in the development of the Gender mainstreaming work plan of the Ministry of Women in 2020-2021.

WFP mainstreamed gender equality principles into all its humanitarian and development assistance activities: the gender age marker (GAM) result for all its activities revealed an overall high GAM score of 4, testimony of WFP's effort in integrating gender and age indicators in all aspects of its activities. Among the notable achievements is the training of 53 smallholder farmers groups in 7 regions, comprising 95 percent women, that raised an income of USD 112,100 in 2021 to support their livelihoods. The farmer groups also contributed to the community by providing USD 5,000 for the construction of a primary school - the Nabonkaha primary school [5]. In addition, out of the 119,343 school children targeted by WFP's assistance, 50.5 percent were girls, out of which 10,000 targeted girls benefitted from take-home rations which resulted in improved girls' enrollment and retention in school, as discussed under Strategic Outcome 1. Additionally, the Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey revealed that every school committee comprises 60 percent of women responsible for decision-making such as the daily monitoring of the canteens' sanitation and cleanness in collaboration with the school staff.

Based on the same PDM findings, WFP gender integration into the emergency cash-based transfer revealed that 80 percent of the beneficiaries were women who independently made decisions relating to food purchase. While 20 percent women jointly made decisions in consultation with their husbands on the spending of cash transfers on school or health.

WFP continued to engage in various advocacy practices to promote gender equality including the participation in the planning and celebration of the 16 days advocacy against gender-based violence.

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

Protection

To ensure the safety, dignity and integrity of its beneficiaries, partners, and communities in areas where it operates, WFP Cote d'Ivoire identified the key operational risks and embedded mitigation measures into its operations' implementation plans. In addressing urgent nutritional and food needs of vulnerable people, WFP targeted the most vulnerable, such as persons with disabilities, older persons, people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV), people impacted by COVID-19, pregnant and lactating women, young children, displaced persons, and food-insecure households.

In this regard, WFP has trained 128 staff of the Red Cross and CARITAS on food distribution, various WFP protection concepts and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and the World Health Organization's (WHO) COVID-19 protocols for minimizing risks of being infected by COVID. To mitigate risks of fraud and sexual exploitation and abuse, partners were further sensitized by WFP about their roles of informing the beneficiaries of their entitlement, such as receiving the right quantity, types, and duration of the assistance; as well as their right to report to WFP cases of sexual exploitation and abuse, discriminations, frauds, and mismanagement of the project resources by calling WFP's Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM). This sensitization had a very positive impact on the beneficiaries' awareness of their entitlements and rights, as explained further below. In 2021, no major protection nor access issues were reported.

The post-distribution monitoring (PDM) assessments conducted in 2021, on the effect of WFP's assistance on the livelihood of COVID-19 targeted vulnerable beneficiaries in Abidjan, enabled WFP to better understand the risks related to COVID-19 and to put mitigation measures in place. For example, part of the monitoring was done remotely, via phone calls. Also, WFP directly manages money transfer to beneficiaries' sim cards. The service provider provided a platform for WFP for managing cash-based transfers (CBT) where implemented. The choice of remote CBT minimized exposure of both beneficiaries, partners, and staff members to COVID-19, while ensuring business continuity. At least 60 staff of WFP's eleven partners and 149,399 beneficiaries of WFP's activities were also trained and sensitized to follow COVID-19 protocols such as wearing masks, social distancing, and regular hand washing.

For direct food distribution, the local security personnel encouraged the beneficiaries to observe all the World Health Organization's COVID-19 protocols and the standard operating procedures (SOP) on general food distribution in a COVID-19 context by respecting mask-wearing, social distancing, washing hands before collecting the food without close physical contact in the distribution sites, which were arranged for this purpose, in accordance with the said SOP for General Food Distribution. At the school level, WFP continued to encourage teachers to sensitize the students to the use of handwashing materials and masks as protective measures against COVID-19 infections.

In 2021, WFP collected monitoring and evaluation data on protection-related indicators to ensure that affected populations could access WFP assistance without protection and security challenges and that they could have unhindered access to programmes.

Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP Côte d'Ivoire continued to use the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) established in 2020, to allow beneficiaries to share their complaints or feedback with WFP. The CFM uses a toll-free hotline number to address issues related not only to distribution but also to allow beneficiaries or community members to report in a safe and anonymous manner on sensitive protection issues such as sexual exploitation and abuse. It also enables beneficiaries to convey positive feedback when they are satisfied with the results or implementation of WFP activities.

Beneficiaries without phones could share their issues to WFP through WFP and partners' staff. WFP resolved reported cases through established procedures and once the issues were solved, the cases were closed. The CFM system further increased the influence and involvement of beneficiaries as stakeholders of the project in the implementation and monitoring processes of all WFP activities, thus improving the quality of WFP interventions. It also enabled WFP to achieve its strategic objective while making WFP operations more transparent and accountable to all stakeholders, including beneficiaries and donors.

To ensure the effectiveness of the hotline, WFP established SOPs for managing incoming calls, as well as roles and responsibilities for follow-up and case resolution. Monthly monitoring reports on calls were produced to inform programme design and implementation.

Operational issues reported through CFM were resolved by WFP management. In 2021 the hotline recorded 312 callers out of which 54.4 percent were female, compared to 238 calls received in 2020, an increase of 31 percent. The feedback came mainly from WFP emergency assistance beneficiaries (89 percent), with 61 percent receiving COVID-19 assistance, and 28 percent PLHIV. Three percent came from the youth project and 8 percent were unidentified callers. In the third quarter of 2021, the contract of the staff managing the hotline was terminated because of a lack of fund, and its reinstatement will depend on the availability of new funds. The staff contract termination and the lack of resources for the implementation of the hotline contributed to the drop in the number of callers to 16 callers in the third quarter of 2021.

As a process of accountability and transparency, WFP regularly conducted post-distribution monitoring exercises that enabled WFP (i) to assess the beneficiaries' level of knowledge in the use of this CFM tool and (ii) to understand the effects of the project on the beneficiaries. PDM reports showed an increase from 19 percent in 2020 to 42 percent in 2021 of the number of beneficiaries who reported that they had been informed about the programme objectives, the inclusion criteria, the types of food, and the entitlements. This increase is attributed to WFP's efforts in building the capacity of its cooperating partners, the Red Cross and CARITAS, through the above mentioned trainings, who work directly with beneficiaries.

The needs and preferences of WFP beneficiaries were considered in programme design and the implementation phase. To this purpose, gender, protection, and accountability considerations were systematically integrated into needs assessment questionnaires and monitoring tools to understand the diverse needs and preferences of each category of the population for the project's proposal.

Environment

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

Côte d'Ivoire continues to face numerous environmental challenges exacerbated by the effects of global warming. Over the recent past years, Côte d'Ivoire experienced sporadic weather events, particularly: prolonged dry spells, rising temperatures, floods, erratic and unevenly distributed and reduced rainfalls, and growing coastal erosion. Urbanization and deforestation, bush fires, and conversion of forested lands to agriculture through slash-and-burn methods and mechanization are putting pressure on natural resources and biodiversity. Loss of soils and soil fertility through erosion, inappropriate use of synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, and other chemical products has led to increased levels of pollution, thereby threatening both underground and surface water sources. These environmental challenges affect agricultural livelihoods for both men and women. However, women face discrimination in accessing loans and fertilizers and have lower yields, lower-quality harvests, and increased post-harvest losses compared to men. WFP's project addressed these issues.

In 2021, WFP delivered well-designed climate-smart activities across its Sustainable Food Systems programme, implemented in the north of Côte d'Ivoire. The low-carbon emission actions targeted both beneficiaries' actions at the household level as well as across crop production and demonstration sites. They included (i) agricultural production characterized by minimum tillage, residue, mulch, and compost incorporation to enhance soil fertility and water conservation; (ii) promotion of solar drying and hermetic storage technologies such as PICS-bags and plastic silos to make post-harvest management environment friendly; (iii) increased construction and utilization of fuel-efficient improved institutional cookstoves. WFP built 28 fuel-efficient stoves in 2021 in addition to the 472 built in the previous years, totaling 500 stoves in 500 schools. The fuel-efficient stoves use less firewood and decrease fuel-wood usage; fewer trees are cut down and greenhouse gas emissions are lowered, while the cooks are protected from heavy smoke and heat.

Beneficiary households were encouraged to plant living hedges and set up mechanisms for composting and conserving water. For crops production, emphasis was put on creating carbon sinks both in soils and foliage to reduce net emissions and disturbance of soils during land preparation and ploughing, including the systematic incorporation of residues. Crop production sites continued to be reinforced and delineated with living hedges made up of important agroforestry trees and shrubs such as leucaena, jatropa, moringa, etc. WFP continued to train and sensitize women smallholder farmers across 53 targeted women farmer groups on the judicious use of fertilizers and the harmful effects of chemical pesticides. All women farmer groups were supported in setting up mechanisms for recycling, collecting, and disposing of plastic waste.

Appropriate mitigation and adaptation actions included soil and water conservation, afforestation, reliance on solar energy, water pumping technologies for irrigation and drying of harvests, as well as hermetic bags and silos technologies were taught to all members of the 53 women smallholder farmer groups. WFP's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework is at the core of the country office resilience programme, in mainstreaming environment as cross-cutting elements in all its activities designed to strengthen the capacities of partners and stakeholders and to ensure systematic screening of environmental risks.

Youth employment

Changing lives, creating digital job opportunities and income for youth

In addition to enriching my knowledge of digital, the project allowed me to initiate my own business in e-commerce

Youth employment is a priority for the Ivorian government. The Digital Jobs and Livelihoods for Youth in Côte d'Ivoire initiative supports the government's commitment and efforts to address youth unemployment and underemployment by harnessing the potential of information and communication technologies. This pilot project initiated by the World Food Programme (WFP), in collaboration with the Ivorian government, UNFPA and the private sector, aims to sustainably reduce the vulnerability of young people to food and nutritional insecurity, and was put in place in two of the biggest regions of the country: the District of Abidjan and the Poro region. Difficult access to the labor market and the lack of opportunities hinder young people's access to a decent life and a balanced diet. With no source of income, young people are increasingly at risk. This innovative project for WFP Côte d'Ivoire, beyond the training and capacity building of young people, has several advantages. First, it solves the problem of young people's vulnerability to food and nutritional insecurity by providing them with skills then can lead them to an income-generating activity. Secondly, it is a non-negligible solution to youth unemployment. Finally, the socio-professional integration of young people in this programme supports social cohesion and the prevention of violent extremism among young people, as the unemployed and school dropouts are subjected to extremist groups that exploit their vulnerabilities to recruit them.

Additionally, the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the need for digital technologies that could present new employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for young Ivorians with adequate digital skills.

Selected on the basis of vulnerability criteria, priority was given to young people with little education and from low-income families. Gender equality considerations were taken into account, targeting 50 percent women. Thus, for two months, approximately 300 young people from disadvantaged neighborhoods and unemployed graduates benefited from training and capacity building in digital savviness, e-commerce, basic data collection, introduction to project management and simplified accounting. Ultimately, the project will provide these young people with digital tools for self-employment or their recruitment for temporary data collection assignments.

Coulibaly Mariame Sylvie stopped her master's degree in philosophy, no longer having the financial means to continue. When the project was announced, she seized the opportunity to enrich her knowledge but also to be an entrepreneur.

My desire to learn computer science and the opportunities made me apply for the project. Today, I am proud to have participated. Because the training in addition to enriching my knowledge of digital, allowed me to initiate my own business in e-commerce. , declared Coulibaly Mariam Sylvie.

After studying the programme's youth file, 113 young people from the pilot programme were selected and started a 2-months contract at the beginning of October 2021. 66 young people were trained and recruited by the Santé SaH Analytics, to collect data for them for a period of 2 months with a salary of 500 US dollars. As part of the follow-up of the vaccination campaign, 15 young people were recruited by the government to collect data in the different vaccination centers. To support the promotion of self-employment, some of the trained young people are waiting for funding for their project through the Support Fund for Actors in the Informal Sector (FASI) and the "AGIR pour les jeunes" project, which is an operation carried out by the government's agency Agence Emploi Jeunes. These young people will be able to apply for funding between 600 and 5,000 US dollars. In addition, 30 young people received additional qualifying training in agriculture and animal husbandry. The NGO HSI has recruited 10 young volunteers for a campaign to detect malnutrition.

On a larger scale, the project aims to train and create employment opportunities and sources of digital income for 200,000 young people in the 31 regions and districts of Côte d'Ivoire over the next 5 years.

Data Notes

Overview

WFP contribution to SDGs: Data not available or not collected for the empty cells.

Context and Operations

[1] Institut National des Statistiques (2014) national population projected in 2021

[2] Kingsley Ofei-Nkansah February(2021) Responding to the Socio-Economic Impact of in West Africa A Trade Union Perspective at https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---africa/---ro-abidjan/---ilo-abuja/documents/publication/wcms_814922.pdf

[3] African Development Bank Group, Cote d'Ivoire Economic Outlook (2021) at <https://www.afdb.org/en/countries/west-africa/cote-divoire>

[4] UNDP Human Development Report 2020: <http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/Country-Profiles/CÔTE D'IVOIRE .pdf>

[5] UNDP Gender Inequality Index (GII) in 2019 Ad-<http://hdr.undp.org>

[6] Multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS) 2016, page 120-121 led by the government of Cote d'Ivoire with technical and financial UNICEF support

[7] COTE D'Ivoire, Enquete National des indicateur Multiple,MICS 2016 INS/Unicef, Rapport final

[9] Johns Hopkins University & Medicine, Corona Virus Resource Center, <https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/vaccines/international>

[10] WFP Cote d'Ivoire PDM conducted in 2021

[11] Evaluation de la sécurité nutritionnelle et alimentaire des PWIH/OEV en Côte d'Ivoire (2020)

CSP Financial Overview

[1] A multilateral contribution is one for which WFP determines the country programme or WFP activities in which the contribution will be used and how it will be used, or a contribution made in response to a broad-based appeal for which WFP determines, within the scope of the broad-based appeal, the country programme or WFP activities in which the contribution will be used and how it will be used, and for which the donor will accept reports submitted to the Board as sufficient to meet the requirements of the donor. (Financial Regulations I: Definitions)

Progress towards gender equality

[1] African Development Bank Group, Cote d'Ivoire Economic Outlook (2021) at <https://www.afdb.org/en/countries/west-africa/cote-divoire>

[2] Human Development Report 2020 Briefing note for countries on the 2020 Human Development Report at <https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/Country-Profiles/CIV.pdf>

[3] Work and Opportunities for Women, 55 Women's Economic Empowerment in Côte d'Ivoire at https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/970208/Query-55-WEE-in-Cote-D_Ivoire.pdf

[4] The World Bank, adult men and women Literacy rate in Cote d'Ivoire, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.ADT.LITR.FE.ZS?locations=CI>

[5] WFP Cote d'Ivoire resilience 2021 report

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.


Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 disability inclusion road map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

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) to improve their food security	Number	79,499	74,792	154,291	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	14,581	15,177	29,758	
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	4,555	342	4,897	
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			176	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)				
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall			
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number			Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number		3		

Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number		Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	35
Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	%		Dollar value of resources mobilized (by WFP) to increase government or national stakeholder access to financial resources to achieve the SDGs	US\$	135,576

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	110,545	72,968	66%
	female	106,955	76,431	71%
	total	217,500	149,399	69%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	3,800	976	26%
	female	3,800	1,235	32%
	total	7,600	2,211	29%
24-59 months	male	2,975	1,527	51%
	female	3,275	1,925	59%
	total	6,250	3,452	55%
5-11 years	male	72,900	61,476	84%
	female	69,575	62,094	89%
	total	142,475	123,570	87%
12-17 years	male	8,225	2,327	28%
	female	8,125	2,921	36%
	total	16,350	5,248	32%
18-59 years	male	18,300	5,450	30%
	female	16,225	6,832	42%
	total	34,525	12,282	36%
60+ years	male	4,345	1,212	28%
	female	5,955	1,424	24%
	total	10,300	2,636	26%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	153,500	131,097	85%
Returnee	22,750	0	0%
IDP	41,250	18,302	44%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	10,000	298	2%
School-Based Programmes	125,000	119,343	95%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	82,500	29,758	36%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	3,250	2,975	92%
Split Peas	450	296	66%
Vegetable Oil	150	96	64%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	236	65	27%
Iodised Salt	24	0	0%
LNS	0	7	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	29	0	0%
Rice	1,986	543	27%
Vegetable Oil	142	39	27%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	3,600,000	502,525	14%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	356,400	42,977	12%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Primary school-age children and their households in food insecure areas have access to adequate and 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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	61,250	59,803
			Male	63,750	59,540
			Total	125,000	119,343
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	0	10,000
			Total	0	10,000
A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,850	3,367

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A: Children attending targeted schools benefit from learning support to improves their reading capacity.					
School feeding (on-site)					
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.15: Number of literacy centres assisted	literacy center	613	613	
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.41: Number of physical and digital libraries established	unit	613	613	
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.46: Number of schools receiving textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	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					
School feeding (on-site)					
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	school	28	28	
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	613	613	
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	15,000,000	10,009,289	
School feeding (take-home rations)					
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.2: Number of WFP-assisted schools with gender-targeted programmes or initiatives	school	280	280	
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.					
School feeding (take-home rations)					
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	175,000	169,343	
C: Children attending schools covered by the national SMP benefit from strengthened capacities of the Government to implement the SMP at scale.					
School feeding (on-site)					

C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	13	14
C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	US\$	5,091	6,364
N*: Children attending targeted schools receive a safe and nutritious meal that meets their basic food and nutrition needs every day they attend school				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	72	49.2
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*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	Days	14	9.15

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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Student - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Percentage of students who, by the end of two grades of primary schooling, demonstrate ability to read and understand grade level text (new)	Overall	27	>55	>45	25		32.2	WFP survey
Target Group: Student - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	98.8	>99	>99	98.99	99.31	98.97	Secondary data
	Male	99	>99	>99	99.02	99.24	99.01	Secondary data
	Overall	98.9	>99	>99	99	99.27	98.99	Secondary data
Enrolment rate	Female	2.9	>3	>3	-0.23	-1.41	3.48	Secondary data
	Male	0	>3	>3	-2.47	-3.83	1.23	Secondary data
	Overall	1.3	>3	>3	-1.36	-2.64	2.32	Secondary data
Target Group: Student - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	2	≤2	≤2	2.11	1.03	2.12	Secondary data
	Male	2.2	≤2	≤2	2.3	1.37	2.3	Secondary data
	Overall	2.1	≤2	≤2	2.2	1.2	2.21	Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	98	≥98	≥98	97.89	98.97	97.88	Secondary data
	Male	97.8	≥98	≥98	97.7	98.63	97.7	Secondary data
	Overall	97.9	≥98	≥98	97.8	98.8	97.79	Secondary data

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	
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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	ART clients	General Distribution	Female	0	2,271
			Male	0	729
			Total	0	3,000
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	39,200	5,510
			Male	40,800	3,746
			Total	80,000	9,256
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	37,975	8,257
			Male	39,525	9,245
			Total	77,500	17,502
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	General Distribution	Female	0	603
			Male	0	369
			Total	0	972
A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,417	654
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,600,000	502,525

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Populations affected by shocks receive timely and adequate food or cash-based transfers that meet their immediate food and nutrition requirements.				
General Distribution				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.27: Number of villages assisted	village	26	26

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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: CASH - COVID - Location: LAGUNE - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	19.23	≤10	≤10	4.48	12.83		WFP survey
	Male	18.15	≤10	≤10	4.47	12.72		WFP survey
	Overall	18.9	≤10	≤10	4.48	12.79		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	96.2	≥98	≥98	98.7	99		WFP survey
	Male	95.7	≥98	≥98	100	96.1		WFP survey
	Overall	96	≥98	≥98	99.3	98		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	2.9	≤2	≤2	1.3	1		WFP survey
	Male	3.3	≤2	≤2	0	3.9		WFP survey
	Overall	3	≤2	≤2	0.7	2		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1	=0	=0	0	0		WFP survey
	Male	1.1	=0	=0	0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	1	=0	=0	0	0		WFP survey

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	1	≥55	≥55	67.34	0.7	WFP survey
	Male	1.1	≥55	≥55	62.42	1	WFP survey
	Overall	1	≥55	≥55	64.88	0.7	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	28.8	≤10	<10	2.66	10	WFP survey
	Male	21.7	≤10	<10	1.34	26.7	WFP survey
	Overall	26.7	≤10	<10	2.01	10	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	49.5	=2	=2	0	58	WFP survey
	Male	57.6	=2	=2	0	52	WFP survey
	Overall	52	=2	=2	0	58	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	20.7	≤33	<33	30	31.3	WFP survey
	Male	19.6	≤33	<33	36.24	20.3	WFP survey
	Overall	20.3	≤33	<33	34.11	31.2	WFP survey
Target Group: CASH - PLVIH - Location: LAGUNE - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	90.4	≥98	≥98	94.8	93.9	WFP survey
	Male	90.1	≥98	≥98	91	88.9	WFP survey
	Overall	90.3	≥98	≥98	92.66	91.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7.6	≤2	≤2	3.9	6.1	WFP survey
	Male	9.9	≤2	≤2	9	8.4	WFP survey
	Overall	8.5	≤2	≤2	6.78	7.2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2	=0	=0	1.3	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	2.6	WFP survey
	Overall	1.2	=0	=0	0.56	1.2	WFP survey
Target Group: CASH COVID - Location: LAGUNE - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	80	≥85	≥85	80		WFP survey
	Male	85.9	≥85	≥85	85.9		WFP survey
	Overall	82.9	≥85	≥85	82.9		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	74.7	≥72.5	≥73	74.7		WFP survey
	Male	69.8	≥72.5	≥73	69.8		WFP survey
	Overall	72.2	≥72.5	≥73	72.2		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	76	≥88.5	≥80	76		WFP survey
	Male	81.9	≥88.5	≥80	81.9		WFP survey
	Overall	78.9	≥88.5	≥80	78.9		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	94.7	≥96	≥96	94.7		WFP survey
	Male	95.3	≥96	≥96	95.3		WFP survey
	Overall	95	≥96	≥96	95		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.7	<0	<0.5	0.7		WFP survey
	Male	0.7	<0	<0.5	0.7		WFP survey
	Overall	0.7	<0	<0.5	0.7		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.7	<0	<0	0.7		WFP survey
	Male	0	<0	<0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0.3	<0	<0	0.7		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.3	<5	<0.5	1.3		WFP survey
	Male	0	<0.5	<0.5	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0.7	<0.5	<0.5	0.7		WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	24.7	≥27.5	≥27.5	24.7		WFP survey
	Male	29.5	≥27.5	≥27.5	29.5		WFP survey
	Overall	27.1	≥27.5	≥27.5	27.1		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.7	≥4	≥4	4.7		WFP survey
	Male	4.7	≥4	≥4	4.7		WFP survey
	Overall	4.7	≥4	≥4	4.7		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.7	≥21	≥19.5	22.7		WFP survey
	Male	18.1	≥21	≥19.5	18.1		WFP survey
	Overall	20.4	≥21	≥19.5	20.4		WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	4	<3	<3	4		WFP survey
	Male	2.7	<3	<3	2.7		WFP survey
	Overall	3.3	<3	<3	3.3		WFP survey
Target Group: CASH INONDATION - Location: LAGUNE - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	52	≥70	≥70	56		WFP survey
	Male	59	≥70	≥70	72.6		WFP survey
	Overall	56.8	≥70	≥70	66.5		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	66.3	≥80	≥80	69.2		WFP survey
	Male	71.4	≥80	≥80	74.5		WFP survey
	Overall	69.6	≥80	≥80	72.6		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	79.8	≥90	≥90	86.8		WFP survey
	Male	88.8	≥90	≥90	93.6		WFP survey
	Overall	85.6	≥90	≥90	91.1		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	10.1	<5	≤5	3.3		WFP survey
	Male	2.5	<5	≤5	1.9		WFP survey
	Overall	5.2	<5	≤5	2.4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.5	<2	≤2	3.3		WFP survey
	Male	1.9	<2	≤2	1.3		WFP survey
	Overall	2.8	<2	≤2	2		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.2	<1	≤1	1.1		WFP survey
	Male	1.9	<1	≤1	0		WFP survey
	Overall	2	<1	≤1	0.4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	37.1	≥25	≤25	40.7		WFP survey
	Male	38.5	≥25	≤25	25.5		WFP survey
	Overall	38	≥25	≤25	31		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.7	≥8	≤8	9.9		WFP survey
	Male	9.3	≥8	≤8	5.1		WFP survey
	Overall	11.6	≥8	≤8	6.9		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31.5	≥19	≤19	29.7		WFP survey
	Male	26.7	≥19	≤19	25.5		WFP survey
	Overall	28.4	≥19	≤19	27		WFP survey
Target Group: COVID PLVIH - Location: LAGUNE - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	19.5	≤10	≤10	12.09	12.83	WFP survey
	Male	22.51	≤10	≤10	12.92	12.72	WFP survey
	Overall	20.68	≤10	≤10	12.45	12.79	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	72	≥85	≥85	72		WFP survey
	Male	81.8	≥85	≥85	81.8		WFP survey
	Overall	76.3	≥85	≥85	76.3		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	83	≥84	≥82	83		WFP survey
	Male	79.2	≥84	≥82	79.2		WFP survey
	Overall	81.4	≥84	≥82	81.4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	85	≥91	≥89	85		WFP survey
	Male	89.6	≥91	≥89	89.6		WFP survey
	Overall	87	≥91	≥89	87		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5	<1	<1	5		WFP survey
	Male	5.2	<1	<1	5.2		WFP survey
	Overall	5.1	<1	<1	5.1		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4	<1	<1	4		WFP survey
	Male	0	<1	<1	0		WFP survey
	Overall	2.3	<1	<1	2.3		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	<1	<1	1		WFP survey
	Male	1.3	<1	<1	1.3		WFP survey
	Overall	1.1	<1	<1	1.1		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23	≤14	≤14	23		WFP survey
	Male	13	≤14	≤14	13		WFP survey
	Overall	18.6	≤14	≤14	18.6		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11	≤8	≤10	11		WFP survey
	Male	10.4	≤8	≤10	10.4		WFP survey
	Overall	10.7	≤8	≤10	10.7		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	16	≤15	≤17	16		WFP survey
	Male	19.5	≤15	≤17	19.5		WFP survey
	Overall	17.5	≤16	≤17	17.5		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	16.4	≥55	≥55	36	16	WFP survey
	Male	13.2	≥55	≥55	28.57	13.7	WFP survey
	Overall	15.2	≥55	≥55	32.8	14.9	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	27.6	≤10	<10	25	44.8	WFP survey
	Male	36.8	≤10	<10	24.68	41.1	WFP survey
	Overall	31.1	≤10	<10	24.9	43	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	14.4	=2	<2	6	9	WFP survey
	Male	13.8	=2	<2	3.9	8.4	WFP survey
	Overall	14.2	=2	<2	5.1	8.7	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	41.6	≤33	≤33	33	30.2	WFP survey
	Male	36.2	≤33	≤33	42.86	36.8	WFP survey
	Overall	39.6	≤33	≤33	37.3	33.3	WFP survey
Target Group: IDP - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	4.41	<4	≤4	5.11		WFP survey
	Male	5.15	<4	≤4	4.29		WFP survey
	Overall	4.96	<4	≤4	4.55		WFP survey

Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	76.9	≥85	≥82	78	WFP survey	
	Male	81.6	≥85	≥82	67.4		WFP survey
	Overall	80.4	≥85	≥82	70.8		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	68.5	≥70	≥70	65.9	WFP survey	
	Male	68.3	≥70	≥70	71.6		WFP survey
	Overall	68.3	≥70	≥70	69.8		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	55.4	≥70	≥70	65	WFP survey	
	Male	72.9	≥70	≥70	69		WFP survey
	Overall	68.5	≥70	≥70	67.7		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	85.4	≥86	≥86	78	WFP survey	
	Male	85.7	≥86	≥86	85.1		WFP survey
	Overall	85.6	≥86	≥86	82.8		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5.4	<5	≤5	7.3	WFP survey	
	Male	8.2	<5	≤5	7.3		WFP survey
	Overall	7.5	<5	≤5	7.3		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	1.6	WFP survey	
	Male	1.8	=0	=0	2.7		WFP survey
	Overall	1.3	=0	=0	2.3		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	10.8	<5	<5	0.8	WFP survey	
	Male	5.6	<5	<5	2.3		WFP survey
	Overall	6.9	<5	<5	1.8		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	26.2	≥25	≥25	26.8	WFP survey	
	Male	23.5	≥25	≥25	21.1		WFP survey
	Overall	24.2	≥25	≥25	22.9		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14.6	≥14	≥14	20.3	WFP survey	
	Male	12.5	≥14	≥14	12.3		WFP survey
	Overall	13.1	≥14	≥14	14.8		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.8	≥25	≥25	34.1	WFP survey	
	Male	21.5	≥25	≥25	28.7		WFP survey
	Overall	24.6	≥25	≥25	30.5		WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	33.8	<15	<15	7.3	WFP survey	
	Male	12.5	<15	<15	12.3		WFP survey
	Overall	17.9	<15	<15	10.7		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	69.23	≥70	≥70	67.48	WFP survey	
	Male	68.28	≥70	≥70	78.16		WFP survey
	Overall	68.52	≥70	≥70	74.74		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	6.92	<6	<6	0.81	WFP survey	
	Male	6.13	<6	<6	5.36		WFP survey
	Overall	6.33	<6	<6	3.91		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3.85	<2	<2	1.63	WFP survey	
	Male	2.81	<2	<2	0.38		WFP survey
	Overall	3.07	<2	<2	0.78		WFP survey

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	20	≤22	≤22	30.08		WFP survey
	Male	22.76	≤22	≤22	16.09		WFP survey
	Overall	22.73	≤22	≤22	20.57		WFP survey
Target Group: INONDATION - Location: LAGUNE - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	14.68	≤10	≤10	13.44	17.02	WFP survey
	Male	10.7	≤10	≤10	7.38	7.08	WFP survey
	Overall	12.01	≤10	≤10	10.63	10.51	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	94.4	≥98	≥98	96.7	86.3	WFP survey
	Male	96.9	≥98	≥98	98.1	94	WFP survey
	Overall	96.1	≥98	≥98	97.6	91.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	4	≤2	≤2	2.2	6.1	WFP survey
	Male	3.1	≤2	≤2	1.9	4	WFP survey
	Overall	3.4	≤2	≤2	2	4.7	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1.6	=0	=0	1.1	7.6	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	2	WFP survey
	Overall	0.5	=0	=0	0.4	3.9	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	20	≥55	≥55	76.92	45.8	WFP survey
	Male	27.1	≥55	≥55	82.8	64.3	WFP survey
	Overall	24.7	≥55	≥55	79.64	57.9	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	42.8	≤10	<10	14.3	25.2	WFP survey
	Male	34.1	≤10	<10	5.1	9.6	WFP survey
	Overall	38.9	≤10	<10	10	15	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	4.8	=2	<2	0	14.5	WFP survey
	Male	5.5	=2	<2	0	6.4	WFP survey
	Overall	5.3	=2	<2	0	9.2	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	26.4	≤33	≤33	8.79	14.5	WFP survey
	Male	33.3	≤33	≤33	12.1	19.7	WFP survey
	Overall	31.1	≤33	≤33	10.32	17.9	WFP survey

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 2025				- 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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	2	2	
E*: Targeted populations benefit from SBCC for increased knowledge and consumption of healthy diets based on nutritious local foods.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	360	369	
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	340	355	
M: Vulnerable food-insecure and malnourished populations benefit from evidence-based and gender-responsive/transformational nutrition programmes.					
Individual capacity strengthening activities					
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	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.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	2	≥2	≥2	4	3	2	Secondary data

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 2025	Resilience Building
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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.

Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	5,280	0
			Male	4,720	0
			Total	10,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	0	154
			Male	0	144
			Total	0	298
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	356,400	42,977

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	33	33
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.13: Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	non-food item	99	99.8
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	3,620	3,667
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	25	21
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed	US\$	149,000	149,734
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.6: Number of IEC materials distributed	non-food item	80	85
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.MGD1.1.2: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	item	40	40
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in safe food preparation and storage	individual	2,575	2,029
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2: Number of individuals (male) trained in safe food preparation and storage	individual	200	209
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				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	108	173.53
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	8	2.41
E*: Targeted smallholder farmers and their households benefit from SBCC related activities that enables them to diversify production and diets, as well as improve their nutritional status.				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	200	69
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	3,800	2,271
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.2: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mid-sized media (i.e. community radio)	individual	4,000	2,200
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.				

Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.13: Number of farmer organisation leaders trained in market information system	individual	20	22
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.15: Number of farmer organisations leaders trained in business skills (FaaB, savings, marketing skills, lobby and advocacy)	individual	200	200
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.16: Number of farmer organisations linked to agro input dealers	farmer organization	40	40
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.21: Number of farmer organizations supported with equipment (tarpaulins) for post-harvest handling	farmer organization	20	20
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.25: Number of farmers linked to financial institutions	individual	50	38
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.26: Number of farmers receiving hermetic storage equipment	individual	4,200	4,445
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.2: Number of demonstration gardens established	garden	120	154
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.31: Number of farmers trained in leadership roles and responsibilities	individual	960	788
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling	individual	100	110
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.33: Number of Farmers trained on basic nutrition practices and gender mainstreaming	individual	84	84
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.34: Number of farmers who had access to better markets through collective bulking	individual	3,954	2,620
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.35: Number of farmers who had access to improved agro-inputs	individual	80	80
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.36: Number of female farmers/group members directly benefitting from group/farmer organization milling activities	individual	1,158	580
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.39: Number of group leaders trained on leadership and governance practices	individual	160	80
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.3: Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices	individual	700	740
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.40: Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	individual	120	114
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.42: Number of individuals trained in business skills	individual	120	120
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.44: Number of male farmers/group members directly benefitting from group/farmer organization milling activities	individual	792	387
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.46: Number of new farmer organizations established	farmer organization	8	8
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.51: Number of satellite collection points supported with business plans development	site	34	17
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.52: Number of smallholder farmers mobilized, identified and profiled	individual	4,000	4,098
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	7,100	8,187
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.58: Number of women trained in leadership roles and responsibilities	individual	20	22

F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.61: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	training session	62	67
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.69: Number of planned targeted villages	village	37	51
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.LRP.4: Volume of commodities (metric tons) sold by project beneficiaries	Mt	363.5	468.64

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.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: CAVALLY - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.9	≥40	≥40	0	19.7	23.9	WFP survey
	Male	41.5	≥40	≥40	0	22.7	29.3	WFP survey
	Overall	38.5	≥40	≥40	0	21.3	27.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	32.2	≥33	≥33	0	23.6	21.4	WFP survey
	Male	32.2	≥33	≥33	0	18.9	20.9	WFP survey
	Overall	32.2	≥33	≥33	0	21.1	21.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.5	≥54	≥54	0	35.7	32.7	WFP survey
	Male	55.7	≥54	≥54	0	30.3	44.4	WFP survey
	Overall	52.5	≥54	≥54	0	32.7	39.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.9	≤15	≤15	0	38.9	32.1	WFP survey
	Male	16.4	≤15	≤15	0	36.8	28.4	WFP survey
	Overall	18.9	≤15	≤15	0	37.7	29.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	19.5	≤14	≤14	0	33.1	20.8	WFP survey
	Male	13.7	≤14	≤14	0	27	17.8	WFP survey
	Overall	15.9	≤14	≤14	0	29.8	19	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	16.1	≤10	≤10	0	24.2	16.4	WFP survey
	Male	8.7	≤10	≤10	0	27.6	17.8	WFP survey
	Overall	11.6	≤10	≤10	0	26	17.2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	43.2	≥45	≥45	0	41.4	44	WFP survey
	Male	42.1	≥45	≥45	0	40.5	42.2	WFP survey
	Overall	42.5	≥45	≥45	0	40.9	43	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.1	≥32	≥32	0	31.2	46.4	WFP survey
	Male	30.6	≥32	≥32	0	42.7	37.8	WFP survey
	Overall	31.6	≥32	≥32	0	37.4	41.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	51.7	≥57	≥57	0	52.2	62.3	WFP survey
	Male	59	≥57	≥57	0	53.5	61.1	WFP survey
	Overall	56.1	≥57	≥57	0	52.9	61.7	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥90	≥85	0	81.44	84.78	WFP survey

Target Group: All - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition:	Female	7.6	>50	>50	17.7	0	0	WFP survey
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Male	18.7	>50	>50	25.77	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	16.3	>50	>50	23.32	0	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition:	Female	31.8	>50	>50	70.8	0	0	WFP survey
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Male	39.1	>50	>50	71.92	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	37.5	>50	>50	71.58	0	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition:	Female	47	>60	>60	78.76	0	0	WFP survey
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Male	57.9	>60	>60	80.77	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	55.5	>60	>60	80.16	0	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition:	Female	57.6	<15	<15	22.12	0	0	WFP survey
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Male	39.1	<15	<15	27.31	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	43.2	<15	<15	25.74	0	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition:	Female	10.6	<10	<10	0	0	0	WFP survey
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Male	10.2	<10	<10	0.77	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	10.3	<10	<10	0.54	0	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition:	Female	4.5	<4	<4	3.54	0	0	WFP survey
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Male	9.8	<4	<4	3.08	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	8.6	<4	<4	3.22	0	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition:	Female	34.8	>42	>42	60.18	0	0	WFP survey
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Male	42.1	>42	>42	46.92	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	40.5	>42	>42	50.94	0	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition:	Female	42.4	>43	>43	21.24	0	0	WFP survey
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Male	31.9	>43	>43	18.46	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	34.2	>43	>43	19.3	0	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition:	Female	63.6	>65	>65	25.66	0	0	WFP survey
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Male	51.1	>65	>65	25	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	53.8	>65	>65	25.2	0	0	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	84.45	≥90	≥85	84.45			WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: PORO - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	68.6	≥75	≥68	68.6	0	0	Secondary data
	Male	54.7	≥75	≥68	54.7	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	67.9	≥75	≥68	67.9	0	0	Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	118,695	≥200,000	≥100,000	118,695	0	0	Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	465.6	≥800	≥400	465.6	0	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Children - Location: CAVALLY - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	2	≥3	0	0	0	WFP survey	
	Male	2	≥3	0	0	0	WFP survey	
	Overall	2	≥3	0	0	0	WFP survey	
Target Group: Children - Location: PORO - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female		≥30	≥15	18.5	0	0	WFP survey
	Male		≥30	≥15	27.6	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	1.8	≥30	≥15	23.2	0	0	WFP survey
Target Group: Women - Location: CAVALLY - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	23	≥50	≥47	0	20.5	44	WFP survey
Target Group: Women - Location: PORO - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	27.99	≥80	≥60	67.2	0	0	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 05: National institutions have strengthened capacity to better target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2025					- 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 indicator		Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: The population benefits from stronger food supply chains that improve their access to quality food and their nutrition status.								
Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)			Number	7	7	
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.								
Food assistance for training								
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)		C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized			training session	30	30	
Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)		C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided			unit	4	4	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)		C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized			training session	7	6	

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.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	2	≥2	≥2	3	3	2	Secondary data
Proportion of targeted sectors and government entities implementing recommendations from national zero hunger strategic reviews	Overall	0	≥50	≥40	35	46	33	Secondary data

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
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								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	17.7	≥35	≥30	34.5	25.5	17.7	WFP programme monitoring
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								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: CASH COVID - Location: LAGUNE - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	10.1	≥17	≥17	17.8	10.1	0	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	21.1	≥23	≥23	27.9	21.1	0	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	68.8	≥60	≥60	54.3	68.8	0	WFP survey
Target Group: CASH PLVIH - Location: LAGUNE - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	15.9	≤17	≥17	13.71	15.9	0	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	20.9	≥23	≥23	9.14	20.9	0	WFP survey

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	63.2	≥60	≥60	77.14	63.2	0	WFP survey
Target Group: IDP - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	9.8	≤10	≥10	18.9	0	0	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	13.2	≥20	≥20	42.5	0	0	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	77	≥70	≥70	38.6	0	0	WFP survey
Target Group: INONDATION - Location: LAGUNE - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	17	≥17	≤17	25.1	23.5	0	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	57	≥23	≥23	28.1	40.8	0	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	26	≥60	≥55	46.8	35.7	0	WFP survey
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.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	10	≤10	≥10	0	16	29.43	WFP survey

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	41	≥20	≥30	0	34	29.69	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	49	≥70	≥60	0	50	40.36	WFP survey
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	3,798	≥3500	≥3,500	5,322	5,872	2,881	Secondary data
	Male	3,702	≥3000	≥3,000	300	612	2,119	Secondary data
	Overall	7,500	≥7500	≥7,500	5,622	6,484	5,000	Secondary data
Target Group: Women - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	37.5	≥75	≥55	80.19	48.01	53.85	WFP survey
Target Group: women - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	86.73	≥90	≥88	80.19	82.19	0	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: CASH - COVID - Location: LAGUNE - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges -	Female	50.5	≥90	≥80	100	50.5	0	WFP survey
	Male	42.2	≥90	≥80	98.5	42.2	0	WFP survey
	Overall	47.7	≥90	≥80	99.3	47.7	0	WFP survey
Target Group: CASH PLVIH - Location: LAGUNE - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges -	Female	100	≥90	≥85	100	100	0	WFP survey
	Male	100	≥90	≥85	98.7	100	0	WFP survey
	Overall	100	≥90	≥85	99.4	100	0	WFP survey
Target Group: IDP - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges -	Female	94.6	=100	≥98	97.5	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	92.6	=100	≥98	91.8	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	93.1	=100	≥98	93.7	0	0	WFP survey
Target Group: INONDATION - Location: LAGUNE - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges -	Female	99.2	≥90	≥90	100	99.2	0	WFP survey
	Male	97.2	≥90	≥90	100	97.2	0	WFP survey
	Overall	97.9	≥90	≥90	100	97.9	0	WFP survey

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.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges -	Female	100	≥100	=100	0	42.7	100	WFP survey
	Male	100	≥100	=100	0	44.9	100	WFP survey
	Overall	100	≥100	=100	0	43.9	100	WFP survey

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: CASH COVID - Location: LAGUNE - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	9.6	≥90	≥25	35.3	9.6	0	WFP survey
	Male	2	≥90	≥25	29.2	2	0	WFP survey
	Overall	7	≥90	≥25	32.2	7	0	WFP survey
Target Group: CASH PLVIH - Location: LAGUNE - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	36.3	≥90	≥70	52	36.3	0	WFP survey
	Male	41.6	≥90	≥70	42.86	41.6	0	WFP survey
	Overall	38.8	≥90	≥70	48.02	38.8	0	WFP survey
Target Group: IDP - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	6.92	≥90	≥25	28.3	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	16.62	≥90	≥25	36.7	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	14.2	≥90	≥25	34	0	0	WFP survey
Target Group: INONDATION - Location: LAGUNE - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	12.2	≥90	≥60	62.5	12.2	0	WFP survey
	Male	2.4	≥90	≥60	61.9	2.4	0	WFP survey
	Overall	5.79	≥90	≥60	62.2	5.79	0	WFP survey

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.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	75	≥85	≥80	40	80	75	Secondary data
Target Group: All - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	78.9	≥90	≥87	0	60.5	91.8	WFP survey
	Male	69.8	≥90	≥87	0	57.8	88	WFP survey
	Overall	74.4	≥90	≥87	0	59.1	89.6	WFP survey

Environment indicators

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

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.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	60	≥90	≥65	27	0	70	Secondary data

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Rice harvesting by the women group in the village of Fapaha in the north of Côte d'Ivoire. A third of this production is donated to the school canteen

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

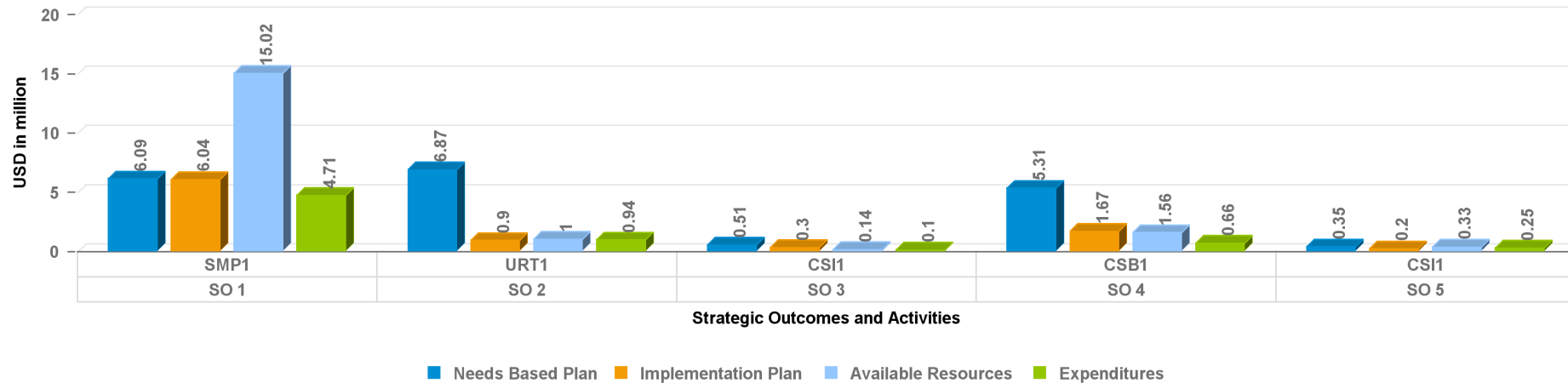
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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 2025
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 2025
SO 5	National institutions have strengthened capacity to better target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2025
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CSB1	Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.
CSI1	Provide technical support to national institutions in their efforts to address school feeding, food security, nutrition, social protection and emergency preparedness and response.
CSI1	Support the implementation of the national nutrition programme with a focus on: the development and implementation of a gender responsive SBCC strategy; the implementation of the national strategy for the fortification of regularly consumed staples; enhancing the primary education curricula to include nutrition; and the generation of evidence on the activities within the National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Plan.
SMP1	Provide school meals, take-home rations and complementary services to primary school-aged children during the school year and promote the purchase of locally produced food for school meals
URT1	Provide an integrated assistance package to affected populations, including food assistance, SBCC and specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months, PLW/Gs and PLHIV to improve access to food and prevent malnutrition

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Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Populations affected by shocks have access to food to cover their basic food and nutritional needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	Provide an integrated assistance package to affected populations, including food assistance, SBCC and specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months, PLW/ Gs and PLHIV to improve access to food and prevent malnutrition	6,871,298	902,821	996,462	944,417
	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	6,092,844	6,044,029	15,018,733	4,708,650
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			12,964,142	6,946,849	16,015,195	5,653,066

Annual Country Report

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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 2025	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.	514,231	295,000	138,197	100,247
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			514,231	295,000	138,197	100,247
4	Targeted populations and communities have stronger livelihoods, are more resilient to climate and other shocks and benefit from more efficient value chains and sustainable food systems by 2025	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.	5,310,759	1,674,266	1,561,888	660,336
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			5,310,759	1,674,266	1,561,888	660,336

Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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 2025	Provide technical support to national institutions in their efforts to address school feeding, food security, nutrition, social protection and emergency preparedness and response.	353,912	195,000	333,130	254,783
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			353,912	195,000	333,130	254,783
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	10,748,796	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	10,748,796	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			19,143,044	9,111,115	28,797,206	6,668,432
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,456,133	660,000	1,338,663	758,877
Total Direct Costs			20,599,177	9,771,115	30,135,869	7,427,309
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,338,946	635,122	48,538	48,538
Grand Total			21,938,123	10,406,238	30,184,407	7,475,847



Wanee Piyabongkarn
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

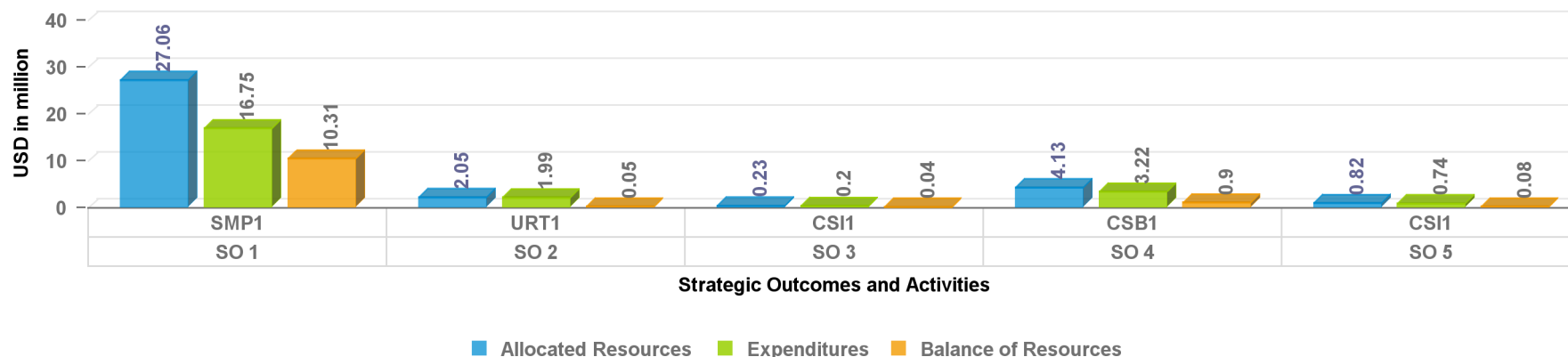
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 2025
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 2025
SO 5	National institutions have strengthened capacity to better target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2025

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 2021 (2019-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Populations affected by shocks have access to food to cover their basic food and nutritional needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	Provide an integrated assistance package to affected populations, including food assistance, SBCC and specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months, PLW/Gs and PLHIV to improve access to food and prevent malnutrition	9,556,321	979,905	1,065,523	2,045,428	1,993,382	52,046
	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	18,941,052	27,060,911	0	27,060,911	16,750,828	10,310,083
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			28,497,373	28,040,815	1,065,523	29,106,338	18,744,209	10,362,129

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Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 2025	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.	1,653,473	234,952	0	234,952	197,002	37,950
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,653,473	234,952	0	234,952	197,002	37,950

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Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 2025	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.	12,280,110	4,125,237	0	4,125,237	3,223,685	901,552
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			12,280,110	4,125,237	0	4,125,237	3,223,685	901,552
5	National institutions have strengthened capacity to better target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2025	Provide technical support to national institutions in their efforts to address school feeding, food security, nutrition, social protection and emergency preparedness and response.	2,599,607	822,521	0	822,521	744,173	78,347
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,599,607	822,521	0	822,521	744,173	78,347

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Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	10,748,796	0	10,748,796	0	10,748,796
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	10,748,796	0	10,748,796	0	10,748,796
Total Direct Operational Cost			45,030,562	43,972,321	1,065,523	45,037,844	22,909,069	22,128,775
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,494,499	2,133,482	75,029	2,208,511	1,628,725	579,786
Total Direct Costs			48,525,061	46,105,803	1,140,552	47,246,355	24,537,795	22,708,560
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			3,154,129	2,529,499		2,529,499	2,529,499	0
Grand Total			51,679,190	48,635,302	1,140,552	49,775,854	27,067,294	22,708,560

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
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