

## Crisis response revision of Côte d'Ivoire country strategic plan (2019–2025) and corresponding budget increase

	Current	Change	Revised
<b>Duration</b>	<b>1 January 2019– 31 December 2025</b>	<b>No change</b>	<b>1 January 2019– 31 December 2025</b>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>311 217</b>	<b>209 031</b>	<b>520 248</b>
<i>(USD)</i>			
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>95 886 963</b>	<b>30 333 527</b>	<b>126 220 490</b>
Transfer	65 415 036	25 965 953	91 380 988
Implementation	17 401 641	1 103 918	18 505 558
Adjusted direct support costs	7 281 079	1 411 293	8 692 372
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>90 097 755</b>	<b>28 481 163</b>	<b>118 578 919</b>
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	5 789 208	1 852 364	7 641 571

Gender and age marker code: 3

\* <http://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>.

### Rationale

1. The budget revision 3 aims at reflecting several adjustments to the Côte d'Ivoire country strategic plan (CSP) 2019–2025 to adapt to the increasing influx of refugees and asylum-seekers due to the security situation in Burkina Faso, and to the recent contributions that enable the country office to extend its activities' coverage.
2. The conflict in Burkina Faso has led about 64,000 asylum seekers (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 5 August 2024) to flee across the border into the northern regions of Côte d'Ivoire, to escape rampant insecurity, frequent attacks on civilians by non-state armed groups.
3. Most asylum-seekers arrive with meagre belongings if any and have limited livelihood prospects. Their growing influx creates additional pressure on resources available, and on the host communities who are already facing high levels of poverty. According to the March 2024 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Cadre Harmonisé<sup>1</sup>, the two regions of Tchologo and Bounkani (North), count 68,160 acutely food-insecure people (IPC phase 3), which is a 142 percent increase as compared to the March 2023 analysis (28,164 in IPC phase 3).
4. The Demographic and Health Survey 2021<sup>2</sup> revealed that the prevalence of stunting reaches 23 percent, while global acute malnutrition reaches 8 percent and 68 percent of the total population suffers from anaemia. Women and girls are particularly at risk of anaemia. With the influx of asylum seekers from Sahelian countries in the northern part of Côte d'Ivoire, the food and nutrition security situation is further deteriorating.

<sup>1</sup> IPC/Cadre Harmonisé. 2024. *Résultats de l'analyse de la situation actuelle et projetée de l'insécurité alimentaire aiguë*.

<sup>2</sup> National Statistics Institute and The DHS Program. 2023. *Enquête Démographique et de Santé 2021*.

5. This budget revision also takes into account an expansion of the caseload of school feeding programming due to an increase in enrolment rates in schools, as well as funding opportunities availed by the country office, which will allow to extend the programme coverage. WFP has also received support from donors for climate insurance activities which will be included in this revision.
6. This budget revision covers the period remaining until the end of the CSP, December 2025.

## **Changes**

### **Strategic orientation**

7. This revision does not include any changes to the strategic orientation of the CSP. Changes under the existing CSP outcomes are described below.

### **Country strategic plan outcomes**

8. Under CSP outcome 1, the number of targeted beneficiaries is increased by over 70 percent. This increase is reflecting the funding opportunities of the country office, which will allow the extension of the school feeding programme coverage, including additional schools in the north and in the cocoa-growing areas in the southwest of the country.
9. Under CSP outcome 2, the emergency response will be scaled up in response to the influx of asylum seekers from Burkina Faso. The plan is to target 50,000 asylum seekers and 15,000 vulnerable host community members with unconditional food assistance through cash-based transfers (CBTs). WFP is also introducing early recovery through food assistance for assets (FFA), by adding a new output (24) for additional conditional food assistance and support for community asset creation. This will target 10,000 asylum seekers and 10,000 host community members. Early recovery will allow to transition beneficiaries from humanitarian assistance to resilience, thus increasing their autonomy. This new output is different from activities under the resilience pillar (CSP outcome 4) as it focuses on short-term relief activities in asylum seekers hosting areas, while under CSP outcome 4 the focus is on longer-term interventions. Early recovery will bridge between emergency assistance and self-reliance.
10. Under CSP outcome 3, a new output (25), is added to integrate the support to social protection system building blocks. The change to CSP outcome 3 is intended to allow the country office to purchase non-fortified long grain white rice-5 percent broken, with the aim to fortify it locally and operationalize the national rice fortification strategy. The country office targets 6,700 breastfeeding women that are particularly at risk for anaemia and children under 2 in the food-insecure Tchologo region for 96 days. The rice fortified under this outcome will also be connected to the school feeding programme under CSP outcome 1.
11. Under CSP outcome 4, a new output (26) is added to integrate climate risk insurance initiatives for farmers in the western part of the country. This will allow to include the cocoa value chain pilot project, aiming to enhance the climate change adaptive capacity of smallholder farmer communities in the Poro region, focusing on vulnerable women and youth.
12. The targeting approach and beneficiary analysis remain unchanged.

### **Transfer modalities**

13. The CBT modality is scaled up, particularly under CSP outcome 2 as government restrictions have eased. Value voucher is also included under CSP outcome 4 to incorporate the climate insurance initiatives.



### **Partnerships**

14. The country office has received support from donors for climate insurance activities, and further engagements to support the scale-up of the school feeding, cash and early recovery programmes are expected.

### **Country office capacity**

15. The country office will continue to gradually increase its staffing capacity in school feeding, resilience, nutrition, and research, assessment and monitoring to support the implementation of programmes.

### **Supply chain**

16. The procurement process will be improved, anticipating the launching of tenders for food procurement before the start of the harvesting season to secure better prices and mitigate the risk of shortage of pulses on the local market for home-grown school feeding, given the high local demand for pulses. To ensure that the commodities produced locally meet WFP's quality standards and can be procured at a competitive price, supply chain and research, assessment and monitoring units will continue to closely monitor the market prices, availability of local food and the performance of local suppliers.

### **Monitoring and evaluation**

17. The country office will apply WFP's monitoring and evaluation standard control procedures to the new activities. Monitoring missions will be undertaken at different levels to ensure smooth implementation of activities and quality standards. The country office's indicators will be updated, and all the indicators will be tracked during implementation. Evaluations and assessments will be conducted in line with country office plans to inform progress.

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

18. The country office has in place an active hotline for the community feedback mechanism (CFM). Community complaint committees and face-to-face help desks are also in place in the localities of assistance, as well as a complaints table which is available during cash distributions. Additional staff have been hired for the CFM, and CFM committees are in place for CSP outcome 2. The CFM will be set up for CSP outcome 1 from the start of the school year 2024/2025.

### **Transition/handover strategy**

19. The 2021–2026 McGovern-Dole programme had set an ambitious transition strategy, handing over 25 days of school meals each year to the Government. While awaiting the approval of a dedicated national budget as part of the handover, the country office has intensified its resource mobilization strategy to diversify its donor base and secure funding to implement the home-grown school feeding model that is expected to have a stronger impact on the handover. FFA programming has been added to enable a phased transition from unconditional to conditional cash assistance. The addition of a new transfer modality (in-kind food distribution) under CSP outcome 3 aims at operationalizing the 5-year national nutrition strategy by working with industrials to upgrade their production unit according to WFP's quality standards. It is expected that by the end of the CSP, the Government will start rolling out phases 1 and 2 of its national fortification strategy and that fortified rice will be available in retail store nation-wide.

## **Risk management**

20. The central role of the Government in coordinating emergency-related activities through the National Security Council, and the strong security focus rather than humanitarian focus, represent a risk to the timely delivery of assistance to beneficiaries. In addition, the continuous influx of asylum seekers requires close monitoring to ensure efficient planning of food items. This will stretch the current procurement system and specifically local purchase. It is therefore important to have a system where suppliers have a full visibility on our requirements and can plan to guarantee availability of stock.

## **Social and environmental safeguards**

21. The country office will ensure that an environmental risk analysis is carried out for the various activities that will be implemented in accordance with WFP's environmental policy.
22. Furthermore, to mitigate the risks of and reduce the tensions between asylum seekers and host communities around natural resources, activities will be implemented including both communities, especially under CSP outcome 2, with the implementation of a participatory targeting approach. New activities under CSP outcome 4 are also mainly implemented in villages with high number of asylum seekers to mitigate the impact of the arrivals on the already scarce resources.

## **Beneficiary analysis**

<b>TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME, ACTIVITY AND MODALITY</b>							
<b>Country strategic plan outcome</b>	<b>Activity and modality</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Women (18+ years)</b>	<b>Men (18+ years)</b>	<b>Girls (0-18 years)</b>	<b>Boys (0-18 years)</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	1 Capacity strengthening	Current	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
		Increase/ (decrease)	570	180	0	0	<b>750</b>
		Revised	570	180	0	0	<b>750</b>
	1 Food	Current	0	0	75 950	79 050	<b>155 000</b>
		Increase/ (decrease)	0	0	54 437	56 658	<b>111 095</b>
		Revised	0	0	130 387	135 708	<b>266 095</b>
2	2 Food	Current	48 000	26 400	25 200	20 400	<b>120 000</b>
		Increase/ (decrease)	4 626	431	5 759	5 759	<b>16 575</b>
		Revised	52 626	26 831	30 959	26 159	<b>136 575</b>
	2 CBTs	Current	36 624	20 143	19 227	15 565	<b>91 560</b>
		Increase/ (decrease)	17 750	16 700	24 850	25 700	<b>85 000</b>
		Revised	54 374	36 843	44 077	41 265	<b>176 560</b>
3	3 Food	Current	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
		Increase/ (decrease)	1 809	1 474	1 675	1 742	<b>6 700</b>
		Revised	1 809	1 474	1 675	1 742	<b>6 700</b>

**TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME, ACTIVITY AND MODALITY**

Country strategic plan outcome	Activity and modality	Period	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0-18 years)	Boys (0-18 years)	Total
4	4 CBTs	Current	11 880	2 376	3 168	2 376	<b>19 800</b>
		Increase/ (decrease)	1 038	1 118	2 875	2 955	<b>7 986</b>
		Revised	12 918	3 494	6 043	5 331	<b>27 786</b>
	4 Value voucher transfer for services	Current	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
		Increase/ (decrease)	5 338	12 162	0	0	<b>17 500</b>
		Revised	5 338	12 162	0	0	<b>17 500</b>
<b>Total (without overlap)</b>		<b>Current</b>	<b>66 447</b>	<b>32 388</b>	<b>107 765</b>	<b>104 617</b>	<b>311 217</b>
		<b>Increase/ (decrease)</b>	<b>23 705</b>	<b>26 634</b>	<b>77 837</b>	<b>80 855</b>	<b>209 031</b>
		<b>Revised</b>	<b>90 152</b>	<b>59 022</b>	<b>185 602</b>	<b>185 472</b>	<b>520 248</b>

## Transfers

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION ( <i>g/person/day</i> ) AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE ( <i>USD/person/day</i> ) BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY											
	CSP outcome 1		CSP outcome 2					CSP outcome 3	CSP outcome 4		
	Activity 1		Activity 2					Activity 3	Activity 4		
Beneficiary type	School children	Take-home ration school children	General food distribution	General food distribution host family	Children 6–23 months	PBWG	FFA host families and refugee	Children 6–59 months, PBWG	FFA beneficiaries	Climate insurances: cacao pilot	Climate insurances: Green Climate Fund beneficiaries
Modality	Food	Food	Food and CBTs	CBTs	Food	Food	CBTs	Food	CBTs	Value voucher for services	Value voucher for services
Cereals	150		420					200			
Pulses	30		50								
Oil	10		30			25					
Super Cereal						200					
Super Cereal Plus					200						
Lipid-based nutrient supplement-medium quantity					50						
High-energy biscuits			500								
Total kcal/day	751				255						
% kcal from protein	10				10						
CBTs ( <i>USD/person/day</i> )			0.5	0.111			0.54		0.54	10	18
Number of feeding days per year	120	90	90	60	90	90	66	90	66		

Abbreviation: PBWG = pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls.



**TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE**

	Current budget		Increase		Revised budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	22 192	11 587 230	2 078	1 709 147	24 270	13 296 377
Pulses	2 959	2 360 496	361	368 944	3 319	2 729 440
Oil and fats	1 151	1 454 240	126	384 425	1 278	1 838 665
Mixed and blended foods	386	454 731	286	485 083	672	939 814
Other	171	120 914	30	45 000	201	165 914
<b>Total (food)</b>	<b>26 859</b>	<b>15 977 611</b>	<b>2 881</b>	<b>2 992 599</b>	<b>29 740</b>	<b>18 970 210</b>
Cash-based transfers		7 787 700		17 744 031		25 531 731
<b>Total (food and cash-based transfer value)</b>	<b>26 859</b>	<b>23 765 311</b>	<b>2 881</b>	<b>20 736 630</b>	<b>29 740</b>	<b>44 501 941</b>

## Cost breakdown

**TABLE 4: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)**

	SDG target 2.1/WFP strategic outcome 2	SDG target 2.1/WFP strategic outcome 1	SDG target 2.2/WFP strategic outcome 2	SDG target 2.4/WFP strategic outcome 3	SDG target 17.9/WFP strategic outcome 4	SDG target 17.9/WFP strategic outcome 5	Total
	CSP outcome 1	CSP outcome 2	CSP outcome 3	CSP outcome 4	CSP outcome 5	CSP outcome 6	
Focus area	Root causes	Crisis response	Root causes	Resilience building	Root causes	Crisis response	
Transfers	4 854 580	20 227 545	516 620	367 208	0	0	<b>25 965 953</b>
Implementation	1 134 777	243 156	122 332	(396 347)	0	0	<b>1 103 918</b>
Adjusted direct support costs							<b>1 411 293</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>							<b>28 481 163</b>
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)							<b>1 852 364</b>
<b>Total</b>							<b>30 333 527</b>

**TABLE 5: OVERALL COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN COST BREAKDOWN, AFTER REVISION (USD)**

	SDG target 2.1/WFP strategic outcome 2	SDG target 2.1/WFP strategic outcome 1	SDG target 2.2/WFP strategic outcome 2	SDG target 2.4/WFP strategic outcome 3	SDG target 17.9/WFP strategic outcome 4	SDG target 17.9/WFP strategic outcome 5	Total
	CSP outcome 1	CSP outcome 2	CSP outcome 3	CSP outcome 4	CSP outcome 5	CSP outcome 6	
Focus area	Root causes	Crisis response	Root causes	Resilience building	Root causes	Crisis response	
Transfers	32 750 804	33 108 438	2 360 062	19 225 099	3 139 592	796 993	<b>91 380 988</b>
Implementation	9 186 166	3 019 990	671 131	4 797 154	689 726	141 390	<b>18 505 558</b>
Adjusted direct support costs	3 390 066	2 772 194	240 513	1 894 279	317 419	77 901	<b>8 692 372</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>45 327 036</b>	<b>38 900 622</b>	<b>3 271 706</b>	<b>25 916 532</b>	<b>4 146 738</b>	<b>1 016 284</b>	<b>118 578 919</b>
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	2 946 257	2 528 540	212 661	1 684 575	269 538	0	<b>7 641 571</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>48 273 294</b>	<b>41 429 162</b>	<b>3 484 367</b>	<b>27 601 107</b>	<b>4 416 276</b>	<b>1 016 284</b>	<b>126 220 490</b>