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Côte d'Ivoire

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2025

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Overview

Côte d'Ivoire has enjoyed steady economic growth since the end of the 2011 post-electoral crisis, establishing itself as a lower middle-income country. Despite a per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of USD 2,549, the annual GDP growth rate of seven percent has not translated into inclusive socio-economic development for most of the population. Poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition and gender inequalities remain pervasive (46 percent of people living under the poverty line and nearly 23 percent of stunting prevalence across the country).

Despite challenges brought on by climate-related shocks, increased inflation, the ongoing crisis in Ukraine, supply chain disruptions and funding constraints, WFP was able to support the Ministry of Education in their endeavour to achieve a sustainable national school meals programme and reached over 125,000 students (51 percent female; 49 percent male) in 613 schools across the country with an average of eight hot meals per month. More than 5,500 smallholder farmers, mostly women, were also technically and financially supported to increase their production, gain market access, and supply the schools with a portion of their produce. Literacy programmes and infrastructural upgrades complemented the provision of school meals and the repair of hygiene facilities in schools. Capacity strengthening and technical assistance are at the core of WFP's strategic approach, which includes the gradual handover of the WFP-implemented school feeding programme to the government of Côte d'Ivoire.

Positioning itself as a strategic partner, WFP supported the Government in implementing the National Food Security Monitoring System (DISSA) for improved data collection and to establish an integrated food security monitoring and early warning system. This support led to covering all 31 regions in the country for the 2022 Cadre Harmonisé for the first time.

WFP also contributed to developing a national rice fortification strategy, validated by the Council of Ministers in December 2022. WFP supported the Ministry of Health, developing tools to improve planning and stock management for enhanced decision-making. For instance, the malaria programme achieved a 29 percent reduction in expired medicines. WFP also contributed to building the Ministry's emergency preparedness and response capacity through two trainings and one simulation exercise with crucial partners.

No emergency food assistance was provided in 2022; however, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Solidarity, Social Cohesion and Poverty Alleviation, OCHA, and NGO partners to undertake an intersectoral emergency assessment to identify the needs of the refugees and the host populations in response to the influx of Burkinabe refugees. As part of its preparedness measures and as the lead agency for the cash transfer working group, WFP conducted assessments to determine the feasibility and relevance of cash as a transfer modality in the country's northern regions. WFP also worked closely with other humanitarian partners to revise national and interagency contingency plans.

WFP revised and extended its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) by two years, until 2025, and added a new strategic outcome on service provision. This new activity has already resulted in collaboration with three NGOs to benefit from WFP's supply chain and logistics expertise.

143,960

Total beneficiaries in 2022



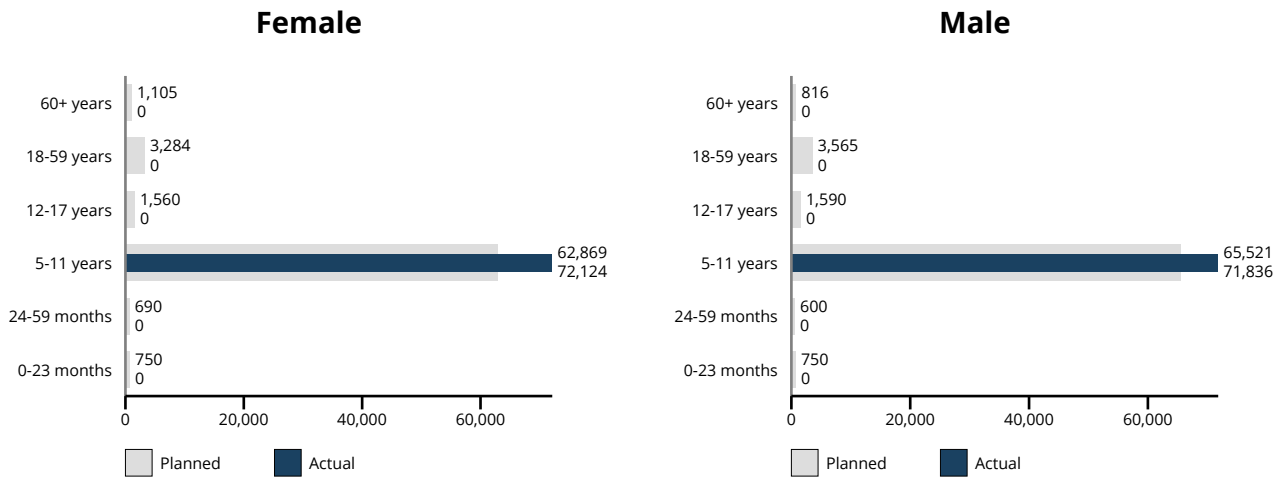
50% female



50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 370 (48% Female, 52% Male)

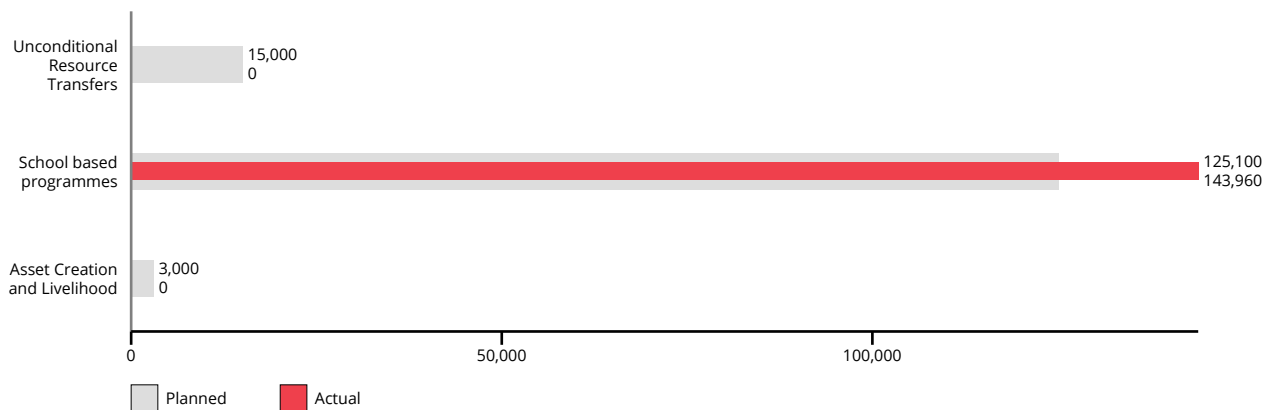
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



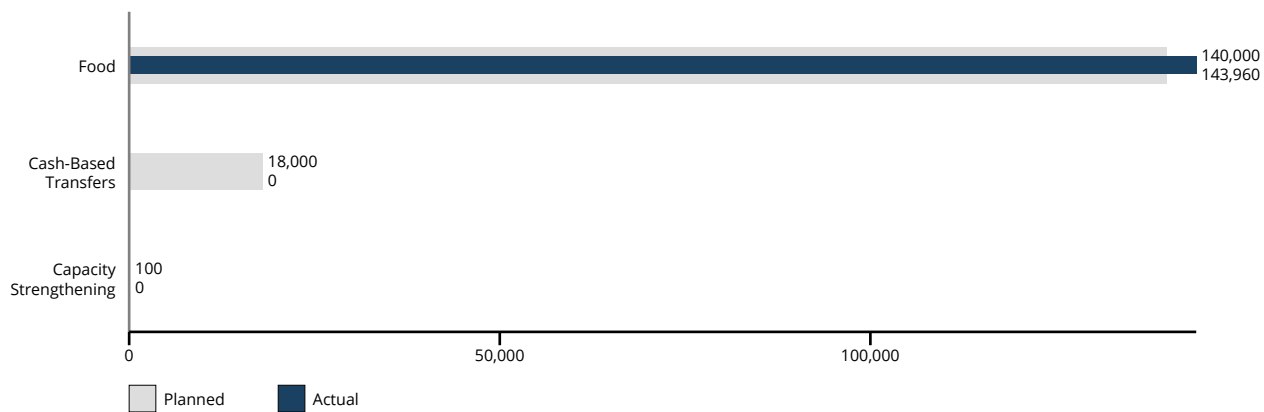
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



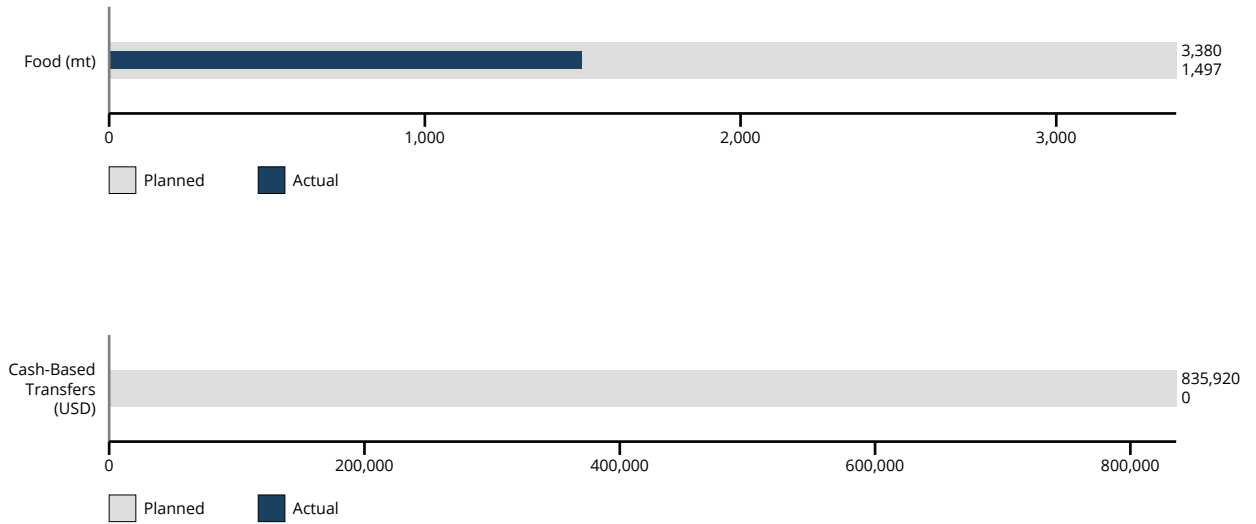
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



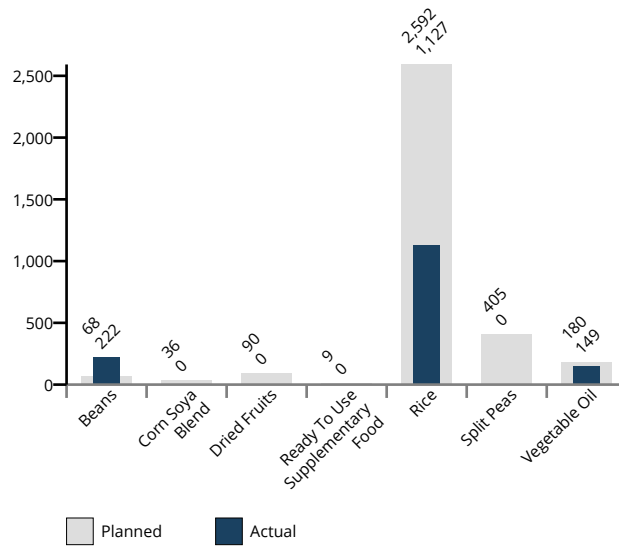
Beneficiaries by Modality



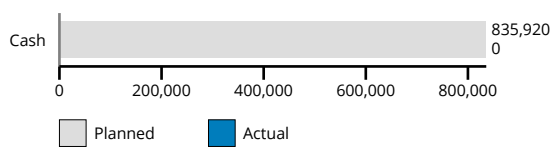
Total Transfers by Modality



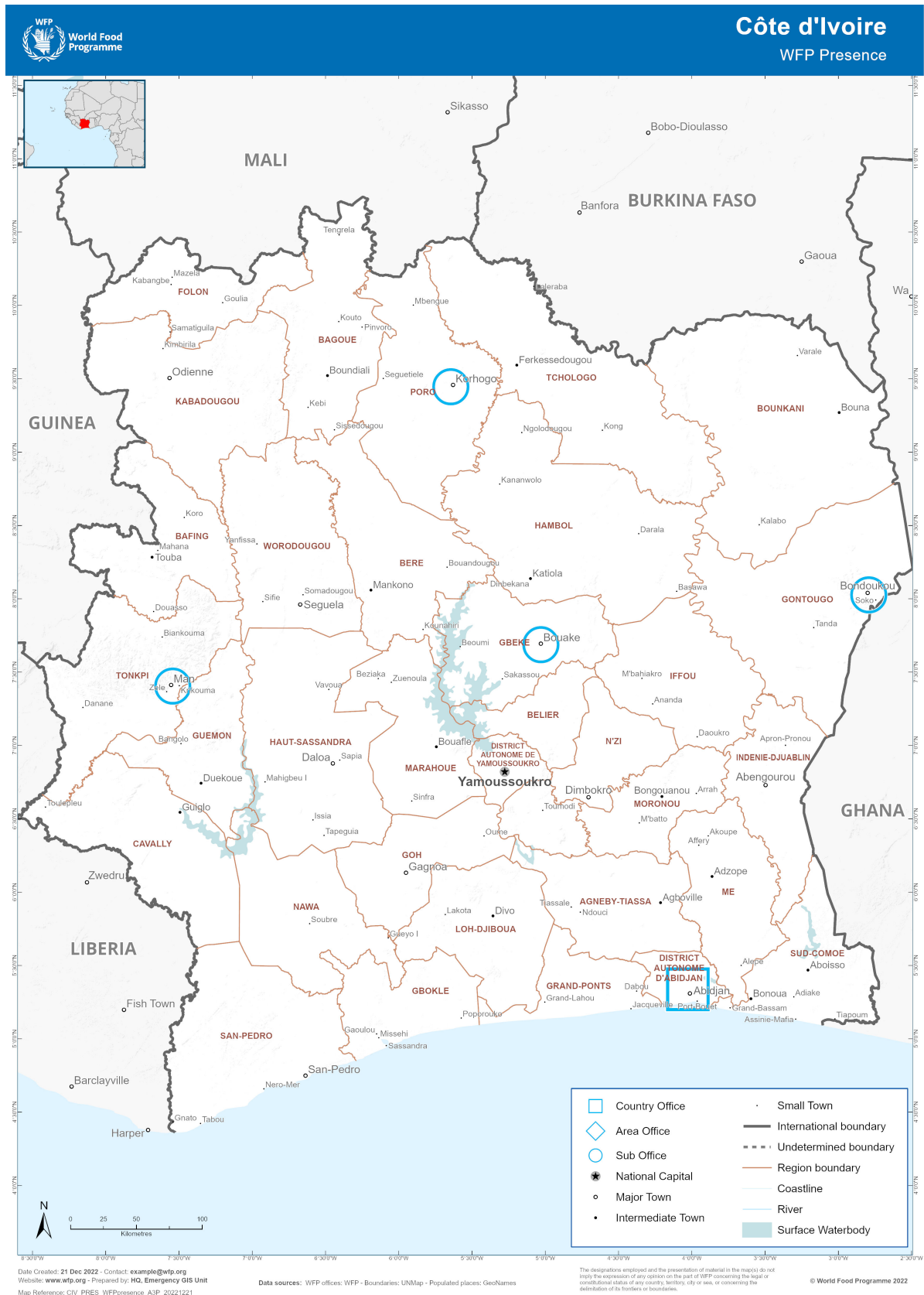
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Côte d'Ivoire is home to an estimated 29.4 million people [1], making it the third most populated country in West Africa. With real GDP growth averaging 8.2 percent between 2012 and 2019, Côte d'Ivoire successfully contained the COVID-19 pandemic, maintaining a positive growth rate of two percent in 2020 and achieving a seven percent growth rate in 2021. However, the growth rate decreased to 6.3 percent in 2022 due to the consequences of the conflict in Ukraine [2],

including increased inflation within local markets, likely to continue in 2023. Based on ongoing assessments, the price of commodities in local markets is expected to increase between 15-30 percent in the first half of 2023.

The latest Human Development Index report ranked Côte d'Ivoire 159 out of 191 countries, with 46 percent of Ivorians still living below the national poverty line [3]. Despite recent economic improvements, the country faces social and human development challenges. Although school enrolment rates have increased over time, the completion of secondary education remains low, with a rate of 65 percent for boys and 53 percent for girls [4]. Micronutrient deficiencies remain a public health concern, with 23 percent of children aged 0-59 months suffering from chronic malnutrition, with a substantial disparity between rural and urban areas (28 percent against 18 percent) [5]. These barriers to human development contribute to Côte d'Ivoire's alarming life expectancy of just 60.1, the lowest in the West African region.

The first producer of cocoa and cashew nuts in the world, Côte d'Ivoire's agriculture sector generates approximately one-fifth of the country's GDP and employs more than two-thirds of the population. Yet, most agricultural producers are smallholder farmers living below the poverty line and whose average cultivated area is less than 4 hectares. The country is prone to droughts and floods and highly vulnerable to climate change due to the expansion of cultivated areas leading to the destruction of the country's forest. Moreover, the recent parasite known as the "jassid" reportedly caused a 50 percent production loss in the cotton sector. The crisis in Burkina Faso has also exacerbated the vulnerabilities of the northern rural communities that have hosted over 4,000 Burkinabe refugees in 2022.

To address these challenges, WFP, in collaboration with international and local NGOs and UN partners, worked to implement programmes to progress towards SDGs 2 and 17. WFP's Strategic Plan for Côte d'Ivoire (2019 - 2025) focuses on capacity strengthening to transition to government and community ownership. At the core of this strategic approach is the sustainability of the national school meals programme, through which WFP assists 613 schools under its Strategic Outcome 1, as a platform for promoting education, nutrition and gender equality and supporting local food production and rural economies. Through Strategic Outcome 4, WFP supports smallholder farmers, particularly women, to increase production and productivity, reduce post-harvest losses, and access markets. This integrated approach to resilience includes financial support for sustainable agricultural production, post-harvest management, trade, nutrition, environment, and biodiversity protection activities. WFP is laying the foundations for a more robust economy less reliant on imports, offering better livelihood opportunities for vulnerable populations and fostering resilient and sustainable national food systems.

Furthermore, WFP works with the Government and partners to strengthen national capacity through its Strategic Outcomes 3 and 5. Strategic Outcome 3 focuses on improving the nutritional status of vulnerable populations, particularly children and women of childbearing age, by strengthening the government's capacity for nutrition-focused projects. Despite Côte d'Ivoire being a UNAIDS Fast Track country, WFP did not implement HIV programmes in 2022 due to a lack of funding. In addition, Strategic Outcome 5 focuses on enhancing national capacities in food security, nutrition, social protection, and emergency preparedness and response.

WFP's budget revision finalized in April 2022 reflects the changes experienced in implementing resilience-building and root causes activities and reviewing the crisis response portfolio. It also includes a two-year extension of the current CSP until 2025 and an addition of a new Strategic Outcome to cover service provision activities (SO6). The new CSP timeframe aligns it with the National Development Plan and strategy documents such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021-2025).

Risk Management

WFP Côte d'Ivoire's financial situation is of concern as the country office mainly has been relying on a single multi-year funding source. This funding is earmarked for one activity under SO1, thus creating an imbalance between activities despite giving a positive outlook on the overall financing situation. This imbalance jeopardizes the sustainability of the school feeding, as some key complementing activities remain critically underfunded. SO2 (emergency preparedness and response) did not receive funding, while the political situation in the neighbouring countries of Mali and Burkina Faso kept deteriorating.

The volatility of food prices due to the global food crisis translated into higher price tags of commodities purchased for the same quantities and is likely to disrupt the pipeline by mid-2023, as the budget has already been exceeded by 105 percent for the purchase of beans from USD 187,000 to USD 384,000. Climate change was also identified as a risk that might prevent the supported farmer groups from increasing their production and their donations to schools. In addition, some crops suffered from widespread pest attacks, which were not initially identified as a risk.

The most significant risks were identified during the annual performance planning process. The risk register was updated in February and revised in August to include risks arising from the global context. In addition, the country

office benefitted from an oversight mission conducted by the regional bureau reviewing internal control mechanisms and SOPs.

Partnerships

Within the context of Côte d'Ivoire's aspirations for economic independence through decreased aid and direct implementation, WFP continues to adjust its approach as an enabler, primarily to government partners. In 2022, support was provided to partners through technical assistance and capacity strengthening to effectively implement food and nutrition security activities geared towards the goal of zero hunger. This was achieved through strategic partnerships with the Government, donor governments, international finance institutions, development partners, non-government organizations (NGOs), United Nations agencies and the private sector.

In 2022, WFP's core activities were supported primarily through the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) through the McGovern-Dole (MGD) programme for school feeding, which was extended for a second five-year period, supporting the Integrated Programme for the Sustainability of School Canteens in Côte d'Ivoire. Working with the Ministry of Education, through the Direction des Cantines Scolaires (School Canteens Directorate) as a leading partner, WFP provides hot and balanced meals to school children and supports promoting health and literacy. WFP also strengthens the Government's capacity to successfully transition to national ownership of an integrated school meal programme.

These activities were complemented by private sector donors (Louis-Dreyfus Foundation and Latter-Day Saints Charities), which contributed to enhancing the resilience of more than 5,500 smallholder farmers (80 percent female) and their families around schools enrolled in the programme. In addition, WFP and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development collaborated to submit a proposal for the Green Climate Fund to strengthen the adaptive capacities of vulnerable smallholder female farmers to cope with climate change and enhance their livelihoods.

As part of its capacity strengthening efforts, WFP also collaborates with the National Nutrition Programme (PNN), the Executive Secretariat of the National Council for Nutrition, Food and Early Childhood Development (SE-CONNAPE) and Côte d'Ivoire Normalization agency (CODINORM) in nutrition, particularly in rice fortification. WFP also works closely with the National Institute of Public Hygiene (INHP), the National Institute of Public Health (INSP), the New Pharmacy of public health (NPSP) and the management of pharmaceutical activities (DAP) in the framework of the health supply chain emergency preparedness project.

Recognizing the added value of local NGOs in the context of Côte d'Ivoire and to ensure the sustainability of its activities, WFP mainly works with local NGOs: Bureau de Formation et Conseil en Développement (BFCD), Bureau de Vente des Producteurs (BVP), WOPILE SANGA and Réseau National des Agro Transformatrices de Côte d'Ivoire (RET PACI). Such partnerships strengthen local partners' standards and capacity by providing assets and improved technologies. The only international cooperating partner is Association des Volontaires pour le Service International (AVSI), to support the WASH and literacy components of the school feeding programme.

WFP joined an inter-agency initiative of several UN agencies to support the government's effort to reduce the fragility of border areas in the north of the country (PSGouv2 2022-2024). This joint programme is based on the recommendations of a community diagnosis carried out in 2021 and proposing convergent and gender-sensitive multisectoral interventions of seven agencies (UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, IOM, UNHCR, WHO and WFP) to strengthen the resilience of systems, communities, and individuals to shocks, in two regions in the north of the country (Boukani and Tchologo).

In addition to its crucial role in emergency coordination, WFP is also an active member of three technical working groups of the development partners (agriculture, education, nutrition) and co-leads, with the French Embassy, the food security/food systems task force that has been set up to monitor the impact of the Ukrainian crisis on the food security situation.

In the framework of the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP15) of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) that took place in Abidjan in May 2022, WFP and FAO led discussions around environmental sustainability in crucial value chains while improving community resilience to climate change and sustainably increase Côte d'Ivoire agriculture production.

CSP Financial Overview

A second budget revision (BR) was finalized, increasing the budget from USD 81.8 million to USD 95.9 million and extending the CSP duration by another two years until 2025. This budget revision allowed the alignment of the CSP with key national strategic documents such as the National Development Plan (PND 2021-2025) and the National Multisectoral Plan for Nutrition (PNMN 2021-2025), as well as with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021-2025). A new Strategic Objective (SO6) was also added to address the growing demand for bilateral support provision from humanitarian and development partners.

The annual contributions received by WFP and the carryover of previous years' balances exceeded the needs-based requirements by 96 percent (USD 24.2 million vs USD 12.2 million). The available resources comprised seven percent of multilateral contributions and 93 percent of directed multilateral contributions. Despite this apparent over-resourcing linked to registering the USD 25 million McGovern Dole grant covering 2020-2025 (and allocated solely SO1), the Country Office faced significant funding challenges for most of the other five strategic outcomes of the CSP during most of the year. Implementation of the school feeding programme, which McGovern Dole funds, was negatively impacted by the delay in locally procured commodities and the execution of the capacity-building activities for which the CO experienced challenges with the identification of smallholder women farmers groups. A multilateral contribution was allocated to SO1, SO3, SO4 and SO5 towards the end of the year. Still, the timing did not allow for activities to be fully undertaken, hence the low level of expenditures appearing in the table below.

Strategic Outcome 1 (school feeding activities) was fully funded by the McGovern-Dole multi-year contribution. The approved budget for local food purchases was exceeded by USD 269,000 (41 percent) in 2021 due to the increase in food prices on the local market. In 2022, price increases contributed to a 57 percent overrun on the same budget line. An analysis of the commodity and freight prices showed that with the current rates, the country office would likely have a budget deficit for year four and year five of the programme.

Strategic Outcome 2 (emergency preparedness and response) was underfunded, receiving only three percent of the needs-based plan. WFP could not provide any emergency food assistance to save or assist people affected by natural disasters. However, WFP managed to carry out emergency preparedness activities and emergency assessments thanks to punctual ad-hoc funding support received from WFP's regional bureau.

Strategic Outcome 3 (nutrition) was under-resourced for most of the year and only benefited from a multilateral contribution at the end of 2022.

Strategic Outcome 4 (resilience) was eventually 91 percent funded, allowing WFP to carry out smallholder support activities, final project evaluations, and data collection on programme outcomes, which were put on hold the previous year due to a lack of funding. Despite the resources available, the Food-for-Asset (FFA) activities could not be implemented as planned, as a multilateral contribution was only received late in the year.

Strategic Outcome 5 (capacity strengthening) was also underfunded for most of the year. However, thanks to multilateral contributions received in 2022, the Country Office could implement some capacity-strengthening activities to benefit governmental institutions. The financial situation of the SO improved through the inclusion of the new Health Supply Chain activity funded by private donors.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	8,342,434	6,907,156	13,360,764	3,895,448
SO01: Primary school-age children and their households in food insecure areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	6,464,758	6,190,733	13,308,730	3,855,672
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	6,464,758	6,190,733	13,308,730	3,855,672
SO02: Populations affected by shocks have access to food to cover their basic food and nutritional needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	1,877,675	716,423	52,033	39,776
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	1,877,675	716,423	52,033	39,776
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	201,310	161,048	192,111	59,595
SO03: 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	201,310	161,048	192,111	59,595

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.	201,310	161,048	192,111	59,595
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	1,466,119	1,272,589	1,427,962	748,271
SO04: 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	1,466,119	1,272,589	1,427,962	748,271
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.	1,466,119	1,272,589	1,427,962	748,271
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	587,941	275,024	812,917	643,627
SO05: National institutions have strengthened capacity to better target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2025	324,797	275,024	677,640	524,832
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.	324,797	275,024	677,640	524,832

SO06: The government, humanitarian and development partners in Côte d'Ivoire can reach vulnerable populations and respond to emergencies by 2025	 263,143	 0	 135,277	 118,794
Activity 06: Provide, on demand, supply chain, ICT and coordination services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners	 263,143	 0	 135,277	 118,794
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 6,783,059	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 10,597,805	 8,615,817	 15,793,756	 5,346,942
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 960,154	 928,369	 1,925,838	 1,092,822
Total Direct Costs	 11,557,960	 9,544,187	 17,719,594	 6,439,765
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 732,613	 620,372	 11,577	 11,577
Grand Total	 12,290,573	 10,164,559	 24,514,231	 6,451,342

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



126,794 school children (51 percent girls) received **hot meals**



1,423 metric tons of food distributed to **613 school canteens**



7,381,331 meals provided to school children

Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1) ensures that primary school children and their households in food-insecure areas have access to adequate nutritious food all year. To this end, WFP supports the Government of Côte d'Ivoire by implementing the national school feeding programme to improve primary schoolchildren's food and nutrition security and enhance educational outcomes in the country's most vulnerable regions. Moreover, the school feeding programme improves community resilience and female empowerment. In 2022, 53 agricultural groups were supported to increase their production to contribute part of their produce to the schools.

As in previous years, this strategic outcome was resourced through funding from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) through the McGovern Dole grant.

WFP has been supporting public primary schools in seven regions of Côte d'Ivoire to reduce the prevalence of chronic malnutrition, food insecurity, illiteracy, and gender disparities among vulnerable school children. In 2022, WFP provided hot and balanced school meals to students, promoted improved health and nutrition practices, improved literacy, and strengthened the capacity of the Government for a successful transition to national ownership of an integrated school feeding programme. The programme was enhanced through successful collaborations with three key partners: the Direction des Cantines Scolaires (DCS) under the Ministry of Education, in charge of the national school feeding programme management, the international NGO Association des Volontaires pour le Service International (AVSI) in charge of the literacy and WASH components of the project, and the Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement Rural (ANADER), a branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, overseeing the component supporting the smallholder farmer groups mobilized around the school canteens to ensure the canteens' supply for the sustainability of the Programme.

WFP provided 7,381,331 meals in 613 schools, and 1,423MT of food was distributed to 126,794 students (51 percent girls) who received an average of eight meals per month, instead of twelve, due to the late start of the programme. In addition, 75MT of vegetable oil was distributed to 143,960 school children as take-home rations due to the commodity's short shelf life and to avoid losses.

To mitigate the issue of the teachers' and school principals' turnover, 274 new canteen managers and 158 new school directors were trained in school canteen management to ensure the continued quality of the programme.

The partnership with AVSI allowed the rehabilitation of 51 water pumps, the construction of 34 latrines, and the purchase and installation of 710 hand-washing devices, enabling pupils to access hygiene facilities. To ensure ownership of sanitation and hygiene facilities, 308 village water, hygiene and health management committees were established or revitalized using a participatory approach.

In line with the programme's sustainability efforts, twenty new farmer cooperatives were added to the programme to support the school canteens in 2023.

Partnership agreements were signed between the DCS and nine local community radio stations to convey awareness messages on community management of their village's canteens.

As part of the handover strategy, the Direction des Cantines Scolaires, the Regional Center of Excellence Against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM) and the WFP Country Office gathered to devise a roadmap for the development of a law on school feeding.

WFP also participated in the Etats Généraux de l'Éducation Nationale (EGENA) forum, which the Ministry of Education organized to analyse the Ivorian education system and recommend enhancing the quality of education. During the EGENA, a diagnosis of issues related to primary school teachers' absenteeism and other challenges faced by the Ministry of Education were discussed. Concrete recommendations for reforming the Ivorian school system, including reaffirming the need for a school feeding law, were formulated and presented to H.E., the President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire.

Boys' and girls' attendance rates rose in 2022 by 0.33 percent and 0.46 percent, respectively, compared to 2021, reaching 99.35 and 99.45 percent. Similar to this, the rate of enrolment in WFP-supported schools rose from 1.36 percent to 4.59 percent, with a notable increase in the enrolment of female students from 0.23 percent in 2021 to 5.17 percent in 2022, above the three percent target. This improvement was made possible by the comprehensive package of activities provided by WFP and its partners in supported schools that attracted students from nearby schools without canteens and new students.

The final evaluation of the 2015-2020 McGovern-Dole grant (Fiscal Year 2015) released in September 2022 highlighted that the involvement of communities, effective partnerships, and existing resources contributed to the programme's first phase success. Community members were committed to realising the programme's objectives, especially members of the School Management Committees (COGES) and Women Farmers' Groups. The programme's objectives were also very much supported by community leaders. However, during the above evaluation, it was difficult to determine how many canteen days were supported through the programme and how much the community contributed independently. This lack of information is challenging to ascertain any gradual handover to the community. It has therefore been recommended that all schools differentiate between commodities provided by community contributions, national budget and WFP/MGD programme.

The gradual handover according to the initially envisaged timeframe seems ambitious, considering the government has yet to elaborate and endorse critical elements (such as the school feeding strategy and the school feeding law). However, it should be noted that the recent reorganization of the DCS has translated into new initiatives and positive changes and has led to a strengthened partnership with WFP.

WFP ensured gender and age were integrated into the implementation of school feeding, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker monitoring code 4 achieved. All indicators are broken down by gender and age for school feeding activities and WASH, literacy, and support to women smallholder farmers. Establishing a School Canteen Monitoring Committee (CSCS) attests to the community's effective involvement. This committee comprises five members from the School Management Committee, and the groups mobilized around the canteens must include at least two influential women and a girl representing the students.

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



WFP and partners conducted an **emergency assessment of the needs** of the Burkinabe refugees and host populations.



WFP **co-leads the Operational Coordination Group** with the UN Resident Coordinator Office

Activities under SO2 aim at addressing the immediate food and nutrition needs of shock-affected populations. Emergency assistance must be provided through food and/or cash-based transfers and gender-responsive and nutrition-sensitive approaches in collaboration with the Ministry of Solidarity and Social Cohesion, United Nations agencies, and other humanitarian actors.

In response to the influx of Burkinabe refugees between January and February, WFP, with the Ministry of Solidarity, OCHA, and NGO partners such as Action Contre la Faim, CARE International, and IRC, undertook an intersectoral emergency assessment to identify the needs of the refugees and the host populations. The assessment revealed that two out of five households were food insecure and required food and shelter assistance and access to basic services. The analysis of the needs assessment data showed that only 9.9 percent of children aged 6-23 months have a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) and that only 22.9 percent of women aged 15-49 years achieved minimum dietary diversity.

As part of preparedness measures and acting as the Cash Based Transfers (CBT) working group lead, WFP conducted a series of assessments to determine the feasibility and relevance of using cash as a transfer modality in the northern regions. The WFP functional units involved in the CBT implementation consolidated their assessments, revealing the financial services' weakness despite relative markets' functionality. The most suitable cash transfer modality seems to be mobile money. However, supporting beneficiaries with no ID documents through this modality would be difficult.

The lack of resources for this outcome prevented WFP from providing emergency assistance. The host government did not request emergency support from the international community to assist refugees; therefore, WFP did not secure any funding. The available financing allowed WFP to initiate basic preparedness activities and conduct the above-mentioned multisectoral emergency assessments. The lack of financial resources led WFP to downsize its programme team.

Due to the worsening situation in Burkina Faso and the potential risk of spillover into the Gulf of Guinea coastal countries, the Country Office benefited from the support of a roaming emergency officer from the WFP Regional Bureau. WFP plays a crucial role in emergency coordination and preparedness. It is the lead agency of the Operational Emergency Taskforce (Groupe Coordination Operationnelle) consisting of UN and NGO partners and leads three emergency working groups: Food Security, Logistics and Cash-Based Transfers. WFP also supported the update of national and inter-agency contingency plans.

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	0

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



WFP supported the development of the **national rice fortification strategy**



WFP published the **cost-benefit analysis report** and the **technical report on the fortified rice standard**



WFP supported the **Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) study** which provides solid evidence on the **importance of investing in nutrition**

Based on the latest Demographic and Health Survey (EDS) 2021, the nutritional situation in Côte d'Ivoire remains characterized by high levels of chronic malnutrition (23 percent of stunting) and micronutrient deficiencies. Under this outcome, WFP assists the government of Côte d'Ivoire in implementing the 2016-2020 National Multisectoral Nutrition Plan (currently being revised), including providing technical support for nutrition-sensitive interventions to reduce the prevalence of malnutrition in Côte d'Ivoire.

Activities under this strategic outcome were funded through a USD 60,000 grant from the company DSM, which also contributed 5 MT of fortified rice kernels produced according to local rice specifications and national norms.

Since 2018, WFP has positioned itself as a key technical and financial partner of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to develop a national rice fortification strategy. The main achievements for 2022 were the publication of the cost-benefit analysis report, the technical report on the fortified rice standard, and the technical support of the rice fortification strategy that the Council of Ministers endorsed in December 2022. WFP cooperated with the Ministry of Health through the National Programme for Nutrition and CODINORM to oversee the fortification process and the final product.

In preparation for the rice fortification pilot project scheduled to begin in 2023, WFP received 5MT of fortified rice kernels, enabling the local production of 500 MT of fortified rice. To that end, WFP and the government have identified private actors willing to support the pilot by mixing the rice and the kernels or providing the rice to be fortified. To this date, 1 MT of rice has already been fortified and will be used for the acceptability study in January 2023. The results of the acceptability study will inform the design of a pilot. Initial plans foresee this fortified rice being sold on local markets in vulnerable areas and used for the school feeding programme.

Furthermore, WFP supported the Cost of hunger in Africa (COHA) study, an African Union Commission (AUC)- led initiative that estimates the social and economic impacts of child undernutrition. In 2022, the report was revised to reflect the latest available data from the EDS 2021. The study showed that the annual cost of child undernutrition is estimated at XOF 590.9 billion, or 2.08 percent of the Gross Domestic Product. Thirty-five percent of the adult population in Côte d'Ivoire suffered from stunted growth during childhood, and 27.3 percent of child deaths in Côte d'Ivoire are associated with undernutrition. With this study, WFP provides solid evidence to guide policy dialogue and advocacy on the importance of investing more in nutrition programmes.

WFP supported and participated in the high-level meeting on nutrition organized by the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire in collaboration with the African Union Commission as part of the African Union Year of Nutrition. The objective of this meeting was to advocate for high-level political engagement in implementing a road map and increasing investment in nutrition and food security. This forum was the occasion for WFP to present tools such as the Cost of Hunger in Africa and reiterate its commitment to scale up its food fortification efforts as part of its broader commitment to meet the nutritional needs of the most vulnerable. The discussions emphasized the importance of multi-sectoral approaches in the management of malnutrition, and school feeding was recognized as an efficient tool for improving children's nutrition. The forum ended with adopting a call for action by the First Leaders of the Member States of the African Union.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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</p>	<p>0</p>

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 assisted **53 smallholder farmer groups** consisting of **5,554 members** (80 percent female)



110 hectares (ha) cultivated (70 ha of food crops and 40 ha of vegetables)



450 metric tons of product harvested (69 percent sold, 24 percent consumed, and 7 percent given to school canteens)



40 Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) established to strengthen **women's economic resilience**

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP implemented activities in food and nutritionally insecure areas to increase agricultural production and productivity, sustainably reduce post-harvest losses, and improve smallholder farmers' income and nutritional status.

WFP assisted 53 smallholder farmers' groups consisting of 5,554 members (80 percent female) in the regions of Bagoue, Poro and Tchologo, which are particularly food insecure and vulnerable to climate change. These groups have benefited from technical support, inputs, and materials for improved agricultural production. In addition, the programme has strengthened their post-harvest management capacities by providing storage equipment, food processing equipment, and other technologies. Moreover, WFP has supported the marketing of agricultural products through the group sale of products and the establishment of 40 Village Savings and Loan Associations. These mechanisms have contributed to strengthening smallholder farmers' economic resilience, allowing them access to financial services such as loans and credits. These interventions aimed to build community resilience to food security challenges and climate shocks such as low rainfall and rising temperatures. They were accompanied by nutrition-sensitive activities such as cooking lessons and sensitization on dietary diversity and essential actions for nutrition.

While this Strategic Outcome eventually received 91 percent of the planned budget for 2022, not all planned activities could be carried out due to the allocation of the funds received late in the year and not necessarily aligned with the agricultural calendar. WFP could, therefore, not conduct the planned Foods for Assets activities but was able to implement most of the other activities to support smallholder farmers.

WFP's support enabled smallholder farmers to cultivate 110 hectares (ha) of plots, 70 ha of food crops and 40 ha of vegetables. While production data continues to be consolidated, initial results amount to 450 MT of harvested products, of which 310 MT were sold (69 percent), 108 MT consumed (24 percent), and 34 MT donated to school canteens (Seven percent). WFP has also facilitated the marketing of 76 MT of agricultural products from other smallholder farmers in the region through the grouped sales platform of the Bureau de Vente des Producteurs (BVP).

With a decrease of 25 percent as compared to last year, these results are lower than expected. This underproduction is mainly due to pest attacks on vegetable crops and intense and delayed rainfalls due to climate change. Since July, widespread attacks by a pest named "Jassid" were observed on cotton and vegetables, causing significant losses in agricultural production in the north and northeast of the country (50 percent estimated loss for cotton). Another pest, "Thrips", was observed in bean plots, preventing flowering and destroying more than 80 percent of the plants in the northern regions. Despite the decrease in the agricultural production of WFP-assisted smallholder farmer groups in 2022, donations to canteens have increased compared to previous years due to a greater awareness among communities of the benefits of school feeding for their children.

WFP provided 88 grain silos and 400 hermetic bags to preserve products and therefore guarantee the health and safety of agricultural products and help reduce post-harvest losses. Moreover, through the Réseau des Femmes Agro Transformatrices de Côte d'Ivoire (RET-PACI), WFP facilitated the establishment of two solar drying units, two

community mills in two villages for the processing of agricultural products and trained 26 women in milling and hygiene in food processing. After two months of activity, these units allowed the drying of 3 MT of products from the agricultural groups (mainly gombo and chilli), which enabled them to increase their income.

WFP also promoted nutrition-sensitive agriculture by enabling 80 households to set up vegetable gardens with high nutritional value crops and small livestock at home. In collaboration with the Plan National de Nutrition, WFP sensitized 118,000 people on essential nutrition actions via local radios and community relays and conducted more than 300 cooking training sessions to promote local products and food diversification within households.

The Food Security Outcome Monitoring conducted in November 2022 showed mixed results. The proportion of households with poor and borderline food consumption scores is 11.5 percent (of which two percent scored poorly). The analysis does not show significant differences between female and male-headed households but significant geographical differences, with the highest score in Tchologo (31.4 percent of households with poor and borderline scores). The Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators calculation, a method used for analysing and reporting the level of food insecurity within a population, indicates that only 7.1 percent of households are food insecure. However, the proportion of children aged 6-23 months with a minimum acceptable diet fell to 6.3 percent in 2022 (from 23.2 percent in 2021). The proportion of women meeting the Minimum Dietary Diversity also decreased from 67.2 in 2021 to 47.1 percent. This shows that despite appearing food secure, households use negative coping strategies such as skipping meals or consuming less diverse meals.

A final evaluation of a three-year project assisting 20 farmer groups showed positive results. The proportion of women meeting the Minimum Dietary Diversity significantly increased by 33.4 percent. In addition, the proportion of children aged 6-23 months with a minimum acceptable diet also increased by 3.5 percent between 2021 and 2022. These positive results can be attributed to the continuity of the assistance over three years, allowing for a more tailored package of activities and sustained engagement with the beneficiaries.

WFP has developed strong partnerships with two key ministries, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Health, and several NGOs, to implement its resilience programme. The Ministry of Health, through the National Nutrition Programme, has ensured the coordination of nutrition-sensitive interventions implemented by cooperating partners and strengthened the technical capacities of health providers and community health workers on nutrition-related issues.

At the national level, WFP actively participated in the agriculture working group involving the technical and financial partners. Following the Ukraine crisis and its impact on the global economy, the group has proposed to set up a task force to analyse the consequences on Côte d'Ivoire food security and work on strengthening food systems. WFP has taken the leadership of this task force together with the French Embassy as the co-lead.

Through south-south cooperation and knowledge dissemination, WFP pursued collaboration with the CERFAM to support the rice value chain and strengthened the production and processing capacities of four agricultural groups in the North of Côte d'Ivoire.

Climate change has created new challenges for the production activities of the groups, ranging from the scarcity of rainfall at the expected time to temperature peaks that cause water stress to plants. In this context, the absence of a national climate service has dramatically hindered the ability of smallholder farmers to prevent risk. To mitigate vulnerabilities linked to climate change, WFP has submitted a proposal to the GCF that includes access to climate information and insurance products and the traditional resilience package already provided in the North. In addition, a study was conducted with WFP's Innovation Accelerator (INKA) and WFP headquarters to assess the feasibility and relevance of climate insurance schemes for cocoa farmers. Results are encouraging, and a pilot is planned for 2023.

Activities conducted under SO4 fully integrated gender. The smallholder farmer support activities mainly targeted women with the objective of empowering them. The participatory approach and the regular consultations with the members of the groups and the community leaders ensured the relevance and adequacy of the assistance with the needs, joint planning and implementation. The programme facilitated smallholder women farmers to access productive resources, information, and appropriate technologies adapted to women, contributing to their empowerment and reducing gender inequalities. The VSLAs and processing units also allowed women to take more responsibility in managing their activities and improved their financial inclusion.

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



Increased coverage of the **Food Security Assessment** (Cadre Harmonisé): **31 regions surveyed** compared (8 in March 2022)



WFP facilitated a **visit of Government of The Gambia officials** on school feeding and smallholder farmers' support



WFP supported the Government to **reinforce their health supply chain capacity**: malaria programme **achieved a 29 percent reduction** in expired medicines

Strategic outcome 5 aims at reinforcing national institutions' capacities through technical and financial support in nutrition, food security, and emergency preparedness.

To support the government in implementing the national school feeding policy (2018-2023) and mandatory schooling for children aged 6 to 16, WFP collaborated closely with the Ministry of Education through the Direction des Cantines Scolaires (DCS). As per its commitment to accompany the Government in achieving its objective of sustainable school canteens, WFP started preparing for a cost-benefit analysis to be led by Harvard University in 2023, whose findings will inform the revision of the national school feeding strategy as well as the school feeding law.

WFP continued to support the Government in implementing the National Food Security Monitoring System (DISSA). This collaboration improved data collection and increased coverage of the Food Security Assessment (Cadre Harmonisé) in 2022. For the first time, in October 2022, all 31 regions were surveyed as compared to the eight regions surveyed in March 2022, bringing the coverage from 26 percent to 100 percent. To this effect, 41 surveyors were trained. The October 2022 Cadre Harmonisé indicates that 849,333 people were food insecure (Phase 3 and above), or nearly four percent of the country's population.

In collaboration with the Regional Centre of Excellence against hunger and malnutrition (CERFAM), a study visit by the Gambia Government officials was organized in Côte d'Ivoire to share experiences and best practices on school feeding and smallholder farmers' support. The visit took place in March 2022 in Abidjan, Korhogo and Ferkessedougou. The mission was particularly interested in learning about good practices in linking smallholder farmers to schools and mitigating the impact of COVID-19 on the local economy and school attendance.

Since 2019, WFP started working closely with the Ministry of Health and the Central Medical Store (NPSP) to help address gaps and contribute to the sustainable strengthening of public health supply chains and health systems, establishing long-term partnerships made possible through the funding of Takeda Pharma, a Japan-based global pharmaceutical company, invested in corporate and social responsibility work.

The recent Covid-19 pandemic has been a reminder of the importance of preparedness for health risks and the essential role of supply chains in responses to outbreaks. WFP signed a memorandum of understanding with the National Institute of Public Hygiene (INHP) to improve the health supply chain and better respond to health emergencies. In the framework of this collaboration, WFP supported INHP in operationalizing logistics response mechanisms in the form of structures (COUSP), procedures and competencies. WFP worked with INHP to implement a USAID toolkit (the "Playbook") consisting of a set of emergency logistics procedures and the systematic collection and use of logistics data (diseases, products, transport, and storage capacities) to develop contingency and response plans. Over 40 logistics actors from central and regional levels were trained on the Playbook approach. A large-scale simulation exercise (70 participants) was organized in June 2022 in Aboisso to test the response system and identify improvement areas. WFP will continue working with INHP in the foreseeable future to operationalize further and approach emergency logistics preparedness in six priority regions.

In addition, WFP, through the strategic partnership with the Kuehne Foundation, facilitated the training of 22 participants from the Ministry of Health (MOH) on medical logistics during a pandemic. A potential challenge at the end of the project was the departure of staff already trained by WFP. To address this issue, WFP ensures that selected focal points are identified from Government institutions guaranteeing the long-term continuity of best practices resulting from the capacity-strengthening programme.

WFP has worked hand in hand with the Ministry of Health through the Department of Pharmaceutical Supplies (DAP) for three years to develop supply chain data analytics for improved planning and operational decision-making in fleet

management and distribution. Data from various systems were consolidated into simple yet powerful analytics, presented in supply chain dashboards. The DAP, the central medical store (NPSP) and health programs use these dashboards to detect and prevent stockouts, overstocks and expiries and ensure the supply of critical health products is steady. The project ended in mid-2022. An evaluation was undertaken to understand how DAP manages the approach autonomously and how WFP supply chain supported the improved visibility of five government health programs with the tools and dashboards. The control tower approach contributed to maintaining high levels of product availability and avoiding critical stockouts through early detection and preventive action. Between 2021 and 2022, more than 60 dashboards were created, facilitating decision-making. As a result, the malaria programme achieved a 29 percent reduction in expired medicines.

WFP also work with the DAP and partners (Global Fund) to pilot last-mile delivery solutions as health products do not currently reach the health facilities at the last mile. WFP brings its expertise in field logistics to improve the management of vehicles at the district level and optimize delivery routes. DAP and WFP jointly work on procedures and tools that will be operationalized on the ground in four target regions in 2023.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical support to national institutions in their efforts to address school feeding, food security, nutrition, social protection and emergency preparedness and response	0

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



520 m2 of storage space available by WFP for partner institutions



Through its bilateral support activity, WFP **purchased and stored 63 metric tons** of specialized nutritious food for partners

This Strategic Outcome is new to WFP Côte d'Ivoire and is intended to enhance local government, humanitarian, and development partners to reach vulnerable populations and respond to emergencies by 2025. The provision of services was added to the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in 2022 after a budget revision to provide administrative and logistical assistance to UN agencies, the Government, and national and international NGOs.

Before the budget revision, WFP's traditional method for enhancing service provision was purchasing from partner organisations. These activities were generally not captured in the previous reporting, and thus, a need for a new strategic outcome was added to the CSP. This SO allows for WFP to formalise the service provision modality in the CSP and accurately capture and report its impact.

WFP Côte d'Ivoire has 3,174 m² of storage space available to implement its operations throughout the country, with its largest storage facility located in the centre of the nation in Bouaké. WFP has made more than 520 m² of unused storage space available to partner institutions such as Save the Children and UNICEF. Moreover, WFP also supports local humanitarian actors (UN and NGOs) and the Government through procuring food and non-food items.

WFP recently signed a USD 180,000 agreement with Alliance Côte d'Ivoire to implement a food assistance project for people living with HIV. This logistical support has enabled purchasing and storing 63 MT of nutritional products to assist vulnerable populations, which will also help local agriculture actors. This new activity has resulted in positive collaboration with three non-governmental organisations (NGOs) currently finalising contracts to store with WFP. WFP has actively raised awareness in the local NGO community about its service provision activities to foster and identify opportunities for future collaboration.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Côte d'Ivoire ranks 133 out of 146 countries in terms of gender parity according to the 2022 Global Gender Gap Index. The country's gender parity score of 0.63 reveals that, on average, women have nearly 37 percent fewer opportunities in terms of education, economics, and social opportunities than men. However, women in Côte d'Ivoire, accounting for 47.8 percent of the overall population, make up 67 percent of the agricultural labour force, produce 60 to 80 percent of the country's food supply, and contribute to 59 percent of trade activities.

Despite their essential role in Côte d'Ivoire's economic development, early marriage, lack of access to land, and restricted educational opportunities for girls are some of the sociocultural variables contributing to women failing to achieve the same status as men. Low literacy levels hinder women's options, with only 47.2 percent being minimally literate, against 63.8 percent of men. Moreover, only eight percent of women hold a land title, giving them limited control over financial assets and household decision-making.

Working against these startling gender statistics, WFP and its partners worked to improve gender equality and women's empowerment through resilience and school feeding programmes and ensured full integration of gender and age considerations, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker monitoring code 4 achieved for both activities.

The resilience programme aims to strengthen women's economic autonomy and leadership by facilitating access to land, providing inputs, tools, technology, and training, and supporting financial and digital inclusion. The programme also improved post-harvest management and the operational capacity of processing units run by women's cooperatives. As a result, 53 farmer groups with 5,554 members - 80 percent women - benefitted from the programme and increased their production for household consumption, sale, and donation to school canteens.

In WFP-assisted schools, the attendance rate of girls saw an increase of 0.46 points compared to 2021, bringing their attendance to 99.45 percent. The overall enrolment rate also increased from -1.36 to 4.59 percent, with a significant boost for girls from -0.23 in 2021 to 5.17 percent in 2022, exceeding the target of over three percent.

A total of 108 women were trained as school cooks to prepare hot meals. They received nutrition, hygiene, and food preparation training using local ingredients. This strengthened their skills and provided the cooks with an additional source of income, allowing them to contribute to household expenses such as school fees, buying food and other commodities.

The proportion of women in decision-making roles also improved within the various committees at the school level. Their proportion more than doubled, from 26 to 53 percent, between 2020 and 2022. As a rule, School Feeding Management Committees are to be composed of five members, including two representatives of the School Management Committee, two representatives of the farmers' groups mobilized around the canteens, and a girl representative of the school children, with a minimum of three female members.

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

WFP aims to improve access to assistance while ensuring beneficiaries' safety, rights, and dignity without contributing to or perpetuating discrimination, abuse, violence, neglect, or exploitation. Therefore, the Country Office prioritises protection and accountability to affected populations.

With the security situation deteriorating in neighbouring Burkina Faso and the influx of over 4,000 Burkinabe refugees in 2022, WFP led a cross-sectoral assessment with other humanitarian partners to identify the needs of Burkinabe refugees and host populations in March 2022 in the northern part of the country. In addition to the needs, the data collected provided information on recurring security and protection concerns. It highlighted the lack of documentation for the Burkinabe refugees limiting their access to some modalities of humanitarian assistance (for instance, to be eligible for assistance through mobile money, they would require to be registered with their ID, which in many cases, they did not have).

Based on the Côte d'Ivoire school feeding policy, access to school meals is conditioned by the daily payment of XOF 25 (USD 0.04) per child. To ensure that the most vulnerable households have access to schools' basic services, including school meals, and that no child is left behind, some criteria have been established to identify those who should benefit for free. WFP collected monitoring data on protection-related indicators to ensure that the most vulnerable populations, including schoolchildren with disabilities, have access to school meals, extra-curricular literacy activities and hygiene facilities unimpededly. In 2022, among 370 schoolchildren with disabilities (52.4 percent boys and 47.6 percent girls) identified in WFP-assisted schools, 338 (91 percent) were enrolled in the school meal programme. In addition, rehabilitating water points and latrines in 51 schools in 2022 enabled safe access to hygiene facilities, respecting the gender and dignity of WFP beneficiaries, including 15 schoolchildren with reduced mobility.

As part of its commitment to support the sustainability and the progressive handover of its school feeding programme to the Government, WFP sensitizes its partners, including government officials, every year on their role in informing beneficiaries of their entitlements. This includes information on quantities, ration size and the number of feeding days.

Since 2016, WFP has ensured the regular involvement of community-led committees in the school feeding programme management (COGES). Advocacy at the community level was conducted on the importance of donations to school canteens. This has resulted in a threefold increase in donations made to the canteens by women-led cooperatives, from 12 MT in 2021 to 34 MT in 2022, showing increased community involvement and awareness of the programme.

The final evaluation of the 2015-2020 McGovern-Dole grant confirmed that community members were committed to realising the programme's objectives. However, it was also highlighted that the lack of information on community donations and their use by the schools might lead to mistrust and, consequently, a decrease in community participation. This issue was discussed during the presentation of the evaluation results with key governmental partners and representatives of the farmer groups. As a result, it was decided that (1) the monitoring tools would be reviewed to include disaggregated information on the donations, (2) an SOP on the use of the donations, especially cash donations, would be developed, and (3) the school for the groups would set up an annual reporting mechanism.

Lastly, beneficiaries have been able to provide feedback on WFP activities and programmes by reporting cases of abuse, waste or fraud through a free hotline set up for this purpose, as well as directly in person to WFP monitoring staff during field visits. In 2022, this system allowed the detection and prevention of two attempts of fraud and mismanagement.

Environment

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

A population growth of 3.5 percent per year, the expansion of agriculture, deforestation, slash-and-burn agriculture, poaching, and the felling of trees for charcoal are all contributing factors to the environmental degradation in Côte d'Ivoire.

Farmers convert forest areas to agriculture due to declining crop yields as topsoil, and soil fertility continues to be lost due to erosion and poor use of synthetic fertilisers. These environmental issues pose a growing threat to the agricultural livelihoods of communities. Since technologies that can mitigate these adverse effects, such as fertilisers and improved crops, are still extremely expensive, it is likely that smallholders, which are essentially women, will bear the brunt of the ecological problems. These barriers contribute to women smallholders achieving lower crop yields, poorer quality of products and increased post-harvest losses compared to men.

In May 2022, WFP actively participated in the 15th session of the Conference of Parties (COP15) of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. The conference provided an opportunity for WFP to highlight its role in supporting the Government's efforts to restore land and improve the livelihoods of rural populations through integrated resilience programmes. WFP took part in plenary sessions and created an exhibition space that attracted the attention of participants and the international media through interactive models, posters, and virtual reality experiences.

In 2022, WFP implemented activities in northern Côte d'Ivoire to address and mitigate climate change effects. Participatory and community-based approaches used by WFP helped smallholder farmers rebuild more resilient food systems in the face of ongoing climate events, conflicts, economic crises, and other shocks. Beneficiaries received training on low-carbon farming practices. These trainings touched on opportunities related to (i) agricultural production to improve soil fertility and water conservation; (ii) promotion of solar dryings and hermetic storage technologies to make post-harvest management environmentally friendly; and (iii) increased construction and use of improved fuel-efficient institutional cookstoves in schools and their replication at the household level. Although no formal evaluation has yet been conducted on the impact of the fuel-efficient stoves in Côte d'Ivoire, school cooks and canteen managers have reported a significant decrease (one-third) in wood utilization for meal preparation.

Beneficiary households were also encouraged to plant living hedges, increase composting and use water conservation mechanisms. Emphasis was placed on creating carbon sinks and foliage to reduce net emissions and soil disturbances during land preparation and tillage. Agroforestry was also promoted, including the delimitation of plots with trees and shrubs.

As part of WFP's commitment to protecting the environment, the Country Office systematically ensured that shortlisted companies were certified and environmentally friendly. WFP has been scaling up its Environmental Management System to help country offices reduce their environmental footprint. This has been the case for fumigation processes, where phytosanitary products are strictly controlled. In 2023, the Country Office plans to reduce its environmental footprint even further and will request the Regional Bureau's support to identify potential improvements in energy efficiency and waste management and reinforce staff and partners' awareness.

A Partnership for Health



A partnership for health in Côte d'Ivoire

"With climate change, we are increasingly facing emerging and re-emerging diseases. And in the face of these health crises, it is important to respond quickly and, above all, efficiently. And in the response phase, there is an essential component: the logistics component"-Joseph Bénié Bi Vroh, Director of the National Institute of Public Hygiene.

The recent Covid-19 pandemic highlighted the importance of efficient supply chains in public health emergencies. The World Health Organization recommended developing preparedness and response measures to strengthen the response capacities of local logistics. Planning, stockpiling and prepositioning are essential for a prompt and effective emergency response.

Because of its expertise in emergency response and supply chain management, WFP is partnering with the Ivorian Ministry of Health and the National Institute of Public Hygiene (INHP) to train local health supply chain actors to better prepare for a public health emergency. This has been made possible thanks to the invaluable support of Takeda pharmaceuticals. The work undertaken so far has enabled WFP to strengthen the country's emergency response toolkit by developing an operational playbook that defines roles, responsibilities, and protocols to be followed during a public health crisis.

In October 2022, WFP facilitated a five-day simulation exercise (SimEx) to test the participants' capacities to use this playbook in an emergency. During the simulation, 46 healthcare professionals faced an avian flu outbreak in the south Comoe region. The playbook was a central tool to validate and enhance preparedness and response plans, procedures and systems for all hazards and capabilities.

WFP drew on the expertise of well-established SimEx methodologies, such as its widely known Logistics Response Training (LRT), frequently facilitated by the Logistics Cluster for humanitarian partners. These existing approaches were tested, adapted, and validated in line with the specific needs of the Ivorian Ministry of Health. The SimEx helped to identify potential weaknesses in existing logistics capacities that required further strengthening, such as (i) governance and coordination, (ii) information management, (iii) planning and operational processes, and (iv) logistical tools.

In 2023, WFP will continue collaborating with the Ministry of Health and health partners to improve further their ability to respond to public health emergencies.

Data Notes

Context and Operations

[1] Source Institut national de la statistique (INS), RGPH 2021

[2] <https://www.banquemondiale.org/fr/country/cotedivoire/overview>

[3] <https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2021-22overviewfrpdf.pdf>

[4] <https://donnees.banquemondiale.org/pays/cote-d%27ivoire>

[5] Enquête Démographique et de Santé 2021 Indicateurs Clés

Strategic outcome 02

During 2022, there were no emergency food nor cash distribution under SO2. Consequently, there was no beneficiaries to report on.

Strategic outcome 03

Any gender activities were not taken under this SO3. The main activity was rice fortification study without specific beneficiaries.

Progress towards gender equality

In 2022, there was no emergency food/cash assistance provided under Activity 02 nor Food for Asset under Activity 04. Consequently, the CO did not collect 2022 follow up data on gender equality indicators for these activities.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

In 2022, there was no emergency food/cash assistance provided under Activity 02 nor Food for Asset under Activity 04. Consequently, the CO did not collect 2022 follow up data on the Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations indicators for these activities.

Environment

During COP15, with the support of RBD, WFP has actively participated to the side event "Inclusive and climate change resilient development in Sahel through low carbon transition and agroforestry" to show case the Great Green Wall Initiative 2022, showcasing its work on land restoration.

A Partnership for Health

Photo: Situation room during the simulation exercise - Simex

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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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize 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 :						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	%				5 2022	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	72,081	71,879	143,960	857,760
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	1,952	146	2,098	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	1,952	146	2,098	
						Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			160.32	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
WFP Strategic Goal :					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		4		

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	17
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Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	72,842	71,836	99%
	female	70,258	72,124	103%
	total	143,100	143,960	101%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	750	0	-
	female	750	0	-
	total	1,500	0	-
24-59 months	male	600	0	-
	female	690	0	-
	total	1,290	0	-
5-11 years	male	65,521	71,836	110%
	female	62,869	72,124	115%
	total	128,390	143,960	112%
12-17 years	male	1,590	0	-
	female	1,560	0	-
	total	3,150	0	-
18-59 years	male	3,565	0	-
	female	3,284	0	-
	total	6,849	0	-
60+ years	male	816	0	-
	female	1,105	0	-
	total	1,921	0	-

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	130,500	143,960	110%
Returnee	3,600	0	0%
IDP	9,000	0	0%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	3,000	0	0%
School based programmes	125,100	143,960	115%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	15,000	0	0%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	222	-
Dried Fruits	90	0	0%
Rice	2,025	1,127	56%
Split Peas	405	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	135	149	110%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	68	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	36	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	9	0	0%
Rice	567	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	45	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	729,000	0	0%
Strategic result 04: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	106,920	0	0%

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 capacity strengthening transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	76	0
			Male	24	0
			Total	100	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	61,250	63,524
			Male	63,750	63,270
			Total	125,000	126,794
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	0	72,124
			Male	0	71,836
			Total	0	143,960
A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,655	1,497

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.6.14: Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	30	34
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.15: Number of literacy centres assisted	literacy center	613	0
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.33: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	school	613	142
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.34: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate hand washing stations	school	613	613
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.38: Number of students benefiting from campaign to promote literacy	Individual	125,000	85,801
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.46: Number of schools receiving textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	school	613	0
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.47: Number of education awareness events organized in programme schools	instance	613	433
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.48: Number of schools with WASH coordination committees formed	school	613	308
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.49: Number of schools with child clubs that have received orientation training	school	613	433
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.7: Number of existing schools assisted with infrastructure rehabilitation or construction works	school	50	61
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.1.2: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	item	613	0

A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.1.5: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	Individual	150	590
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.4: Number of schools using an improved water source	school	50	51
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	75	75
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	613	613
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.4.4: Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar "school" governance structures supported	structure	613	613
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	8,125,000	7,381,331
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	613	613
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	20	19
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.52: Number of community canteens assisted	canteen	19	0
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 (on-site)				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	Individual	250	221
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	750,000	863,760
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	2	1
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\$	15,625	15,625
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	%	80	41

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	12	8
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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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Student - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	98.8	>99	>99	99.45	98.99	99.31	Secondary data
	Male	99	>99	>99	99.35	99.02	99.24	Secondary data
	Overall	98.9	>99	>99	99.38	99	99.27	Secondary data
Enrolment rate	Female	2.9	>3	>3	5.17	-0.23	-1.41	Secondary data
	Male	0	>3	>3	4	-2.47	-3.83	Secondary data
	Overall	1.3	>3	>3	4.59	-1.36	-2.64	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	2.02	2.11	1.03	Secondary data
	Male	2.2	≤2	≤2	2.32	2.3	1.37	Secondary data
	Overall	2.1	≤2	≤2	2.17	2.2	1.2	Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	98	≥98	≥98	97.98	97.89	98.97	Secondary data
	Male	97.8	≥98	≥98	97.68	97.7	98.63	Secondary data
	Overall	97.9	≥98	≥98	97.93	97.8	98.8	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	All	General Distribution	Female	7,350	0	
			Male	7,650	0	
			Total	15,000	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	7,350	0	
			Male	7,650	0	
			Total	15,000	0	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	724	0	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	729,000	0	

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	
M: Vulnerable food-insecure and malnourished populations benefit from evidence-based and gender-responsive/transformational nutrition programmes.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	1	1	

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	1	4	3	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	
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 Male Total	1,584 1,416 3,000	0 0 0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	106,920	0

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.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	500	500
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in safe food preparation and storage	Individual	1,210	1,257
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2: Number of individuals (male) trained in safe food preparation and storage	Individual	50	50
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.1.116: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed	m3	12	9.06
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	0	160.32
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	8.65
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	130	231
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	1,500	1,510
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	1,800	1,800
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.1.12: Number of farmer leaders trained Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA)	Individual	120	120
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.13: Number of farmer organisation leaders trained in market information system	Individual	300	334

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	300	389
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.16: Number of farmer organisations linked to agro input dealers	farmer organization	40	37
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.18: Number of farmer organizations' members and community groups trained in grain milling and baking	Individual	52	29
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.19: Number of farmer organizations / SCPs reporting linkages to profitable markets for the first time	farmer organization	60	29
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.22: Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	60	61
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.2: Number of demonstration gardens established	garden	225	147
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.33: Number of Farmers trained on basic nutrition practices and gender mainstreaming	Individual	2,200	3,261
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.34: Number of farmers who had access to better markets through collective bulking	Individual	5,500	4,344
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.35: Number of farmers who had access to improved agro-inputs	Individual	4,000	4,895
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	1,300	1,379
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.3: Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices	Individual	205	205
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.40: Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	Individual	2,250	2,531
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	260	62
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.4: Number of community groups groups trained in milling and baking	farmer organization	18	12
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.52: Number of smallholder farmers mobilized, identified and profiled	Individual	8,000	7,707
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	Individual	8,000	9,273
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.61: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	training session	40	40
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.63: Number of Village facilitators trained	Individual	52	92
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.69: Number of planned targeted villages	village	60	61
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.7: Number of farmer group leaders subscribed to market/price and metrological information services	Individual	300	334
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.8: Number of farmer groups practicing Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA)	farmer group	80	40
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.LRP.4: Volume of commodities (metric tons) sold by project beneficiaries	MT	305	313.69

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	0	19.7	WFP survey
	Male	41.5	≥40	≥40	0	0	22.7	WFP survey
	Overall	38.5	≥40	≥40	0	0	21.3	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	0	23.6	WFP survey
	Male	32.2	≥33	≥33	0	0	18.9	WFP survey
	Overall	32.2	≥33	≥33	0	0	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	0	35.7	WFP survey
	Male	55.7	≥54	≥54	0	0	30.3	WFP survey
	Overall	52.5	≥54	≥54	0	0	32.7	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	0	38.9	WFP survey
	Male	16.4	≤15	≤15	0	0	36.8	WFP survey
	Overall	18.9	≤15	≤15	0	0	37.7	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	0	33.1	WFP survey
	Male	13.7	≤14	≤14	0	0	27	WFP survey
	Overall	15.9	≤14	≤14	0	0	29.8	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	0	24.2	WFP survey
	Male	8.7	≤10	≤10	0	0	27.6	WFP survey
	Overall	11.6	≤10	≤10	0	0	26	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	0	41.4	WFP survey
	Male	42.1	≥45	≥45	0	0	40.5	WFP survey
	Overall	42.5	≥45	≥45	0	0	40.9	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	0	31.2	WFP survey
	Male	30.6	≥32	≥32	0	0	42.7	WFP survey
	Overall	31.6	≥32	≥32	0	0	37.4	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	0	52.2	WFP survey
	Male	59	≥57	≥57	0	0	53.5	WFP survey
	Overall	56.1	≥57	≥57	0	0	52.9	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	≥88	0	0	81.44	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	7.03	<6	<6	4.87	3.33	0	WFP survey
	Male	6.53	<6	<6	3.55	2.09	0	WFP survey
	Overall	6.64	<6	<6	4.01	2.47	0	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	7.6	>50	>50	15.3	17.7	0	WFP survey
	Male	18.7	>50	>50	23.9	25.77	0	WFP survey
	Overall	16.3	>50	>50	20.8	23.32	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	31.8	>50	>65	73.6	70.8	0	WFP survey
	Male	39.1	>50	>65	72.4	71.92	0	WFP survey
	Overall	37.5	>50	>65	72.9	71.58	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	47	>60	>60	84	78.76	0	WFP survey
	Male	57.9	>60	>60	81.1	80.77	0	WFP survey
	Overall	55.5	>60	>60	82.1	80.16	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	57.6	<15	<15	36.8	22.12	0	WFP survey
	Male	39.1	<15	<15	29.2	27.31	0	WFP survey
	Overall	43.2	<15	<15	31.9	25.74	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	10.6	<10	<10	2.8	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	10.2	<10	<10	1.5	0.77	0	WFP survey
	Overall	10.3	<10	<10	2	0.54	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.5	<4	<5	13.2	3.54	0	WFP survey
	Male	9.8	<4	<5	5.3	3.08	0	WFP survey
	Overall	8.6	<4	<5	8.1	3.22	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.8	>42	>35	47.9	60.18	0	WFP survey
	Male	42.1	>42	>35	47	46.92	0	WFP survey
	Overall	40.5	>42	>35	47.3	50.94	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42.4	>43	>30	13.2	21.24	0	WFP survey
	Male	31.9	>43	>30	17.4	18.46	0	WFP survey
	Overall	34.2	>43	>30	15.6	19.3	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	63.6	>65	>30	132	25.66	0	WFP survey
	Male	51.1	>65	>30	22.3	25	0	WFP survey
	Overall	53.8	>65	>30	19.1	25.2	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	53.62	≥90	≥85	87.5	91.15	0	WFP survey
	Male	43.94	≥90	≥85	89.1	92.69	0	WFP survey
	Overall	51.5	≥90	≥85	88.5	92.23	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.55	≤9	≥10	9.7	8.85	0	WFP survey
	Male	30.3	≤9	≥10	9.4	6.54	0	WFP survey
	Overall	22.25	≤9	≥10	9.5	7.24	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	23.83	<2	<3	2.8	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	25.76	<2	<3	1.5	0.77	0	WFP survey
	Overall	24.25	<2	<3	2	0.54	0	WFP survey
Food expenditure share	Female	57.37	<25	<30	57.37	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	53.76	<25	<30	53.76	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	55.04	<25	<30	55.04	0	0	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	≥70	80.6	68.6	0	Secondary data
	Male	54.7	≥75	≥70	84.4	54.7	0	Secondary data
	Overall	67.9	≥75	≥70	80.71	67.9	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	≥5	≥4	0	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	2	≥5	≥4	0	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	2	≥5	≥4	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	1.8	≥30	≥28	7.4	18.5	0	WFP survey
	Male	1.8	≥30	≥20	3.7	27.6	0	WFP survey
	Overall	1.8	≥30	≥25	6.3	23.2	0	WFP survey
Target Group: Women - Location: Cavally - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	23	≥50	≥49	0	0	20.5	WFP survey
Target Group: Women - Location: Poro - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	27.99	≥80	>55	47.1	67.2	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	1	2	
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.								
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	4	7	
C: Vulnerable populations benefit from improved information systems for social protection, early warning and emergency preparedness that contribute to improving their access to food and their nutrition status.								
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	3	3	

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	3	Secondary data
Proportion of targeted sectors and government entities implementing recommendations from national zero hunger strategic reviews	Overall	0	≥50	≥45	32	35	46	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥40	52.9	34.5	25.5	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	0	17.8	10.1	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	0	27.9	21.1	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	0	54.3	68.8	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	0	13.71	15.9	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	0	9.14	20.9	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	0	77.14	63.2	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	0	18.9	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	13.2	≥20	≤20	0	42.5	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 women	Overall	77	≥70	≥70	0	38.6	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	0	25.1	23.5	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	0	28.1	40.8	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	≥60	0	46.8	35.7	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	0	16	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	≥25	0	0	34	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	≥65	0	0	50	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	0	5,322	5,872	Secondary data
	Male	3,702	≥3000	≥3,000	0	300	612	Secondary data
	Overall	7,500	≥7500	≥7,500	0	5,622	6,484	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	≥65	0	80.19	48.01	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	84.6	80.19	82.19	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥75	0	100	50.5	WFP survey
	Male	42.2	≥90	≥75	0	98.5	42.2	WFP survey
	Overall	47.7	≥90	≥75	0	99.3	47.7	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	≥90	0	100	100	WFP survey
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	0	98.7	100	WFP survey
	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	0	99.4	100	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	0	97.5	0	WFP survey
	Male	92.6	=100	≥98	0	91.8	0	WFP survey
	Overall	93.1	=100	≥98	0	93.7	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	0	100	99.2	WFP survey
	Male	97.2	≥90	≥90	0	100	97.2	WFP survey
	Overall	97.9	≥90	≥90	0	100	97.9	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	0	42.7	WFP survey
	Male	100	≥100	=100	0	0	44.9	WFP survey
	Overall	100	≥100	=100	0	0	43.9	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Poro - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges -	Female	44.9	=100	≥80	100	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	42.7	=100	≥80	99.6	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	43.9	=100	≥80	99.8	0	0	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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	0	28.3	0	WFP survey
	Male	16.62	≥90	≥25	0	36.7	0	WFP survey
	Overall	14.2	≥90	≥25	0	34	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥83	0	40	80	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	≥88	0	0	60.5	WFP survey
	Male	69.8	≥90	≥88	0	0	57.8	WFP survey
	Overall	74.4	≥90	≥88	0	0	59.1	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	0	27	0	Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP/Souleymane BERTHE

Children eating in a school canteen in the village of Nambonkaha,
Ferkessedougou region

World Food Programme

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Ref: WFP-CIV/PROG-NBJ/175/2024

Abidjan, May 21, 2024

Subject: CORRIGENDUM TO THE CÔTE D'IVOIRE COUNTRY OFFICE OVERVIEW AND CONTEXT DATA REPORTED WITHIN 2022 ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORT

The figures in the 2022 Annual Country Report are amended as follows:

▪ **Overview section**

- a) The reference of 46 percent of people living below the poverty line was based on the multi-dimensional poverty rate established in 2016 (National Survey on Standard of Living of Households) that was used for the Human Development Index calculation. The rate of monetary poverty is **39,4 percent** according to the national harmonized survey on the standard of living of households conducted in 2018.

▪ **Context and Operations section**

- a) The reference of 46 percent of people living below the poverty line was based on the multi-dimensional poverty rate established in 2016 (National Survey on Standard of Living of Households) while the rate of monetary poverty is **39,4 percent** according to the national harmonized survey on the standard of living of households conducted in 2018.
- b) The reference "growth rate of 6.3 percent in 2022" should be **6.7** percent according to data published by the World Bank (Côte d'Ivoire country overview, 2022).
- c) The reference "secondary education completion remains low, with a rate of 65 percent for boys and 53 percent for girls" should instead read **70.6** percent for boys and **67.3** percent for girls (in the first cycle), according to 2021-2022 statistics from the National Ministry of Education (DESPS).



- **Cross-cutting results (Environment) section**

- d) The reference "Demographic growth of 3.5 percent per year" should be **2.9 percent**, according to data from the General Population and Housing Census (RGPH) conducted in 2021.

NB: All other information and data remain unchanged.

A handwritten signature in purple ink is written over a horizontal line. To the right of the signature is a circular blue stamp. The stamp contains the WFP logo and the text "PROGRAMME ALIMENTAIRE MONDIAL" at the top, "WFP" in the center, and "CÔTE D'IVOIRE" at the bottom, flanked by two small stars.

Olivia Hantz
Country Director / WFP Cote d'Ivoire

Financial Section

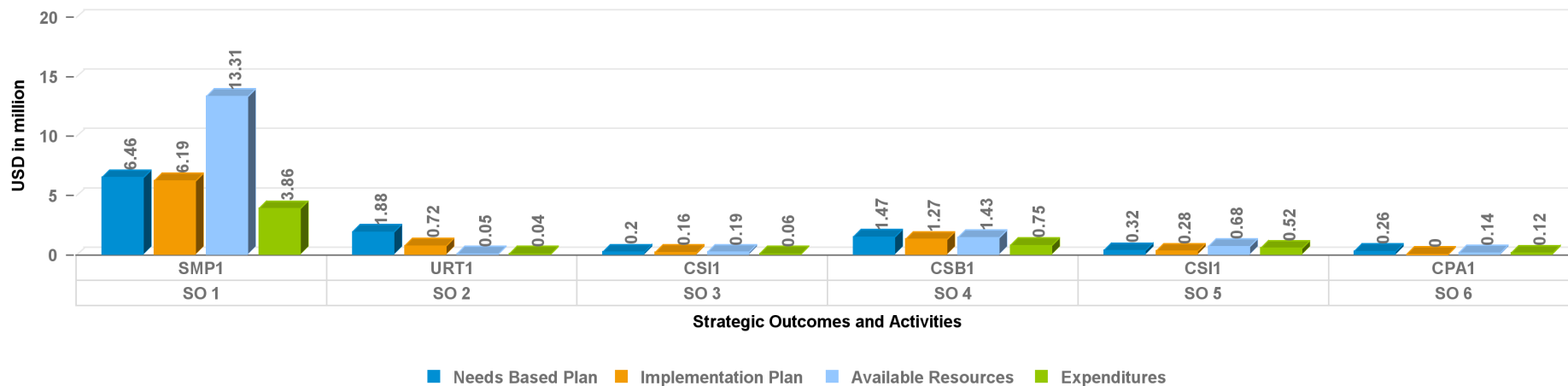
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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 and 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
SO 6	The government, humanitarian and development partners in Côte d'Ivoire can reach vulnerable populations and respond to emergencies by 2025
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provide, on demand, supply chain, ICT and coordination services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners
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 2022 (2019-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	1,877,676	716,423	52,034	39,776
	Primary school-age children and their households in food insecure areas have access to adequate and 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	6,464,759	6,190,733	13,308,731	3,855,672
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			8,342,434	6,907,156	13,360,765	3,895,448

Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.	201,310	161,048	192,112	59,595
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			201,310	161,048	192,112	59,595
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.	1,466,120	1,272,589	1,427,962	748,271
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			1,466,120	1,272,589	1,427,962	748,271

Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.	324,798	275,024	677,640	524,833
	The government, humanitarian and development partners in Côte d'Ivoire can reach vulnerable populations and respond to emergencies by 2025	Provide, on demand, supply chain, ICT and coordination services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners	263,144	0	135,278	118,795
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			587,941	275,024	812,918	643,628
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	6,783,059	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	6,783,059	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			10,597,805	8,615,818	22,576,816	5,346,943
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			960,155	928,369	1,925,839	1,092,822
Total Direct Costs			11,557,960	9,544,187	24,502,654	6,439,765
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			732,613	620,372	11,578	11,578
Grand Total			12,290,574	10,164,560	24,514,232	6,451,343



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

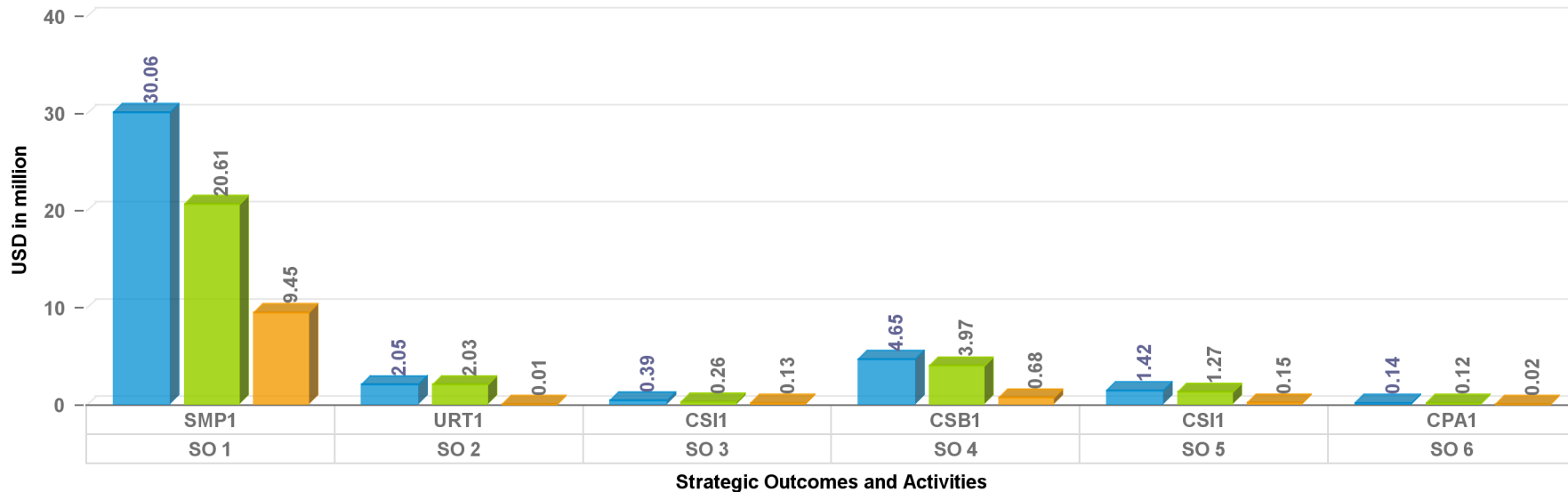
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Primary school-age children and their households in food insecure areas have access to adequate and 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
SO 6	The government, humanitarian and development partners in Côte d'Ivoire can reach vulnerable populations and respond to emergencies by 2025
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA1	Provide, on demand, supply chain, ICT and coordination services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners
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

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Code	Country Activity - Long Description
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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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	11,433,997	2,045,416	0	2,045,416	2,033,158	12,258
	Primary school-age children and their households in food insecure areas have access to adequate and 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	25,405,810	30,059,559	0	30,059,559	20,606,500	9,453,059
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			36,839,808	32,104,974	0	32,104,974	22,639,658	9,465,317

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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.	1,854,783	389,113	0	389,113	256,597	132,516
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,854,783	389,113	0	389,113	256,597	132,516

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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.	13,746,229	4,651,647	0	4,651,647	3,971,956	679,691
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			13,746,229	4,651,647	0	4,651,647	3,971,956	679,691

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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.	2,924,405	1,421,813	0	1,421,813	1,269,006	152,807
	The government, humanitarian and development partners in Côte d'Ivoire can reach vulnerable populations and respond to emergencies by 2025	Provide, on demand, supply chain, ICT and coordination services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners	263,144	135,278	0	135,278	118,795	16,483
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,187,548	1,557,091	0	1,557,091	1,387,801	169,290
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	6,783,059	0	6,783,059	0	6,783,059
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	6,783,059	0	6,783,059	0	6,783,059
Total Direct Operational Cost			55,628,368	45,485,885	0	45,485,885	28,256,012	17,229,873
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			4,454,654	3,554,564	0	3,554,564	2,721,548	833,016
Total Direct Costs			60,083,021	49,040,449	0	49,040,449	30,977,560	18,062,889
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			3,886,742	2,541,076		2,541,076	2,541,076	0
Grand Total			63,969,764	51,581,525	0	51,581,525	33,518,636	18,062,889

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