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Côte d'Ivoire

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2025

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Overview

Key messages

- In 2024, WFP reinforced its collaboration with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, **advancing key national priorities such as school feeding and agricultural resilience**. Through direct implementation, technical assistance, and capacity-building, WFP supported community-driven initiatives and provided policy guidance to promote sustainable development. This included integrating Home-Grown School Feeding into national policies to ensure alignment with the country's development goals.
- Despite resource constraints, WFP, in close coordination with the Government, provided **critical assistance to asylum seekers affected by the Sahel crisis and vulnerable host communities**. These interventions helped mitigate food insecurity and strengthened the foundation for sustainable development and social cohesion.

In 2024, WFP continued to address food security and nutrition challenges in Côte d'Ivoire, reaching a total of **268,502 beneficiaries** (52 percent of women) through school feeding, emergency response, support to smallholder farmers and capacity strengthening.

Through its school feeding programme, WFP directly supported **166,669 primary school children and provided capacity strengthening to 210 canteen managers, workers and advisors** across **713 schools** in vulnerable regions, ensuring access to daily nutritious meals. Complementary activities enhanced the programme's impact, including WASH, literacy support, and equal access to education and nutrition. WFP supported the School Canteen Directorate to conduct critical exercises such as the revision of the National School Feeding Strategy, the SABER assessment, and a value-for-money study conducted in collaboration with Harvard University. This study aimed to highlight the benefits of school feeding programmes as a way to support human capital development. Additionally, throughout the year, WFP facilitated the participation of government representatives in regional and international fora, such as the ECOWAS workshop on sustainable financing of Home-Grown School Feeding in Dakar and the Global Child Nutrition Forum in Osaka.

In response to the humanitarian crisis in the north of the country and as part of the Gulf of Guinea Regional Response Plan, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to populations displaced by the Sahel crisis, with over 65,000 asylum seekers registered by year-end. Despite partial funding, WFP ensured monthly cash-based transfers to **33,881 asylum seekers**, ensuring immediate food security, while also addressing the food needs of **4,086 members of the host communities** through quarterly cash transfers. In total, these transfers injected **USD 3.2 million into the local economy**. Post-distribution monitoring revealed improvements in food consumption and reduction in reliance on negative coping strategies, although challenges in achieving dietary diversity persisted. To prevent acute malnutrition and address nutrition gaps, WFP provided specialized nutritious foods and conducted social behaviour change sessions tailored to pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and children aged 6-59 months.

WFP also collaborated with the Ministry of Solidarity and National Cohesion, resulting in a Memorandum of Understanding to strengthen national disaster response capacities. This partnership included cash assistance to **25,510 people** affected by floods in 14 localities of the 10 most affected regions.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the National Nutrition Program (PNN, in French), WFP advanced a joint study on integrating nutrition, health, and HIV-sensitive social protection, leading to the development of a national guide on good practices set for validation in 2025. Progress on rice fortification was partially achieved, with technical upgrades to production facilities completed, while further implementation is expected following ongoing government deliberations. Meanwhile, WFP facilitated consultations to revise the national social behavior change strategy. The national Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey, originally scheduled for 2024, is now planned for 2025 with WFP's continued support.

In the northern and western regions, WFP strengthened the resilience of **9,921 smallholder farmers** against food insecurity and climate shocks. Leveraging schools as main entry points, farmers received training and support, fostering local contributions to school canteens. Additionally, WFP piloted and scaled up projects empowering cocoa producers

through climate risk insurance and crop diversification, reaching **5,611 farmers** and strengthening sustainable livelihoods. A strong focus was placed on women's empowerment, with **7,609 individuals** -primarily women- trained in agronomic practices, governance and leadership, marketing and business development.

WFP also collaborated with public and private donors to enhance the food value chain, from production to distribution, ensuring greater sustainability and impact.

To strengthen national capacities, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture to enhance food security monitoring through real-time data collection and tailored training programmes. Collaboration with the Ministry of Health facilitated the expansion of tools for the distribution of medical supplies, helping to address critical gaps in supply chain preparedness and response. At the regional level, WFP leveraged South-South and triangular cooperation to facilitate the exchange of expertise, contributing to improved public health systems in Côte d'Ivoire and across West Africa.

WFP sustained key infrastructure, including storage hubs in Korhogo and Ouangolodougou, ensuring readiness to support asylum seekers and partners like UNICEF, Save the Children, and Action Contre la Faim (ACF).

Looking ahead to 2025, WFP aims to consolidate these efforts, ensuring that interventions are sustainable and aligned with national priorities to achieve zero hunger and improved nutrition in Côte d'Ivoire.

268,502

Total beneficiaries in 2024



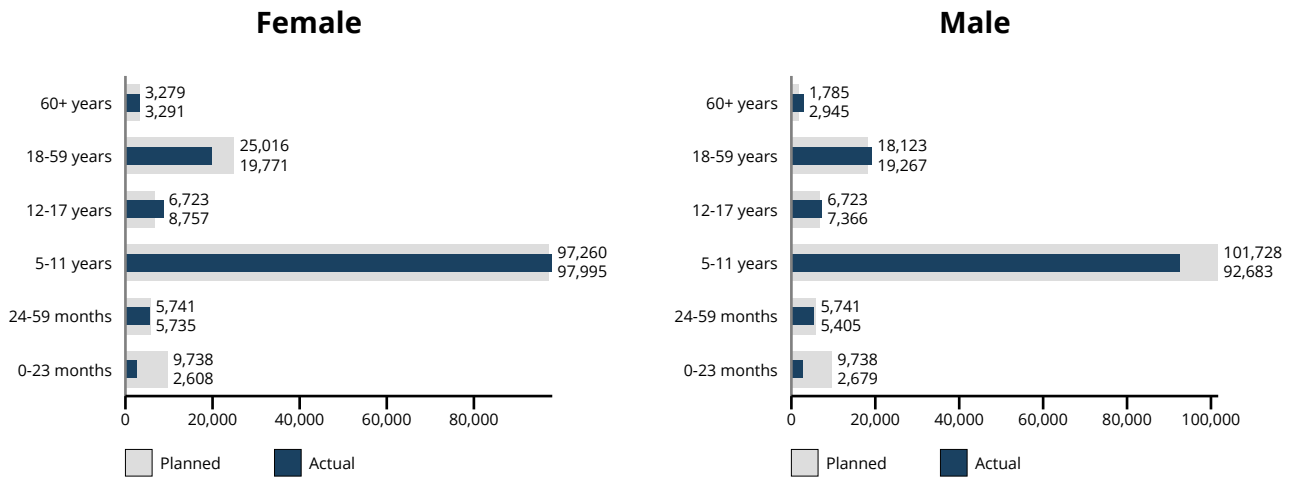
51% female



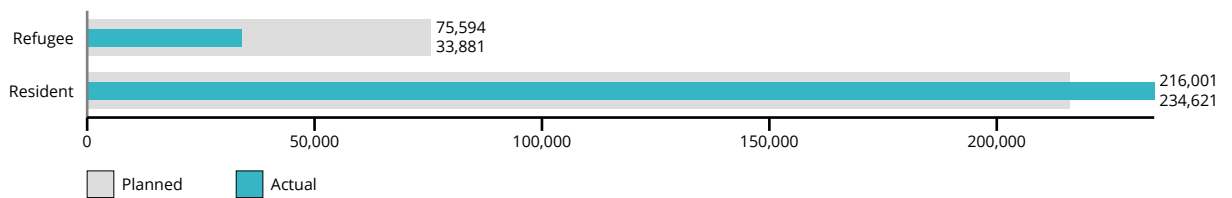
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 402 (52% Female, 48% Male)

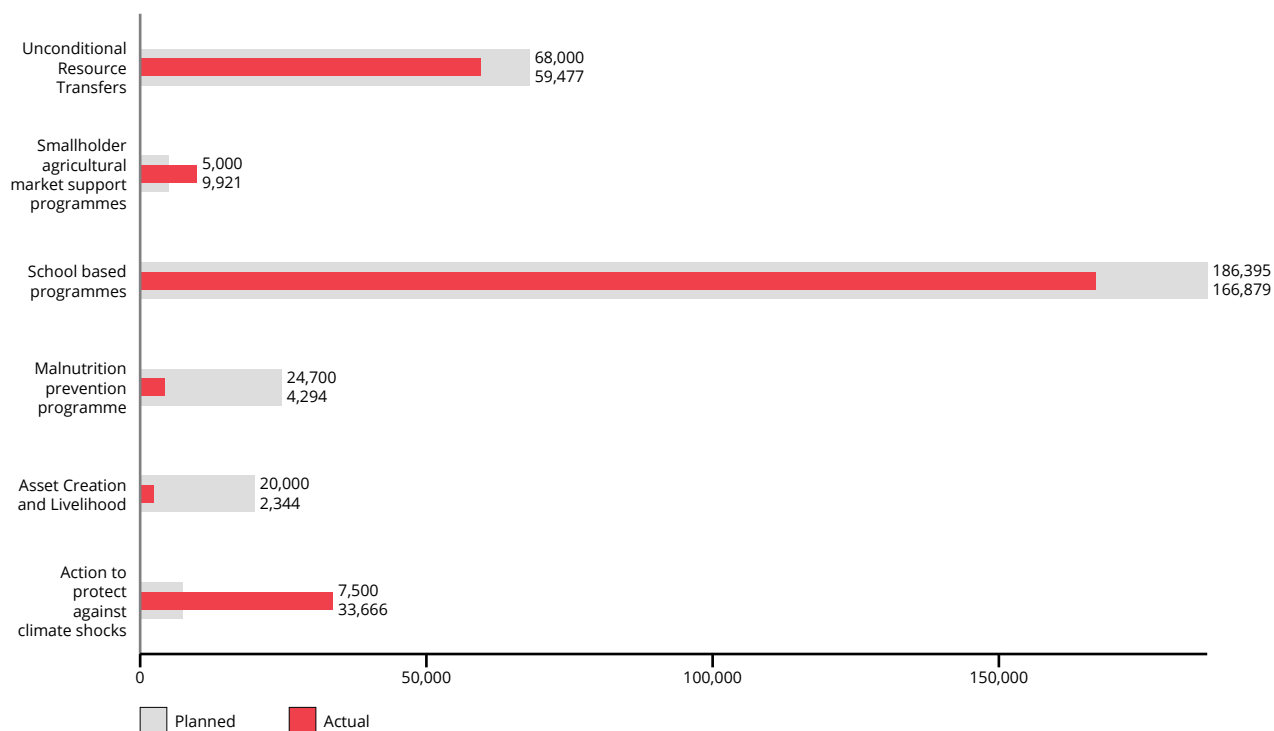
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



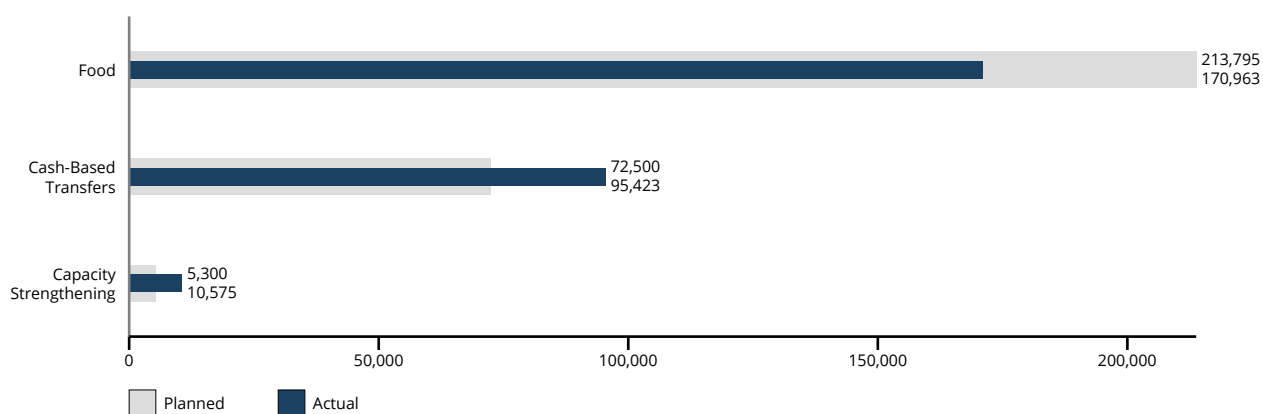
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



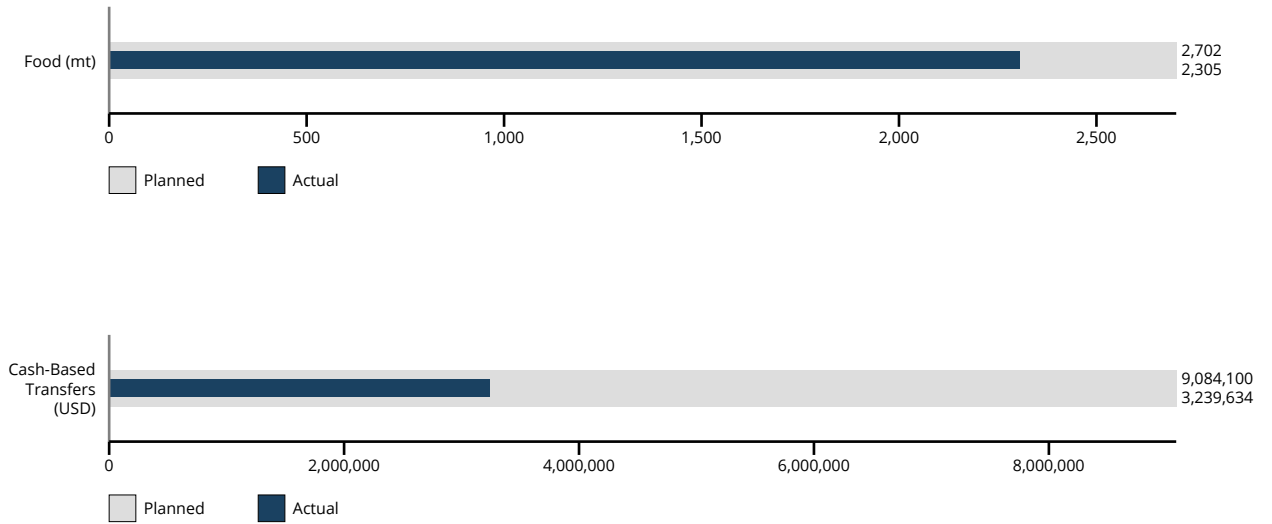
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



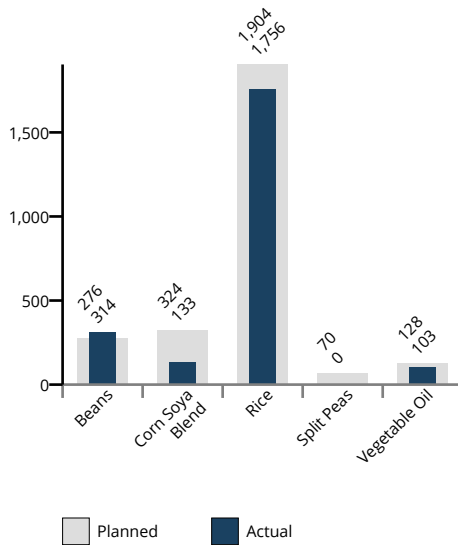
Beneficiaries by Modality



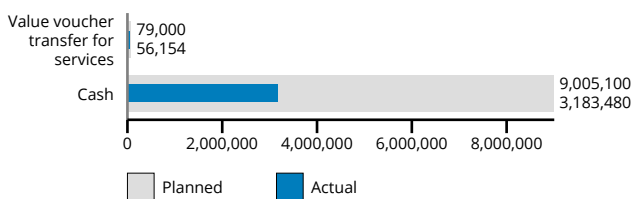
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



World report. Food insecurity persisted, with 693,659 people experiencing crisis levels and 3.6 million under stress, according to the October 2024 Cadre Harmonisé.

The northern regions experienced continued population influx from Burkina Faso in 2024 due to the ongoing crisis there. The arrival of asylum seekers further strained already scarce resources available for the local communities, exacerbating challenges of food security, livelihood opportunities and social cohesion.

Food security indicators showed a deterioration. According to the latest Cadre Harmonisé, the prevalence of severe food insecurity rose from 0.2 percent in 2023 to 0.5 percent in 2024, while 9.66 percent of households reported poor food consumption scores, including 1.35 percent with very poor scores. Female-headed households were disproportionately affected (13 percent compared to 9 percent for male-headed households). According to the national demographic and health survey (EDS in French), despite progress in reducing chronic malnutrition among children under five, which declined from 30 percent in 2012 to 23 percent in 2021, persistent micronutrient deficiencies remained a critical concern. Anaemia affected 66 percent of pregnant women and 68 percent of children aged 6-59 months, underlining the need for targeted nutrition interventions.

Agriculture, the backbone of Côte d'Ivoire's economy, continued to face challenges such as low productivity and limited value-chain integration. Government efforts to modernize the sector focused on irrigation, agro-processing, and reducing reliance on extensive farming methods, but the impacts of climate change posed significant threats. Ranked 144th on the Climate Change Vulnerability Index, the country struggled with rising temperatures, erratic rainfall, and coastal erosion of 1 - 3 meters annually, all of which severely affected agricultural yields and rural livelihoods. Extreme weather events, including prolonged dry spells and poor pasture regeneration in pastoral zones like Tchologo, further strained agro-pastoral resources. Despite these challenges, overall cereal production reached 3.3 million tonnes, reflecting a 7 percent increase over the five-year average. The cocoa production, involving nearly 1 million smallholder farmers, has been a major driver of deforestation in Côte d'Ivoire, as forests have been cleared to make way for cocoa farms. The expansion of cocoa plantations, often into protected forest areas, has led to significant biodiversity loss, soil degradation, and climate risks. Côte d'Ivoire has lost over 80 percent of its forest cover since the 1960s [2]. Projections indicate that by 2050, the country could face agricultural GDP losses of USD 1 billion due to climate change, increasing to USD 2 billion when factoring in EU restrictions on deforestation-linked cocoa exports.

The combined challenges of population influxes into the country, food insecurity, environmental degradation, and climate vulnerability highlighted the urgent need for integrated policies. In response to these intertwined challenges, WFP worked closely with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to implement sustainable solutions, including strengthening social protection programs, promoting climate-resilient agricultural practices, and integrating school feeding into national food systems strategies. These efforts aimed to enhance food security, support vulnerable populations, and build long-term resilience against environmental and socio-economic shocks.

The final independent evaluation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) undertaken in 2024 aimed to assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impact of WFP's interventions in Côte d'Ivoire. The evaluation provided a comprehensive review of progress made toward achieving national food security, nutrition, and resilience objectives. It also examined WFP's contributions to strengthening government capacities, fostering sustainable school feeding programs, and promoting climate-resilient agriculture. The findings were intended to inform future strategies, ensuring that WFP's support remains aligned with national priorities, enhances sustainability, and maximizes its impact on vulnerable populations. [3]. The evaluation recommended refocusing WFP's interventions on the areas most affected by food insecurity while prioritizing regions where it can have the greatest impact. This includes strengthening synergies between CSP components, enhancing the approach to national capacity-building, and deepening strategic partnerships with national institutions and UN agencies to address systemic challenges such as resilience and crisis management. Additionally, WFP should redefine its added value and strategy in resilience-building, improve resource mobilization planning with realistic objectives for the next CSP, and enhance its monitoring and evaluation system to ensure better analysis of results, particularly in capacity-strengthening efforts.

Risk management

In 2024, Côte d'Ivoire faced a challenging funding landscape, with significant resource shortfalls, particularly under Strategic Outcome 2, focused on emergency response. This required WFP to prioritize activities and diversify its funding strategy. To bridge gaps, WFP engaged with non-traditional donors, including the private sector and International Financial Institutions (IFIs), to secure flexible funding sources. However, funding constraints led to scaled-down assistance, impacting key outcomes such as food consumption scores and beneficiaries' coping strategies.

Growing insecurity in the Sahel region added risks in northern Côte d'Ivoire. In response, WFP prioritized cash-based transfers (CBTs), strengthened partner selection, and enhanced community feedback mechanisms to improve

accountability and adaptability. Meanwhile, climate-related shocks and structural challenges for smallholder farmers exposed vulnerabilities in food and nutrition systems. To mitigate these risks, WFP enhanced post-distribution monitoring, piloted weather-based insurance schemes, and implemented community-driven planning to boost smallholder productivity and resilience.

Institutional capacity gaps, particularly in advanced monitoring tools and health logistics systems, also posed challenges. To address this, WFP focused on capacity-building through targeted training and strategic partnerships, ensuring sustainable national systems.

To maintain operational effectiveness, WFP reinforced internal controls and risk management, regularly updating its risk register to monitor and mitigate emerging threats.

Lessons learned

WFP's operations in 2024 highlighted the importance of evidence-based design, targeted resource allocation, and strong community and institutional engagement. Community engagement and accurate targeting remained fundamental to operational success. WFP employed socio-economic, food security, and vulnerability targeting criteria to optimize resources. However, funding constraints impacted support consistency, leaving some needs unmet.

Strong partnerships were pivotal in navigating operational complexities. Collaboration with local and central authorities, and other UN agencies enhanced programme delivery reach. Yet, gaps in continuity and the lack of strategic integration of efforts across agencies limited long-term sustainability of interventions.

Sector-specific lessons were also apparent. For food security and nutrition, WFP's school feeding programme revealed non-linear effects on student attention and retention, indicating the need for complementary interventions. Similarly, efforts to fortify rice and promote better nutrition practices advanced slowly, reflecting the challenges in scaling nutrition-sensitive programming. Resilience-building initiatives for agricultural groups led to notable successes in boosting production and increasing income for women farmers, despite some operational challenges affecting implementation.

Capacity strengthening for national institutions emerged as both a success and a challenge. While technical capabilities were bolstered, a lack of clear strategy and limited sustainability of efforts highlighted the need for systemic approaches to capacity development.

Country office story

Restoring Degraded Land and Empowering Communities



© © WFP/Sebastian Muller

Half-Moon created by communities, with support from WFP, in Namingue village, Tchologo region, northern Côte d'Ivoire

A Rehabilitated Land, A New Beginning

In the village of Nambigué, in northern Côte d'Ivoire's Tchologo region, Adaman Koné, vice-president of the local agricultural group, once looked upon barren, degraded land and saw little hope. "The soil was so poor that no crops could grow. We thought this plot was lost forever," he recalls. But today, thanks to innovative techniques introduced by the World Food Programme (WFP) and its partners, maize and cowpeas flourish where nothing once grew. The group now cultivates over two hectares, proving that resilience and adaptation can overcome even the harshest climate challenges.

Innovative Solutions to Combat Land Degradation

Across West Africa, climate change and soil degradation are threatening food security. In response, Sahelian countries have developed land restoration techniques such as half-moon structures. These are crescent-shaped basins that capture rainwater, enhance soil moisture retention, reduce erosion, and enrich the soil with organic matter. Inspired by these successes, WFP launched an initiative in the Tchologo and Bounkani regions of northern Côte d'Ivoire to rehabilitate degraded land and boost agricultural productivity. The project integrates sustainable farming techniques, agroforestry training, and active community participation, especially women, to ensure long-term impact.

Transforming Knowledge into Action

With guidance from WFP and technical expertise from the National Support Agency for Rural Development (ANADER, in French) and agricultural extension services, Adaman Koné and his 43-member group, including 16 women, learned to implement half-moons, trenches, and agroforestry practices to rehabilitate their land. Community support and the village chief's commitment played a crucial role. "The village chief always believed in our potential and didn't hesitate to allocate this plot for the project," Adaman explains.

Ouattara Siaka, another group member, adds, "This plot used to be a waterway that washed away everything each rainy season. Now, thanks to the half-moons, water is retained, the soil is hydrated, and crops flourish."

Through training and collective effort, over five hectares of degraded land have been restored, with 3,011 half-moons created—800 in Tchologo and 2,191 in Bounkani—as well as 601 meters of trenches used for water retention and soil restoration. Beyond land rehabilitation, school gardens now supply fresh produce for school canteens, improving child nutrition and food security. "The school gardens have been a game-changer," says Adaman Koné. "They provide better nutrition for children, serve as a practical learning tool for students, and offer additional income for farmers."

Regional Knowledge Exchange: Learning from Togo

To strengthen institutional capacity and promote best practices in land restoration, an Ivorian delegation comprising representatives from ANADER, the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, and Food Production, participated in a regional workshop organized by WFP in February 2024, in Kara, Togo. The exchange provided valuable insights into Food for Assets (FFA) technologies and sustainable land restoration techniques.

This workshop served as a dynamic platform for learning, reinforcing national technical skills, and fostering collaboration between Sahelian countries and coastal West African nations. These interactions laid the foundation for an interregional learning network, enabling Côte d'Ivoire to benefit from proven techniques while sharing its own experiences in combating climate change.

Women at the Heart of Resilience

Recognizing the role of women in community resilience, WFP ensured that over 50 percent of project participants were women. Specialized training equipped them with skills in post-harvest management, agroforestry, and soil conservation, helping reduce food losses and improve household food security.

Scaling Up for a Sustainable Future

Standing in a once-barren field now teeming with life, Adaman Koné reflects on the journey. "Seeing maize plants sprout from this soil we nearly abandoned is a source of great pride. It's tangible proof of our collective effort and the support we received," he says emotionally.

Inspired by the group's success, Adaman applied these techniques to his own land, achieving similar results. "When I saw the impact in the group's land, I knew I could use these methods on my own land. Today, my family benefits directly from these practices," he shares. "With the knowledge we've gained, we now have the tools to face climate challenges. Our land has a new life, and so do our families." Encouraged by this success, Adaman and the villagers of Nambigué plan to expand these techniques to increase cultivable areas and strengthen food security.

A Model for the Future

With over 7,000 people benefiting from these interventions in Bounkani and Tchologo, this integrated model of economic empowerment, education, and knowledge sharing provides a sustainable solution for vulnerable communities. By fostering resilience and enhancing food security, Côte d'Ivoire is paving the way for a future where degraded lands can once again become productive and prosperous.

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



166,669 children received **daily nutritious food** across **713 schools**



10,383,584 school meals served, amounting **2,168 metric tons** of food distributed



140,952 take-home rations distributed



571 schools with improved **water and sanitation** facilities, including **150 water points** and **100 latrines** restored



2,819 schoolteachers and **293 school administrators** trained ; **1,226 awareness-raising sessions** held



48,835 textbooks and other **teaching and learning materials** distributed, alongside with **60,000 kitchen utensils** and **cutlery sets**.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP continued to ensure access to adequate and nutritious food for primary school children and their households in remote areas in 2024. WFP reinforced its support to the national school feeding programme, further enhancing food and nutrition security and promoting better educational outcomes in targeted regions.

This strategic outcome remained predominantly funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's McGovern-Dole Program, covering public primary schools in the northern, northeastern, and western regions of the country, in close cooperation with local and national authorities. To diversify its resource base, WFP secured additional contributions from France and the Private Sector.

WFP distributed **2,168 metric tonnes of food** to **166,669 primary school children**, including **84,403 girls (50.6 percent)**. Additionally, **210 canteen managers, workers, and advisors** participated in nutrition-focused training, emphasizing the preparation of bean-based dishes using locally procured commodities. A total of **10,383,584** meals were served across **713 schools**, with students receiving hot meals on an average of **78 out of 120 school days**. The food basket included beans, fortified rice, and fortified vegetable oil, ensuring a nutrient-rich diet. The fortified foods provided essential vitamins and minerals, helping to prevent micronutrient deficiencies, support healthy growth, and strengthen children's immunity. WFP also provided a special Take Home Ration for **140,952 students** (51 percent of whom were girls) at the end of the 2023-2024 school year, distributing **230 metric tonnes of fortified rice**. Additionally, WFP reinforced its local procurement strategy by sourcing **252 metric tonnes of beans** to support school meals, despite facing regional and local market challenges.

Consequently, progress was made in key outcome indicators compared to 2023. Notably, the annual enrolment improved by **7.9 percent** in 2024, and this was consistent across genders (female rising by **7.98 percent** and male by **7.87 percent**). The attendance rate remained consistently high, and retention rates showed a slight increase. A major achievement was the graduation rate, which surpassed the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) target of **70 percent**, achieving a significant improvement from 2023's **60.3 percent**.

The programme was complemented by additional activities, including water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) initiatives, literacy support, and capacity building for government stakeholders and smallholder farmer groups.

Beyond food, the programme benefitted from **48,835 textbooks** and other **teaching and learning materials**, along with **60,000 kitchen utensils** and **cutlery sets**. To improve meal services and reduce environment impact, **50 fuel-efficient stoves** were constructed.

As part of its WASH activities, WFP, in collaboration with its cooperating partner AVSI [1], supported **517 schools** to improve access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene. Specifically, **150 water points** and **100 latrines** were rehabilitated across **69 schools**, directly benefiting **15,712 pupils (51 percent girls)** by enhancing their access to safe water and sanitation. Additionally, **modern latrines were installed in 23 schools**, providing **5,105 pupils (48.6 percent girls)** with improved sanitary facilities.

To strengthen hygiene practices at the school level, **200 school committees** received **hygiene equipment kits** and essential ingredients for **soap production**. This enabled the production of **33,024 litres of liquid soap**, improving hygiene conditions for **144,861 pupils (72,482 boys and 72,379 girls)**.

The **active engagement of village communities** played a pivotal role in these achievements. Community members not only organized the transportation of materials but also contributed labor for the construction and renovation of water points. Their direct involvement, combined with **professional training**, fostered a sense of **ownership and empowerment**, ensuring the long-term sustainability of these interventions. **1,580 awareness-raising sessions** on hygiene and sanitation, trained **240 technicians** in water point maintenance, and provided **specialized training to 78 agents** in septic tank emptying techniques. Additionally, WFP **strengthened the capacity of 613 local communities and schools** in preventive WASH measures, reaching **32,283 participants**, including parents, teachers, and school administrators.

Following the renewal of **613 school committees**, **3,065 members** participated in training sessions, including 613 coordinators, 613 teachers overseeing hygiene, health, and environment clubs, 613 presidents of school management committees, and others. Additionally, 100 school life coordinators and advisers, including 16 women, were trained to monitor the schools, implement WASH activities, and develop training modules.

WFP continued to provide critical technical assistance to the Government, reinforcing the strategic foundation for a sustainable and nationally owned school feeding programme. A key milestone was the development and validation of the **National School Feeding Strategy 2024-2025**, which establishes a comprehensive framework around six strategic pillars: expanding access to school feeding, mobilizing resources, promoting health and environmental protection, fostering local procurement, strengthening community engagement for long-term sustainability, and enhancing governance and coordination.

To further operationalize the strategy, WFP, in close collaboration with the Directorate of School Canteens (DCS), supported the development of two **Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)**: one to improve the management of community donations and another to strengthen smallholder farmer groups' participation in school feeding supply chains. Additionally, a **community mobilization guide** was disseminated to encourage active local involvement, reinforcing the sustainability of the programme. A total of **293 school administrators** and **2,819 schoolteachers and educators** received training, which included the training of **100 new school advisors, directors and managers** in monitoring and evaluation. **Sixteen coordinator advisers** and **shop managers** were trained on food storage and management techniques.

To further enhance the monitoring of school feeding programmes, **58 canteen advisors** were trained in the mobile data collection (ODK) methodology. The school management committees and the school canteen monitoring committees organized **2 awareness-raising and community mobilisation sessions** per village on the importance of the School Feeding Programme and community contributions, which resulted in **1,226 awareness-raising sessions** held.

Evidence generation remained a cornerstone of WFP's policy engagement, strengthening the case for increased national investment in school feeding. Preliminary results from a **value-for-money study conducted with Harvard University** revealed a **9:1 cost-benefit ratio**, demonstrating that every **USD 1 invested in school feeding yields a USD 9 return** in economic and social benefits. This compelling evidence underscores school feeding as a high-impact investment in human capital and serves as a powerful advocacy tool for sustainable financing.

WFP also spearheaded efforts to enhance **Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)** through a **feasibility study in Tchologo and Bounkani**, identifying aggregation centers and synergies with national initiatives to facilitate smallholder farmers' access to structured markets. This study aligns with national food systems transformation goals, linking school feeding with local agricultural development. Furthermore, with McGovern-Dole funding from the USDA, WFP commissioned a **Mid-Term Evaluation** [2] to assess programme progress and guide a smooth transition to full government ownership.

At the regional and international levels, WFP facilitated the participation of government representatives in key fora, including the **ECOWAS workshop on sustainable financing of Home-Grown School Feeding in Dakar** and the **Global Child Nutrition Forum in Osaka**. These engagements provided platforms to share Côte d'Ivoire's experiences, exchange best practices, and advocate for the integration of **school feeding into national policies** as a driver of

sustainable agricultural development, enhanced food security, and economic resilience.

Despite these significant advancements, challenges persist in securing adequate funding and ensuring effective implementation, particularly in extending the number of feeding days covered by the Government each school year. In response, WFP collaborated closely with the Ministry of Education to finalize a roadmap for a **School Feeding Law**, fostering consensus among stakeholders and providing a clear framework to accelerate progress and enhance sustainability.

As the school feeding programme transitions to its next phase, WFP remains steadfast in its commitment to empowering local stakeholders, reinforcing institutional frameworks, and ensuring long-term sustainability. Looking ahead to 2025, key priorities include **expanding Home-Grown School Feeding, fostering stronger multi-sectoral collaboration, and advocating for increased government investment.** By aligning efforts with national priorities and mobilizing diverse partners, WFP aims to further enhance the programme’s impact, ensuring that school feeding remains a pillar of food security, education, and human capital development in Côte d'Ivoire.

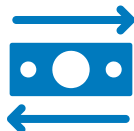
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



33,881 asylum seekers received **monthly cash transfers**; **681 vulnerable host families** also supported, reinforcing social cohesion



USD 3,170,443 distributed through **monthly cash transfers**



3,184 children aged 6 to 59 months and **1,110 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls** received **specialized nutritious food**



136 metric tons of specialized nutritious food distributed to **prevent moderate acute malnutrition**



21,510 flood-affected people received cash transfers

Building on the progress made in 2023, WFP's efforts under Strategic Outcome 2 remained focused on **addressing the urgent food and nutritional needs of populations affected by external shocks, particularly in northern Côte d'Ivoire**, where communities are affected by the influx of asylum seekers from neighboring Burkina Faso.

Despite WFP's effort, strategic outcome 2 was only partially funded in 2024, leading to a reduction in the volume of WFP's assistance compared to initial plans. Between January and December 2024, WFP and its implementing partners assisted a total of **59,477 people** under this strategic outcome.

The assistance covered **33,881 asylum seekers** from Burkina Faso who received monthly cash-based transfers (through cash in-hand) to meet their immediate food needs. All asylum seekers settled in the two government-established transit sites were reached, while only vulnerable asylum seekers living outside these transit sites received assistance across 56 distribution sites. A total of USD **3.2 million** was transferred through this assistance.

WFP maintained monthly assistance aligned with household size. However, due to funding constraints, the monthly transfer amount was halved from XOF 10,000 (around USD 16) to XOF 5,000 (around USD 8) per beneficiary in April 2024 to avoid a sudden interruption of assistance.

In addition to asylum seekers, **681 vulnerable host families** (approximately **4,086 individuals**) received quarterly cash transfers aligned with the national safety nets programme, reinforcing social cohesion and community acceptance, following a do-no-harm approach. Support from multilateral donors, Germany and ECHO was key to provide the emergency response in the north of the country.

WFP maintained a systematic approach to identifying and supporting vulnerable populations by leveraging the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) registration lists for transit sites, and conducting a vulnerability targeting exercise for off-site asylum seekers. By the end of 2024, the number of displaced individuals seeking refuge in Côte d'Ivoire had reached more than 70,500 with an average of 2,400 new arrivals per month, according to UNHCR. New arrivals were concentrated in the sub-prefectures of Tougbo, Tehini, Ouangodougou, Kaouara, Doropo. Beneficiary selection was guided by socioeconomic vulnerability criteria to ensure assistance reached those most in need.

WFP also worked to strengthen the capacities of its cooperating partners by providing training on cash-based transfer (CBT), nutrition and protection intervention, ensuring effective and safe delivery of assistance. **Eighty-seven percent** of beneficiaries surveyed considered the distribution sites safe or very safe.

To enhance community engagement and accountability, WFP streamlined Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM), including the service of a dedicated phone line and on-site information sessions, ensuring accessibility for all. Awareness campaigns emphasized rights, entitlements, and feedback channels, with a focus on promoting women participation in the decision-making process. Tailored support continued for individuals with specific needs, ensuring that vulnerable groups, such as pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, the elderly, and children, were adequately supported or referred to relevant partners for specialized assistance.

Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) surveys conducted in May and October 2024 showed significant improvement in food security among assisted households, with the percentage of households with a poor food consumption (FCS) dropping from **22.4 percent** (baseline July 2023) to **5.9 percent** (October 2024). However, the reduced transfer value per beneficiary impacted the overall effectiveness of WFP's cash-based assistance, with some beneficiaries still experiencing poor FCS. The use of negative coping strategies also declined, as reflected in the Reduced Coping Strategies Index (RCSI), which fell from **11.7 percent** in July 2023 to **6.4 percent** in PDM conducted in October 2024.

Despite progress, dietary diversity remained a challenge. PDM results showed a decrease of nearly **17 percentage points** in daily vitamin A consumption, from 68.2 percent in May 2024 to 51.3 percent in October, alongside a similar decrease in vitamin C intake. This decline could be attributed to multiple factors, including the reduction in cash transfer values, seasonal availability of fresh produce, market fluctuations, and dietary preferences. On a positive note, protein and iron-rich food consumption improved compared to the previous period.

To address remaining gaps, WFP implemented a specialized nutrition programme, distributing **136 metric tonnes of specialized nutritious foods** across three distribution cycles to **4,294 people**, including **3,184 children aged 6-59 months** and **1,110 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls**. The distribution covered 2,848 asylum seekers and 1,446 members of the host community. Additionally, social and behavior change sessions (SBC) reached **2,850 people**, aiming to reinforce good nutrition practices and promote healthier dietary habits.

In 2024, WFP and the Ministry of National Cohesion, Solidarity, and the Fight Against Poverty formalized their collaboration by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) aimed at strengthening national capacity in disaster planning, preparedness, and response. As part of this agreement, WFP committed to leading workshops to systemically operationalize the national disaster response plan and supporting the Ministry in assessing and responding to the needs of vulnerable populations affected by disasters, particularly floods. Following a request from the Ministry and through a funding obtained from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), WFP carried out cash distributions to **21,510 flood-affected people** in September 2024 and implemented the monitoring of these distributions.

Collaboration with national authorities, including the Ministry of National Cohesion, Solidarity, and the Fight Against Poverty, played a key role in ensuring that WFP's interventions aligned with government priorities. WFP also reinforced partnerships with other UN agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations, strengthening coordination through its leadership role in the Cash Working Group at central level and the co-leadership of the Food Security Working Group alongside the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Food Production at regional level.

In 2024, WFP intensified advocacy efforts, focusing on access and resource mobilisation to ensure continuity of assistance and sustainable solutions beyond humanitarian assistance, by promoting resilience-building approaches. Consequently, WFP actively participated in the elaboration and roll out of the 2024 Joint UN Gulf of Guinea Regional Refugee Response Plan, rolling out a multi-pillar strategy centered on **addressing the urgent food and nutrition needs** of refugees and host communities while fostering long-term resilience. WFP prioritized **cash-based transfers (CBTs), malnutrition prevention** particularly targeting women and children to improve dietary quality, **and livelihood support** through FFA to enhance food security and social cohesion. However, resource constraints prevented the implementation of FFA activities, which explains the reduced total number of beneficiaries reached in 2024 compared to initial targets.

As the Sahel crisis continues to affect northern Côte d'Ivoire, compounded by climate shocks across the country, food insecurity, and the pressures of population displacement, WFP will continue to adapt its response, leveraging lessons learned from 2024. Priorities for 2025 include providing emergency food and nutrition assistance through cash-based transfers, strengthening resilience-building initiatives for both asylum seekers and host communities, enhancing malnutrition prevention efforts, and reinforcing collaboration with government and humanitarian partners to improve crisis response mechanisms and long-term food security solutions. Additionally, WFP will focus on strengthening partnerships to maximize impact, enhance coordination, and expand funding opportunities for a more sustainable and effective response.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

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



5 technical assistance activities completed



2 rice millers with enhanced production capacities



3 national institutions actively engaged in capacity-strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP

Côte d'Ivoire has made notable progress in reducing food insecurity and malnutrition in recent years. However, **nutritional challenges persist**, particularly among vulnerable populations, including children, women, and rural communities. Stunting and micronutrient deficiencies remain the most prevalent forms of malnutrition among children under five in Côte d'Ivoire. According to national health data [1], **stunting (chronic malnutrition) affects 23 percent of children under five**, and anemia affects 75 percent of children aged 6 to 59 months, 54 percent of women of childbearing age, and 29 percent of men aged 15 to 49 years. Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) remained a concern especially in the northern regions affected by poverty, climate shocks and the continuous influx of asylum seekers. These combined factors exacerbated food and nutrition insecurity, placing additional strain on already scarce resources in vulnerable communities.

In 2024, WFP remained a key partner in strengthening national nutrition systems, providing technical and operational support to government entities, particularly the **Ministry of Health, through the National Nutrition Program (PNN, in French)** and the **National Council for Nutrition, Food, and Early Childhood Development (CONNAPE, in French)**.

The major activity was to support the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to **address micronutrient deficiencies through local rice fortification**. Since 2019, WFP, with funding from DSM, has supported the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in making significant progress in rice fortification by demonstrating its feasibility (2019), developing an evidence-based strategy (2021 - 2022), measuring its acceptability (2023). In 2024, WFP provided technical food technologist & value chain expertise to strengthen the capacities of two rice millers in Yamoussoukro and in Bongouanou. These received financial and technical support to upgrade their production unit, ensuring compliance with WFP and national quality standards for fortified rice production. The upgrades included the implementation of a waste management and disposal system, installation of air extractors to improve air quality in the production workshop, addition of strip curtains to enhance hygiene and dust control, and installation of an elevator and a silo to improve storage and processing efficiency. With these improvements, the rice miller can become operational and ready to start producing fortified rice. To meet the anticipated high national demand for fortified rice, a larger capacity blender was ordered for the Yamoussoukro rice miller, set to be operational in 2025. This expansion will further strengthen local production and contribute to improving nutrition security in Côte d'Ivoire. These efforts underscore WFP's commitment to enhancing food fortification, ensuring quality fortified rice production, and building national capacity for sustainable nutrition solutions.

Substantial efforts were made to kickstart the production of fortified rice using kernels through the DSM-Firmenich partnership. While initial fortified rice production tests were successful, marking a significant milestone in advancing food fortification efforts, the implementation of the fortification strategy was put on hold as the Government prioritized enacting a decree on mandatory rice fortification to ensure an appropriate legal framework is set before its rollout.

In 2024, WFP concluded a study initiated in 2023 with the PNN, on the **knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to nutrition, health, and HIV-sensitive social protection** for effective care of people living with HIV. This research provided the foundation for the development of a national guide on good nutritional practices, health, and HIV-sensitive social protection for people living with HIV, which is set to be validated and disseminated in 2025.

To address food insecurity among people living with HIV, the PNN identified **100 nutritionally vulnerable individuals** to receive three rounds of cash transfers in hand (XOF 25,000 per round) over a three-month period. However, operational challenges delayed the first transfer, which was initially planned for December 2024 and is now expected to take place in early 2025. In addition to direct assistance benefiting people living with HIV, WFP supported the revision of the national Social and Behavioural Change (SBC) strategy, which involved developing terms of reference for consultation workshops and recruiting a consultancy firm to lead the strategy revision.

WFP also contributed to the finalization of the National Nutrition Multisectoral Plan (PNMN) 2024-2027, which incorporates the rice fortification strategy and to the preparations for the SMART survey to strengthen data collection on nutritional status for which WFP remained an active member of the steering committee throughout the year.

To **enhance access to and utilization of nutritious, locally sourced foods** at the community level, WFP collaborated with two key national institutions—the **community health agents under the Ministry of Health, Public Hygiene, and Universal Health Coverage (MHSP-CMU)** and the **Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Food Production (ME-MINADER-PV) through the National Support Agency for Rural Development (ANADER)**—as well as a local NGO. These efforts targeted **two northern regions of Côte d'Ivoire**, where malnutrition remains a pressing concern.

With the support from France, key activities included **mass sensitization campaigns, nutrition education, and cooking demonstrations** showcasing the benefits of locally produced foods. Additionally, WFP supported the **establishment of village savings and loans associations (VSLAs)** to improve community resilience and **promoted school gardening initiatives** to strengthen food security and nutrition among schoolchildren [2]. These interventions **reinforced WFP's commitment to strengthening local food systems**, empowering communities to adopt **sustainable, nutrition-sensitive agricultural practices** and enhance dietary diversity.

Although hindered by operational challenges and institutional delays, WFP made significant strides in strengthening national nutrition systems, enhancing food security, and advancing fortification efforts in Côte d'Ivoire throughout 2024, laying a strong foundation for continued progress in 2025.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support the implementation of the national nutrition programme, with a focus on the development and implementation of a gender-responsive social behaviour change communication strategy; the implementation of the national strategy for the fortification of regularly consumed staples; enhancement of the primary education curriculum to include nutrition; and the generation of evidence on the activities in the national multisectoral nutrition plan	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



9,921 farmers benefitting from market support activities; **2,280 farmers** supported with food for assets; **446 hectares** of land rehabilitated



5,611 farmers covered with insurance premium [1], covering the equivalent of **USD 783,956** of rice production



4,763 farmers, mostly women, trained on agronomic practices; **1,844** trained on governance and leadership; **1,002** on marketing and business skills



47 metric tons of rice produced through **6 clusters**, totaling **20 hectares** of land cultivated



50 storage silos provided, to reduce post-harvest losses



12 boreholes constructed or rehabilitated

Despite challenges, WFP's efforts under strategic outcome 4 in 2024, played a crucial role in implementing a variety of initiatives aimed at supporting women smallholder farmers, focusing on enhancing productivity, reducing post-harvest losses, and facilitating access to financial services to strengthen their economic resilience. These initiatives were concentrated in northern Côte d'Ivoire, a region vulnerable to climate-related shocks and the influx of asylum seekers from Burkina Faso.

Throughout 2024, WFP expanded resilience-building efforts through **Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) in 70 localities**, a critical exercise enabling communities to identify and prioritize their development needs. This participatory approach fostered inclusive dialogue, bringing together stakeholders to co-design interventions that enhance resilience to food insecurity and climate shocks. By reinforcing community ownership, CBPP ensured that WFP's support **aligned with local socio-economic and environmental realities**. WFP partnered with **82 smallholder farmer groups**, delivering a comprehensive support package, including post-harvest loss and reduction training, and technical assistance. This benefited **2,280 smallholder farmers** engaged in Food For Assets (FFA) activities and **9,921 smallholder farmers** supported through market access initiatives. In addition, **12 water points** were constructed or rehabilitated in water-scarce areas and **21,564 people** (including farmers and their household members) were covered with micro-insurance schemes, totalling **USD 68,406 in premiums**, covering **USD 783,956 of rice production**. Nearly **446 hectares** of community gardens were established or rehabilitated, and **10 school gardens** were set up for nutrition sensitization, producing 6.7 metric tonnes of vegetables to enhance school meals.

Capacity-building remained a key focus. WFP trained **4,763 farmers** in good agronomic practices (of which **3,552** were women), and **1,844 more** were trained in governance and leadership of farmer organizations (including **1,635 women**). Marketing and business skills training faced delays with implementation, but reached **1,002 farmers** (881 female), against the planned target of 3,033 (2,333 female). Awareness-raising sessions on topics such as dietary diversity and nutrition-sensitive agriculture reached **8,671 people** through interpersonal social and behaviour change (SBC) sessions. These combined efforts, supported by France, strengthened local agricultural production with expected positive impact on food and nutrition security. To tackle climate change and soil degradation that threaten food security in the northern regions, WFP implemented innovative **land restoration techniques** inspired by Sahelian countries. Proven methods for capturing rainwater and improving soil fertility, such as **half-moon structures and trenches**, were introduced, transforming degraded land into productive farmland. Through dedicated training and efforts, **more than 14 hectares of land were restored**, with **3,011 half-moons created** (820 in Tchologo and 2,191 in Bounkani) associated with **601 meters of trenches** for water retention and soil restoration.

Additionally, a **regional workshop** organized by WFP in February 2024 in Togo provided an opportunity for Ivorian stakeholders, including representatives from ANADER (the National Support Agency for Rural Development) and the Ministry of Agriculture, to exchange best practices in sustainable land management and Food for Assets (FFA) technologies, further strengthening local expertise. **Over 7,000 people** benefitted from restored farmland, improved nutrition through school gardens, and increased agricultural productivity, which in turn foster long-term resilience and food security. The initiative benefited from funding from the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and technical expertise from ANADER.

Exceeding planned targets, WFP provided substantial infrastructure and equipment support, enhancing agricultural productivity across targeted communities. Key achievements included support for improved farming practices, the provision of essential production tools, and strengthened post-harvest management. Additionally, 10 women-led village savings and loan associations (VSLAs) were supported, fostering greater financial independence among women. Many participants invested in small businesses and income-generating activities, improving their household's well-being and economic resilience.

Through **WFP-supported aggregation systems**, the total value of smallholder sales reached **USD 165,880**, creating market opportunities for local farmers. Nonetheless, challenges remained, particularly structural and material constraints, with farmer groups frequently reporting limited access to water.

WFP's support to the rice value chain, in collaboration with the Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM) and WFP's Centre of Excellence for Rural Transformation in China, including the support from Bill and Melinda Gates foundation, yielded positive, though modest, results in 2024. Despite **challenging climatic conditions**, the initiative led to the cultivation of **47 metric tonnes of rice** across 20 hectares in six clusters. Beyond increasing rice production, the project directly benefited local communities, with **13 metric tonnes** (out of the 47 produced) donated to local schools, contributing to children's food security. Additionally, rice storage conditions were enhanced through the distribution of **50 mini-grain storage silos**, significantly reducing post-harvest losses. As part of capacity-strengthening efforts, CERFAM staff, the Director of ADERIZ (Ivorian Agency for the Development of Rice), and the Director of Rice Production at the Ministry of Agriculture travelled to China to learn from advanced techniques in rice value chain development. Participants in this visit agreed on strengthening their collaboration to further develop the rice value chain in Côte d'Ivoire. In 2024, WFP continued providing **support for cocoa producers, by prioritising climate risk insurance and crop diversification** to enhance their economic resilience and help them withstand climate shocks. The pilot programme, launched in 2023, was maintained with a gradually decreasing premium subsidy, ensuring a smooth transition toward farmer-led ownership of the solution. To strengthen farmers' resilience, WFP promoted crop diversification, encouraging rice cultivation as an alternative crop to mitigate economic risks linked to climate variability. Farmers also received training in climate-smart agriculture, governance, leadership, and sales techniques. These complementary activities not only improved farm productivity, but also equipped farmers with better decision-making skills and market access strategies, enabling them to increase incomes, manage risks, and sustain their livelihoods in the long term.

Building on the same risk reduction scheme, WFP expanded access to climate adaptation solutions for women farmers, helping them better withstand climate shocks and protect their livelihoods. In the Poro region, **500 additional farmers-99 percent of whom were women**- were enrolled in an index-based agricultural insurance programme under the "Women Adapt" initiative of the Green Climate Fund. By promoting accessible and inclusive risk-sharing mechanisms, WFP strengthened the resilience of women farmers, empowering them to invest confidently in sustainable agricultural practices and secure long-term economic stability. This programme will be further expanded in 2025, building on the success of the pilot, with the continued support of the established partner coalition, which includes insurance companies, ARC Ltd (African Risk Capacity), ANADER, and SODEXAM (Ivorian Meteorological Service). These partnerships will be vital to strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers, particularly women, and enhance the resilience of cocoa production against climate shocks.

WFP continued to play a crucial role in advocating for smallholder farmers and improving food systems through active engagement with key stakeholders, including government institutions (Ministry of Agriculture, SODEXAM, ANADER, ADERIZ), development-focused financial institutions (ARC Ltd) and smallholder farmers themselves. A core focus was on integrating climate-smart agricultural practices to build resilience and ensure food sovereignty, particularly in the face of internal and external shocks. Key advocacy efforts, in particular with the Ministry of Agriculture, included emphasizing the importance of supporting smallholder farmers as a critical step in improving national food systems and building climate resilience. WFP also engaged in discussions with donors, international financial institutions and relevant authorities to highlight the need for structural innovations to guarantee food sovereignty.

WFP continued to strengthen its partnerships with the Ministry of Agriculture to drive impactful projects, such as the development of the cassava value chain and the agro-industrial parks. These efforts are in support of the Government's National Agriculture Investment Plan, which aims to boost agricultural productivity, improve food security, and support sustainable rural development.

WFP strengthened its partnerships with the Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development and Green Transition to align efforts on climate-smart agriculture, sustainable land management, and environmental resilience. WFP also prioritized capacity strengthening of ANADER and ADERIZ, ensuring they have the tools and knowledge to effectively support smallholder farmers and promote sustainable agricultural practices.

Despite challenges, WFP’s interventions in 2024 **reinforced smallholder resilience, strengthened food systems, and contributed to national food security strategies**. By integrating climate-smart practices and expanding financial inclusion, WFP helped build a more sustainable and resilient agricultural sector in Côte d'Ivoire.

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 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 05: National institutions have strengthened capacity to better target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2025



255 national partner staff benefited from training and **technical capacity strengthening**



4 tools developed to **enhance national systems** contributing to zero hunger



14 governmental institutions supported through WFP capacity strengthening activities

In 2024, WFP's **Strategic Outcome 5** focused on strengthening the capacities of government institutions and partners by building on previous progress. While few new activities were introduced, efforts were directed toward consolidating past gains, institutionalizing best practices, and addressing emerging challenges through targeted support.

As part of this effort, WFP further increased its collaboration with the **Ministry of Agriculture**, particularly in **food security monitoring and early warning systems**. Building on the successes of 2023, WFP supported the ministry in fully utilizing a newly provided server, significantly increasing its data-handling capacity. Additional training sessions were conducted for ministry staff and members of the **multisectoral technical working group on food security analysis**, ensuring that methodologies and tools for food security surveys were effectively integrated into national processes. In total, **14 governmental institutions** benefited from WFP's capacity-strengthening initiatives, and **255 national partner staff** participated in training and technical assistance. In **September 2024**, **30 participants** from the national working group received training on food security indicators, including statisticians, ministry representatives, and international partners. WFP also piloted **real-time remote data collection**, aiming to enhance monitoring efficiency and accuracy while reducing costs. To support this, **20 new tablets** were provided to the call center for **data collection in three pilot regions in 2025**, reinforcing the government's ability to conduct autonomous food security monitoring.

In the **health sector**, WFP continued working with the **Ministry of Health** to optimize the **distribution of health products** to the last mile. Building on previously developed tools, WFP refined and expanded the use of its **network planning tool** among health technicians and pharmacists. Training sessions strengthened the skills of **regional health crisis responders and Emergency Response Centre (COUSP) managers**, increasing preparedness for health emergencies. Despite funding constraints limiting the launch of new initiatives, WFP focused on **maintaining the quality and sustainability** of existing programs. This included revising and standardizing **procedures for health product distribution**, aligning them with international best practices, and ensuring effective implementation.

WFP also supported the **Regional Public Health Centres of Excellence**, a key component of Côte d'Ivoire's **National Health Development Plan**. With financial and technical backing from global partners such as **Takeda Pharmaceuticals through the Apollo Project**, WFP helped strengthen **health supply chains**, improving the availability and traceability of medicines and medical devices—critical for crisis preparedness. Acknowledging **logistical and technical gaps** as ongoing challenges, WFP introduced **targeted capacity-strengthening initiatives** to enhance resilience within the national public health system.

At the **regional level**, WFP continued to facilitate **South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC)**. Building on 2023 partnerships, WFP engaged with the **African Resource Centre, WHO, and other regional stakeholders** to promote knowledge-sharing and best practices in **health logistics**, ultimately strengthening public health systems across West Africa. Côte d'Ivoire directly benefited from this expertise, which contributed to the development of **more efficient health supply chains**.

Despite the progress made, **2024 also presented challenges**. Delays in funding confirmation **affected the timeline for scaling up key initiatives**, such as the real-time data collection pilot, and **constrained the expansion of health supply chain improvements**. Additionally, **some technical limitations** impacted the adoption of new technologies. In response, WFP prioritized **targeted training and strategic partnerships**, working closely with national stakeholders to **reinforce technical expertise and ensure continued institutional progress** while fostering long-term sustainability.

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	N/A

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



960 square metres of storage space made available for partners



73 metric tons of food stored and delivered to partners; **62,96 metric tons of specialized nutritious food** procured



WFP supported the Government and other UN agencies through its bilateral commitments to purchase food items

Under strategic outcome 6, WFP aimed to enhance the capabilities of local government and humanitarian and development partners, to better reach vulnerable populations and respond to emergencies.

In 2024, WFP focused on **maintaining and optimizing** the systems and services established in previous years, with a particular emphasis on **storage and procurement services** to enhance emergency preparedness and response. The **storage facilities in Korhogo and Ouangolodougou** remained critical hubs, ensuring the efficient management of humanitarian supplies and the timely delivery of assistance.

To **strengthen operational capacity**, WFP expanded its **storage infrastructure to 960 square meters**, including **320 square meters in Korhogo and an additional 320 near the transit site in Ouangolodougou**. These facilities played a **key role in supporting humanitarian partners**, providing secure storage for both food and non-food items (NFI). For instance, **Save the Children** utilized **100 square meters in Abidjan** for NFI storage, while **UNICEF and Action Contre la Faim (ACF)** stored **300 and 100 square meters of NFI, respectively, in Korhogo**.

By working closely with its partners, WFP ensured that these resources were **efficiently managed and responsive to evolving operational needs**, reinforcing the **effectiveness and resilience** of the humanitarian supply chain in Côte d'Ivoire.

WFP procured **63 metric tonnes of specialized nutritious food** intended to improve nutritional status of people living with HIV for Alliance Côte d'Ivoire. Despite challenges, such as fluctuating supply chain costs and logistical constraints, WFP leveraged its global procurement systems to ensure that the required products were available and of high quality.

WFP's corporate engagement in 2024 also had a significant impact on its work in Côte d'Ivoire. Global initiatives to enhance supply chain management, particularly through digitalization and real-time tracking, were introduced to streamline procurement and storage operations. WFP Côte d'Ivoire began piloting these innovations, which promised to improve efficiency and accountability in service provision. Furthermore, WFP's active participation in global partnerships, such as the United Nations Supply Chain Task Force, facilitated knowledge sharing and technical support that directly benefited their operations.

Challenges persisted, particularly in maintaining sufficient resources to support storage and procurement services, amidst increasing demands. However, WFP employed targeted measures to address these hurdles, such as strengthening partnerships with private sector actors and optimizing the use of existing resources. By doing so, the organization continued to deliver on its commitment to support local capacities and ensure effective service delivery.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide, on demand, supply chain, ICT and coordination services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

According to the **2024 Global Gender Gap Index** published by the **World Economic Forum**, Côte d'Ivoire ranked **137th out of 146 countries** in terms of gender parity, reflecting persistent disparities in **economic participation, education, health, and political empowerment**. While some progress has been made, gender inequality remains a challenge. Women, particularly young women, continue to be **underrepresented in decision-making roles and stable employment**, limiting the impact of gender equality initiatives. They also face **barriers to economic resources, training, and professional networks**, which hinder their **empowerment and long-term integration into the workforce**.

In 2024, WFP reinforced its support to the Government, building on previous achievements while introducing new initiatives. WFP expanded its school feeding programme, with a strong focus on inclusive education for girls through improved facilities and community engagement, ensuring a more supportive learning environment. Additionally, new initiatives were introduced, including dedicated awareness sessions for female asylum seekers to enhance their households' decision-making and support for women-led farmer groups and village saving and loans associations (VSLAs).

Beyond meal provision, WFP's **school feeding programme played a key role in advancing gender equality**. Infrastructure improvements, such as **separate latrines for boys and girls**, created safer and more dignified learning spaces, leading to better **attendance and retention rates** among female students. A **cost-benefit analysis** of the national school feeding programme, conducted in collaboration with the Government and **Harvard University**, underscored its **gender-specific benefits**. The analysis demonstrated improvements in **education, health, and nutrition outcomes** for both boys and girls, as well as **significant economic gains for communities**. Notably, the study found that every **USD invested in school feeding generated USD 10.8 in returns for girls and USD 9.1 for boys**, reinforcing the programme's strong economic and social impact in advancing gender equality.

As part of its **emergency response**, WFP provided **direct cash assistance to Burkinabé asylum seekers** in northern Côte d'Ivoire, while also working to address **gender inequalities within these communities**. WFP partnered with organizations to conduct **awareness sessions** aimed at improving **women's decision-making power within households**. The results were promising: the proportion of women with **no decision-making power** dropped from **48 percent in 2023 to 10 percent in 2024**, while those able to **make major economic decisions** increased from **11 percent to 35 percent**. However, the percentage of women **making all or most major decisions** declined slightly from **4 percent to 3 percent**, highlighting **persistent challenges**. Notably, **women in transit sites demonstrated greater autonomy**, whereas households living outside these sites had the **highest proportion of women with no decision-making power (14 percent)**. These findings reinforce the need for **continued efforts to strengthen women's empowerment**.

WFP's **resilience programmes** also made significant progress in promoting **women's economic empowerment**. Through a **multi-year partnership with the National Rural Development Support Agency (ANADER)**, WFP supported **82 farmer groups**, with a strong focus on **women-led initiatives**. These groups improved **food production, seed renewal, and market access**, while also contributing to **school canteen supplies**. Additionally, WFP established **10 village savings and loan associations (VSLAs)**, primarily managed by women, allowing them to **secure savings, access small loans, and invest in farming and education**.

However, **challenges remained**, including **cultural norms restricting women's participation in decision-making, logistical hurdles in remote areas, and economic pressures exacerbated by global inflation**.

Through **WFP's advocacy efforts**, the **National Nutrition and Early Childhood Development Plan** adopted **gender-focused targets** aimed at supporting **children, women, and girls**. These targets included **income-generating activities and the creation of village savings and loan associations**, ensuring that WFP's **gender equality initiatives are sustained within government programs**.

WFP's **commitment to addressing systemic gender inequalities in Côte d'Ivoire** is reflected in its **multifaceted approach**, integrating **education, economic empowerment, emergency response, and policy advocacy** to promote sustainable gender-inclusive development.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

In 2024, growing needs arose due to the continued influx of asylum seekers from Burkina Faso, fleeing violence in their country of origin; by year end, over **70,000 asylum seekers** had arrived in **northern regions**. This influx placed additional pressure on already **limited resources and social services**. At the same time, **economic hardships and environmental shocks**, including floods and climate variability, increased vulnerabilities among **host communities, low-income households, and marginalized groups**, heightening food insecurity and reducing access to essential services.

WFP remained committed to **ensuring the dignity, safety, and well-being of beneficiaries** by **mainstreaming protection principles** across its interventions and reinforcing **community engagement**. Efforts to strengthen **accountability to affected people (AAP)** were **significantly expanded**, particularly in **northern regions**, where most WFP operations are concentrated. Additionally, WFP **enhanced its Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM)** to ensure beneficiaries' concerns were heard and addressed, including the recruitment of 3 **additional staff members** to improve response capacity.

WFP maintained three different two-way communication channels to ensure communities remained informed and their feedback directly shaped programme design and delivery: helpdesks at distribution sites; community complaint committees; and a nationwide toll-free hotline. To enhance women's participation, WFP adopted a culturally sensitive approach, respecting local customs and traditions. Building on lessons from the previous phase, women-only complaint committees were established in November 2024 to provide a safe and trusted space for women to express concerns and engage in decision-making. Overall, an increase of feedback was observed by nearly fourfold, from 490 in 2023 to **1,873** in 2024 from both women and men. However, women's participation in CFM remained stagnant despite targeted advocacy efforts. Women accounted for **36 percent** of CFM participants, compared to 64 percent of men, indicating the need for continuous effort and more inclusive engagement strategies, as to ensure inclusivity and amplify the voices of all beneficiaries in shaping WFP's interventions. All complaints were escalated to outcome managers and the Country Director, and each case was resolved to close the feedback loop satisfactorily.

In 2024, WFP strengthened its commitment to secure efficient and dignified assistance for asylum seekers by enhancing data protection, decision-making monitoring, and cash assistance mechanisms.

WFP's data-sharing agreement with UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), using the secure platform NEST, ensured secure access to biometrically registered asylum seeker data, enhancing the timeliness, protection, and efficiency of assistance. In collaboration with UNHCR and UNICEF, WFP continued to advocate for asylum seekers to obtain a National Identity Number, facilitating the transition from cash-in-hand to mobile money-based cash assistance. This mechanism will enhance safety and enable multipurpose assistance from multiple actors. WFP also actively supported the inclusion of these measures in government policy. Additionally, building on the improvements from the previous year, WFP further enhanced distribution sites in 2024 to improve efficiency and security, reducing waiting times and maintaining a secure environment, with no reported incidents. To minimise large crowds and reduce waiting times, WFP improved the scheduling system at distribution sites, informing communities in advance of their assigned day and time for withdrawal. Priority was given to the elderly, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and parents with young children. To minimize frustration and prevent any negative reactions the community was informed of this prioritization rationale ahead of time. With regards to Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), beneficiaries were informed of their rights, the behaviours to report, and the safe channels available for lodging complaints. All WFP staff received training on PSEA, along with WFP partners in the Tonkpi and Guémon regions. During partner evaluations in the Tchologo region, targeted training sessions were also conducted to ensure that PSEA principles were fully understood and effectively applied in the field. Additionally, the feedback mechanism (CFM) provided beneficiaries with a safe and confidential space to report incidents of sexual exploitation and abuse. By improving accessibility and raising awareness of this mechanism, WFP reinforced protection for vulnerable populations and strengthened accountability among all stakeholders.

WFP post-distribution monitoring in northern Côte d'Ivoire revealed that **48 percent** of households made joint decisions regarding the use of cash assistance, while **34 percent** of decisions were made solely by men and 16 percent were made solely by women. The monitoring also highlighted that women's empowerment improved by **40**

percent compared to 2023, with fewer women reporting no decision-making power, and **87 percent** of beneficiaries felt safe at distribution sites.

In 2024, language barriers and cultural habits continued to hinder women's ability to express themselves and actively participate in decision-making processes. To tackle these challenges, WFP implemented targeted measures to enhance communication, inclusivity, and accessibility. These efforts included **regular pre-meetings with translators** to ensure a clear understanding of key messages before broader community discussions, as well as **awareness-raising sessions in local languages**, making critical information more accessible. Additionally, WFP established dedicated focus groups for women, including single women, widows and female-headed households, providing a safe and supportive space for discussion and engagement.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

In 2024, **WFP continued to address environmental challenges exacerbated by climate change**, focusing on **sustaining and expanding climate-smart initiatives** that promote **local, sustainable, and low-carbon agricultural solutions**. Through these efforts, WFP supported **households and communities, particularly in northern regions**, by **optimizing crop production, reducing post-harvest losses, and promoting soil fertility and water conservation techniques**.

Climate-Resilient Agriculture and Sustainable Food Systems: WFP promoted **climate-smart agricultural practices**, including **agroforestry, soil conservation, and water-efficient irrigation systems**, to help **smallholder farmers adapt to climate variability** while improving productivity. These efforts were reinforced through the **introduction of solar drying technologies and hermetic storage solutions**, including the **distribution of 50 mini-grain storage silos** to minimize post-harvest losses.

Land Restoration and Soil Conservation: Building on previous successes, WFP implemented **land restoration techniques inspired by Sahelian countries**, rehabilitating **over 14 hectares of degraded land** through **half-moon structures, trenches, and reforestation**. These efforts improved **soil fertility, water retention, and agricultural sustainability**.

Sustainable School Feeding and Fuel-Efficient Cooking Solutions: School vegetable gardens were expanded, promoting **organic farming and dietary diversity**. A key achievement in 2024 was the **continued implementation of fuel-efficient stoves in schools**, with **50 new stoves built**, adding to the **500 previously installed**. These stoves significantly **reduced firewood consumption**, mitigating **deforestation, greenhouse gas emissions, and indoor air pollution**, particularly benefiting **women and children**. To expand the initiative, WFP **trained new advisors** in the **construction and promotion of these improved stoves**, further strengthening community adoption.

Climate Risk Management and Resilience: To **protect smallholder farmers from climate shocks**, WFP expanded **index-based agricultural insurance** in partnership with **ARC Ltd** and national agencies. This initiative provided **financial protection against climate-related losses**, while encouraging **climate adaptation practices**.

Energy Efficiency: A major milestone in 2024 was WFP Côte d'Ivoire's **selection to receive an Energy Efficiency Programme** grant from its HQ to install **solar panels at its Country Office in Abidjan**. This selection was based on a **clear plan for cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions**. Once implemented, the initiative will help WFP Côte d'Ivoire **operate in a more energy-efficient and environmentally sustainable way**, aligning with **global climate action goals and Sustainable Development Goal 13 (Climate Action)**.

Strategic Partnerships and Innovative Climate Financing: WFP aligned its efforts with **global initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions**, exploring **innovative funding models** with the **private sector and donors**, including the **Green Climate Fund**, to advance **climate-smart agriculture**. Strengthened partnerships with the **Government of Côte d'Ivoire, ANADER, and environmental agencies** further supported the integration of **climate-resilient practices into national development plans**.

Through these initiatives, WFP continued to **strengthen climate resilience, promote sustainable agriculture, and protect ecosystems**, ensuring that its **programmes in Côte d'Ivoire contribute to both food security and environmental sustainability**.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

Regarding Environmental Management System, 2024 saw limited progress at country level where WFP could not fully implement its plans in terms of measuring, reducing and incrementally offsetting the environmental impact of its operations through reinforcing climate-smart practices, especially in waste management and energy use.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

In 2024, WFP's programme in Côte d'Ivoire remained nutrition-sensitive, focusing on addressing key nutritional challenges across multiple strategic outcomes. Efforts were directed at preventing acute malnutrition in emergency settings (strategic outcome 2), combating chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies through school feeding programmes (strategic outcome 1) and supporting smallholder farmer groups by promoting food diversification (strategic outcome 4). Despite challenges, such as gaps in consistent data collection and insufficient resource mobilisation, WFP maintained a comprehensive approach to food security and nutrition, aiming to address the diverse and critical nutritional needs of its beneficiaries.

This year, WFP improved the management of school canteens, focusing on promoting balanced food rations composed of at least 150g of cereals (mainly fortified rice), 30g of beans and 10g of fortified oil. One notable development was the inclusion of cowpeas, a protein-rich local crop, in **30 percent** of school meal menus, further enhancing the nutritional value of the meals. Additionally, **10 school gardens**, each around 625 square metres, were established to sensitize communities about nutrition as well as supply school canteens with a variety of fresh vegetables (such as zucchini, tomatoes, cabbage, eggplant, garden egg, and cucumber). These gardens contributed to increasing the consumption of fresh and diverse foods. Mass sensitization and cooking demonstrations were widely appreciated by the community. Testimonials from participants emphasized the social and nutritional benefits of these sessions. For example, one woman noted that, previously, her husband would eat outside, but since learning the new recipes, he now stays at home to share meals with his family. These activities not only promoted diverse local food consumption, but also played a vital role in strengthening family ties and relationships.

Another major milestone in 2024 was the finalization of the National School Feeding Strategy 2024-2025, developed in close collaboration with relevant ministry departments. Two of its six pillars specifically focused on nutrition-sensitive interventions: Pillar 3, which promotes health through nutrition; and Pillar 4, which encourages local procurement. These pillars aim to foster healthier school environments by ensuring that at least 10 percent of school meals budgets are dedicated to purchasing nutritious food from local farmers. This approach both enhances the nutritional quality of school meals, and provides a boost to the local economy, creating a sustainable and mutually beneficial cycle for schools and local communities.

Strategic outcome 2 focused on combating malnutrition by providing specialized nutritious foods to **1,110 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls** and **3,184 children aged 6 to 59 months**. The implementation faced operational delays, including the timely delivery of specialized foods and fortified oil, as well as challenges in collecting critical nutrition data during distribution. Nonetheless, the activity contributed to stimulating good nutrition practices through dedicated awareness campaigns and malnutrition screening activities.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP leveraged new funding to improve the production and consumption of diversified nutritious foods in targeted communities in the north and western regions of the country. Women-led farmer groups participated in Nutrition and Hygiene Essential Activities (NHEA), where new recipes, incorporating locally available foods, were introduced. Cooking demonstrations and home visits were carried out for vulnerable farming communities in the Tchologo and Bounkani regions, focusing on empowering individuals with practical skills for healthy food preparation and promoting dietary diversity. These efforts were complemented by mass sensitization campaigns that engaged communities, fostering awareness and encouraging the adoption of nutrition best practices to improve the well-being of families and strengthen local resilience.

Additionally, **10 Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs)** were established across 10 villages in the Bounkani and Tchologo regions, engaging **464** active women members. These VSLAs initiated income-generating activities that not only improved household income but also contributed to enhance dietary diversity.

In total, **11,521 people** benefited from interpersonal social and behaviour change sessions (SBC) across strategic outcomes 2 and 4.

Overall, 2024 marked continued progress in addressing nutrition challenges. Some planned activities, however, such as the distribution of fortified rice, faced challenges related to institutional barriers (as outlined in strategic outcome 3). Nonetheless, nutrition remained a key priority in WFP's work in Côte d'Ivoire, as evidenced by the wide-ranging

programmes aimed at improving food security, health, and nutrition outcomes for vulnerable communities.

Partnerships

In 2024, WFP continued to collaborate closely with the **Government of Côte d'Ivoire** at both national and local levels, ensuring alignment with the **principle of subsidiarity**. A key highlight was WFP's facilitation of **government participation** in regional and global discussions on **sustainable school feeding**. Representatives from the **Directorate of School Canteens, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Women and Family Affairs** attended the **ECOWAS workshop in Dakar on sustainable financing for Home-Grown School Feeding**, where they shared Côte d'Ivoire's experiences, exchanged best practices, and advocated for the **integration of school feeding into national policies** as a tool for **agricultural development, food security, and economic resilience**. WFP also supported the **Minister of National Education and Literacy and the Director of School Canteens** in participating in the **Global Child Nutrition Forum (GCNF) in Osaka in December 2024**. This event enabled the Government to **learn from global best practices, share experiences, and strengthen partnerships with international stakeholders**. These engagements are expected to enhance the **national school feeding programme**, providing **new insights and strategies** to improve **implementation, sustainability, and long-term impact**.

WFP also reinforced its **partnership with the Ministry of Health**, supporting **nutrition programmes**, including **deworming initiatives** that benefited thousands of children across the country. Additionally, WFP signed a **Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, and Food Production (ME-MINADERPV)** to establish a **cooperation framework** focused on **food security surveys and capacity-building for smallholder farmers**. Through this agreement, WFP is helping farmers **improve production, enhance value addition, strengthen quality management, and access markets more effectively**.

WFP formalized its collaboration with the **Ministry of Solidarity** through a **Memorandum of Understanding**, creating a **regulatory framework for emergency preparedness in addition to implementing a specific flood response**, supported by funding from **ECOWAS**. These partnerships underscore WFP's commitment to **strengthening national systems and fostering long-term resilience** in Côte d'Ivoire.

Furthermore, WFP engaged with a range of stakeholders, including United Nations agencies, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and community-led organizations, with the aim to address food security, nutrition, and education outcomes. For instance, partnerships with NGOs further strengthened WFP's outreach in rural communities, allowing the delivery of critical emergency, nutrition, and resilience-building programmes. Through these collaborations, WFP signed various agreements with international and national partners, including the Government, to support resilience, nutrition, school feeding, emergency response, and institutional capacity strengthening. These partnerships were instrumental in achieving the Country Strategic Plan objectives for 2024.

WFP Côte d'Ivoire secured funding from **public and private donors** to support its **operations and strategic initiatives** across various programmes. In 2024, the **United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)**, through its **McGovern-Dole (MGD) programme**, remained the **primary donor** for school feeding operations. With funding from **MGD and additional support from France**, WFP provided **daily hot and nutritionally balanced meals to 166,669 schoolchildren across 713 schools**. Close collaboration with the **Ministry of National Education and Literacy**, and its partner **AVSI**, has been essential in delivering **complementary activities** that promote **health, hygiene, and literacy**, contributing to **improved school attendance and retention rates**.

Looking ahead to 2025, WFP aims to **intensify efforts to strengthen government capacity** for a **gradual transition to national ownership** of the **integrated school meals programme**. Additionally, a **landmark partnership with the private sector**, signed in 2024, will enable WFP to **expand the school feeding programme to cocoa-growing regions**, contributing to **efforts to combat child labour** and promote education in vulnerable communities.

Significant contributions were received from Australia, France and Germany to support initiatives focusing on resilience, smallholder farming, and nutrition. In this regard, WFP worked with local smallholder farmers to enhance their agricultural production and link them to school feeding programmes, contributing to sustainability while bolstering rural livelihoods. In line with its climate adaptation strategy, WFP expanded its resilience-building efforts initiated in 2023 under the Green Climate Fund. These efforts targeted women-led smallholder farming communities, with the aim to build adaptive capacities and improve resilience to climate change. Additionally, weather insurance schemes were piloted in cocoa-producing areas, and steps were taken to integrate climate resilience into the broader food security agenda.

WFP also responded to emergency needs arising from the increasing influx of asylum seekers from Burkina Faso into northern Côte d'Ivoire, as well as the floods that affected vulnerable communities. By mobilising resources through ECOWAS, ECHO, Germany and multilateral donors, WFP provided critical food assistance to 37,967 vulnerable individuals affected by the asylum seekers' influx, as well as to 21,510 people affected by floods. The escalating number of asylum seekers' arrivals underscored the need for sustained donor engagement to meet growing humanitarian

needs.

In 2024, WFP Côte d'Ivoire reinforced partnerships and innovation to sustain high-impact programmes in **food security, education, and resilience**. Efforts were also made to expand collaboration with new partners, fostering opportunities for future engagement to further enhance programme reach and sustainability.

Focus on localization

In the area of nutrition, WFP intensified its collaboration with the National Nutrition Programme, the National Council for Nutrition, and the Côte d'Ivoire Standards Agency. Strengthened partnerships with community-based organizations, such as Wopile Sanga, facilitated the wider adoption of diverse dietary practices and promoted locally-sourced foods. Additionally, WFP supported the government's strategy to enhance the nutritional value of locally-produced rice through fortification, with the aim of contributing to improved food security and local agricultural development.

To optimize the health supply chain, WFP also worked with the National Institute for Public Hygiene, the National Public Health Institute, the New Pharmacy for Public Health, and the Pharmaceutical Activity Direction to modernise logistics and reduce inefficiencies.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2024, WFP broadened its strategic partnerships with United Nations agencies and international partners. In collaboration with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP adapted its emergency operations in the north to meet evolving needs, delivering cash-based transfers to a growing number of asylum seekers and host communities.

Together with UNHCR, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNICEF, WFP refined the Gulf of Guinea Regional Response Plan to assist asylum seekers and host communities, incorporating early recovery and resilience initiatives to foster social cohesion and address long-term food security challenges. The interagency Northeastern Resilience Plan, comprising of 10 UN agencies, was strengthened through investments in agriculture and social protection, aligning closely with the Government Social Program and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). WFP also collaborated with other UN agencies, including IOM and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), to explore joint programming opportunities and mobilize resources for shared priorities.

At the interagency level, WFP continued to lead key coordination groups, contributing to six out of eight results outlined in the UNSDCF, with significant progress in food security and resilience-building.

In 2024, WFP fully leveraged the United Nations Partner Portal (UNPP) to streamline collaboration with partners, enhancing the efficiency of partner selection, engagement, and resource mobilisation processes, to support its programmes in Côte d'Ivoire.

Financial Overview

In its penultimate year, WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2025 for Côte d'Ivoire achieved an overall funding level of 60 percent. The available funding for 2024 amounted to USD 33.7 million, marking a substantial rise from USD 25.4 million in 2023, thereby resulting in an annual budget that was 137 percent funded. This increase resulted from improved resource mobilisation efforts and greater support for key strategic outcomes. The 2024 available funds however, included contributions earmarked to future years implementation. All five strategic outcomes received higher funding compared to previous years, with strategic outcomes 1 (access to food for primary school-age children) and 4 (sustainable food systems) benefiting the most from targeted funding initiatives. This success was driven by enhanced donor engagement and the prioritization of activities addressing food security and agricultural development.

In 2024, WFP revised its budget to align the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) with evolving contextual and operational needs in Côte d'Ivoire. This adjustment included an increase in the number of beneficiaries assisted under strategic outcomes 1 and 2, as well as various operational modifications across other strategic outcomes. As a result, the total CSP budget was raised from USD 96 million to USD 126 million.

Under strategic outcome 1, which ensures that primary school-age children and their households in remote areas have access to adequate and nutritious food year-round, WFP secured USD 11 million in available resources, with USD 5.3 million in expenditure. This reflects steady progress in advancing school feeding programmes, leveraging multilateral and private sector contributions, and McGovern-Dole funding. While implementation remained on track, expenditure rates were moderated by the multi-year nature of the funding cycle extending through 2026.

Under strategic outcome 2, focusing on providing food assistance to populations affected by shocks, WFP mobilized close to USD 7 million, significantly below the USD 11.3 million required in the needs-based plan. Despite funding constraints, this outcome enabled WFP to support crises-affected populations, particularly in northern regions impacted by the crisis in Burkina Faso. While monthly assistance remained aligned with household size, resourcing shortfalls led to a reduction by half in cash transfers per person per month for asylum seekers. This adjustment aimed to ensure continuity of assistance throughout the year, with carry over funds extending support into early 2025. The actual implementation budget for the emergency response significantly exceeded the initial planned level (USD 4.3 million instead of USD 1.6 million) due to the growing needs resulting from the increasing number of asylum seekers arriving in Côte d'Ivoire. To address this surge, WFP scaled up its response to ensure adequate food and nutrition assistance. This expansion was made possible by increased funding from Germany and ECHO. Previously, WFP's operations in Côte d'Ivoire have primarily relied on multilateral funding, which has been crucial for their implementation; however, as global needs have grown, these additional contributions have allowed for a more comprehensive and sustained response to the evolving humanitarian crisis in the country.

Under strategic outcome 3, which aims to improve the nutritional status for vulnerable populations, including children, women of childbearing age, and people living with HIV, WFP secured USD 666,439 in resources, with USD 158,086 expended. The expenditure gap was due to administrative bottlenecks, such as delays in procuring fortified rice, which hindered the full implementation of nutrition-focused activities. Despite these challenges, key groundwork was laid to enhance programme delivery and ensure improved outcomes in 2025.

For strategic outcome 4, which focuses on strengthening livelihoods and value chains to create sustainable food systems, WFP secured USD 3.1 million in available resources, with USD 625,002 expended. WFP's interventions focused on strengthening the capacities of smallholder farmers and establishing participatory community planning processes. The extensive groundwork required for full implementation slowed progress and therefore scaling efforts are planned for 2025 to accelerate impact on livelihoods and food systems.

Under strategic outcomes 5 and 6, which focused on institutional capacity strengthening, WFP secured USD 594,879 in available resources, with USD 413,109 expended. Projects under this outcome included training government counterparts in targeting and managing food security, nutrition, and social protection programmes. These activities played a key role in building robust systems that align with Côte d'Ivoire's national priorities.



























The non-SDG-targeted activities, with available resources totaling USD 7.8 million, primarily consisted of around USD 5 million contribution from the private sector through a multi-year fund extending through 2027, alongside multilateral contributions (USD 0.6 million) and locally generated funding (USD 0.721 million).

Overall, WFP Côte d'Ivoire achieved USD 13 million in expenditures, reflecting 108 percent of the implementation plan. While some activities faced delays due to administrative and operational challenges, the foundational work completed in 2024 sets the stage for greater efficiency and impact in 2025.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	16,718,297	6,720,058	17,951,986	9,555,796
SO01: Primary school-age children and their households in food insecure areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	5,466,553	5,126,075	11,044,348	5,300,764
Activity 01: Provide school meals and complementary services to primary school-aged children during the school year and promote the purchase of locally produced food for school meals.	5,466,553	5,126,075	11,044,348	5,300,764
SO02: Populations affected by shocks have access to food to cover their basic food and nutritional needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	11,251,744	1,593,983	6,907,638	4,255,031
Activity 02: Provide an integrated assistance package to affected populations, including food assistance, SBCC, Asset creation and specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months, PLW/Gs and PLHIV to improve access to food and prevent malnutrition	11,251,744	1,593,983	6,907,638	4,255,031
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	674,694	385,999	666,439	158,086
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	674,694	385,999	666,439	158,086

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.	674,694	385,999	666,439	158,086
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	3,462,220	2,302,148	3,132,129	625,002
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	3,462,220	2,302,148	3,132,129	625,002
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.	3,462,220	2,302,148	3,132,129	625,002
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	526,247	539,313	594,876	413,109
SO05: National institutions have strengthened capacity to better target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2025	301,622	348,472	281,371	261,152
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.	301,622	348,472	281,371	261,152

SO06: The government, humanitarian and development partners in Côte d'Ivoire can reach vulnerable populations and respond to emergencies by 2025	 224,625	 190,841	 313,504	 151,957
Activity 06: Provide, on demand, supply chain, ICT and coordination services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners	 224,625	 190,841	 313,504	 151,957
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 7,786,612	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 21,381,458	 9,947,519	 30,132,042	 10,751,993
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,698,555	 1,414,198	 2,702,760	 1,366,040
Total Direct Costs	 23,080,012	 11,361,717	 32,834,802	 12,118,032
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,484,440	 724,343	 888,918	 888,918
Grand Total	 24,564,452	 12,086,060	 33,723,720	 13,006,950

Data Notes

Operational context

[1] <https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2023-24reporten.pdf>

[2] <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/79b4732d-63a6-41ea-bfff-75f656a826f5/content>

[3] WFP Country Strategic Plan Evaluation Report will be available in 2025 at the following link
<https://www.wfp.org/publications/evaluation-cote-divoire-wfp-country-strategic-plan-2019-2025>

Strategic outcome 01

[1] AVSI is a non-profit international organisation working with WFP to implement the WASH and literacy component of its School Feeding programme funded by the McGovern-Dole.

[2] Mid-term evaluation of "Support for the integrated sustainability programme for school canteens" from 2021 to 2026 -
<https://www.wfp.org/publications/cote-divoire-mcgovern-dole-food-education-and-child-nutrition-evaluations>

Strategic outcome 03

[1] National demographic and health survey (EDS in French), 2021

[2] Details of activities provided under the chapter Nutrition integration

Strategic outcome 04

[1] The insurance premium covered 33,666 people, including the 5,611 farmers and their households' members.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	143,838	130,345	91%
	female	147,757	138,157	94%
	total	291,595	268,502	92%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	9,738	2,679	28%
	female	9,738	2,608	27%
	total	19,476	5,287	27%
24-59 months	male	5,741	5,405	94%
	female	5,741	5,735	100%
	total	11,482	11,140	97%
5-11 years	male	101,728	92,683	91%
	female	97,260	97,995	101%
	total	198,988	190,678	96%
12-17 years	male	6,723	7,366	110%
	female	6,723	8,757	130%
	total	13,446	16,123	120%
18-59 years	male	18,123	19,267	106%
	female	25,016	19,771	79%
	total	43,139	39,038	90%
60+ years	male	1,785	2,945	165%
	female	3,279	3,291	100%
	total	5,064	6,236	123%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	216,001	234,621	109%
Refugee	75,594	33,881	45%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	7,500	33,666	448%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	20,000	2,344	11%
Malnutrition prevention programme	24,700	4,294	17%
School based programmes	186,395	166,879	89%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	5,000	9,921	198%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	68,000	59,477	87%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	263	314	119%
Rice	1,662	1,756	106%
Split Peas	70	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	111	99	89%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	14	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	324	133	41%
Rice	113	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	17	4	21%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Rice	129	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	9,005,100	3,170,442	35%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	0	13,037	-
Value voucher transfer for services	79,000	56,154	71%

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 and complementary services to primary school-aged children during the school year and promote the purchase of locally produced food for school meals.					
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 01: Children attending targeted schools receive a safe and nutritious meal that meets their basic food and nutrition needs every day they attend school					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female		105
			Male		105
			Total		210
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	91,415	84,403
			Male	94,980	82,266
			Total	186,395	166,669
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	2,105	2,168.42
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	11,079,990	10,383,584

Other Output					
Activity 01: Provide school meals and complementary services to primary school-aged children during the school year and promote the purchase of locally produced food for school meals.					
Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 01: Children attending targeted schools receive a safe and nutritious meal that meets their basic food and nutrition needs every day they attend school					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	713	713
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	70	71.8
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)	School feeding (on-site)	%	10	9.75
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.1F: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (Female)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	67,620	3,763
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.1M: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (Male)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	70,380	3,616

N.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	N.5.g.1: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	School feeding (on-site)	school	50	92
CSP Output 02: Children attending targeted schools benefit from learning support to improve their reading capacity.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.1: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	School feeding (on-site)	Number	14,303	48,835
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	School feeding (on-site)	Number	75	50
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.3: Number of non-food items distributed under nutrition activities.	School feeding (on-site)	Number	93,000	93,024
A.6.5: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	A.6.5.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	School feeding (on-site)	Number	613	613
A.6.7: Number of WFP-assisted schools using an improved water source	A.6.7.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools using an improved water source	School feeding (on-site)	Number	537	517
CSP Output 03: Children attending schools covered by the national SMP benefit from strengthened capacities of the Government to implement the SMP at scale.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	250	170
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	763	293
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3,494	2,819

C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	School Based Programmes (CCS)	US\$	85,000	81,499
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Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide school meals 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CH - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of children absent from school due to ill-health	Female	0.18	≤1	≤1	0.18		Secondary data
	Male	0.18	≤1	≤1	0.18		Secondary data
	Overall	0.1	≤1	≤1	0.18		Secondary data
Target Group: SF_CHILDREN - Location: Bafing - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Transition strategy for programmes or other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs developed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	=3	=3	3		Secondary data
Target Group: Student - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Annual change in enrolment	Female	2.9	>3	≥3	7.98	-3.62	Secondary data
	Male	0	>3	≥3	7.87	-3.88	Secondary data
	Overall	1.3	>3	≥3	7.9	-3.74	Secondary data
Attendance rate	Female	98.8	≥99	≥99	99.41	99.42	Secondary data
	Male	99	≥99	≥99	99.34	99.36	Secondary data
	Overall	98.9	≥99	≥99	99.37	99.39	Secondary data
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	98.8	≥99	≥99	98.79	98.04	Secondary data
	Male	99	≥99	≥99	98.57	97.64	Secondary data
	Overall	98.9	≥99	≥99	98.68	97.84	Secondary data
Target Group: Students - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female		>5	>5	8.3		WFP survey
	Male		>5	>5	6.6		WFP survey
	Overall	5.3	>5	>5	6.9		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	70.5	≥90	≥90	86.2	0	WFP survey
	Male	70.6	≥90	≥90	84.8	0	WFP survey
	Overall	70.5	≥90	≥90	85.5	0	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	10.2	≤8	≤8	10.36	0	WFP survey
	Male	19.1	≤8	≤8	11.5	0	WFP survey
	Overall	19.15	≤8	≤8	10.93	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	10.3	≤2	≤2	3.44	0	WFP survey
	Male	10.4	≤2	≤2	37	0	WFP survey
	Overall	19.35	≤2	≤2	3.57	0	WFP survey
Graduation rate	Female	33.85	≥70	≥70	70.67	59.44	Secondary data
	Male	37.08	≥70	≥70	70.4	61.27	Secondary data
	Overall	35.46	≥70	≥70	70.7	60.3	Secondary data
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Overall	625,000	≥682,500	≥682,500	834,195	678,050	Secondary data
Target Group: sf ch - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Transition strategy for School Health and Nutrition/including School feeding fully implemented by national stakeholder and WFP	Overall	0	≥1	≥0	0		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, Asset creation and specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months, PLW/Gs and PLHIV to improve access to food and prevent malnutrition					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 05: Populations affected by shocks receive timely and adequate food or cash-based transfers that meet their immediate food and nutrition requirements.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All; Children; Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Food assistance for asset; General Distribution; Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	46,270 39,730 86,000	32,060 28,863 60,923
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	468	136.59
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	9,005,100	3,170,443

Other Output					
Activity 02: Provide an integrated assistance package to affected populations, including food assistance, SBCC, Asset creation and specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months, PLW/Gs and PLHIV to improve access to food and prevent malnutrition					
Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 05: Populations affected by shocks receive timely and adequate food or cash-based transfers that meet their immediate food and nutrition requirements.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	General Distribution	centre/site	10	56
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.6: Social protection system building blocks supported-Registration and enrolment	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 06: Populations affected by shocks receive SBCC related activities aimed at improving nutrition-related practices.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	4,000	2,850

E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	8,000	
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Outcome Results							
Activity 02: Provide an integrated assistance package to affected populations, including food assistance, SBCC, Asset creation and specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months, PLW/Gs and PLHIV to improve access to food and prevent malnutrition							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: MENAGE HOTE - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Overall	0	≥15,000	>15,000	21,330		Secondary data
Target Group: REFUGIE - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	7.8	≤5	<5	6	16.9	WFP survey
	Male	13.4	≤5	<5	9.7	16.4	WFP survey
	Overall	12.1	≤5	<5	6.8	16.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5.6	=0	<3	5.9	5.6	WFP survey
	Male	6.2	=0	<3	5.2	3.5	WFP survey
	Overall	6	=0	<3	5.5	4.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	28.3	≤15	≤22	39.4	16.9	WFP survey
	Male	29.5	≤15	≤22	31.3	14.6	WFP survey
	Overall	29.2	≤15	≤22	37.7	15.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	58.2	≥80	≥70	49	60.5	WFP survey
	Male	50.9	≥80	≥70	53.7	65.5	WFP survey
	Overall	52.7	≥80	≥70	50	63.3	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	5.6	≤5	≤6	8.2	5.6	WFP survey
	Male	6.6	≤5	≤6	6.8	3.5	WFP survey
	Overall	6.4	≤5	≤6	7.1	4.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7.8	≤5	≤4	5.2	16.9	WFP survey
	Male	13.4	≤5	≤4	4	16.4	WFP survey
	Overall	12.1	≤5	≤4	4.3	16.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	28.3	≤20	≥20	30.6	17.5	WFP survey
	Male	29.5	≤20	≥20	31.8	15.9	WFP survey
	Overall	29.2	≤20	≥20	31.5	16.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	57.1	≥70	≥70	56	59.9	WFP survey
	Male	49.9	≥70	≥70	57.4	64.2	WFP survey
	Overall	50.9	≥70	≥70	57.1	62.3	WFP survey
Target Group: Réfugiés - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	35.5	≥90	≥65	56.7	56.5	WFP survey
	Male	45.1	≥90	≥65	60.6	65	WFP survey
	Overall	42.4	≥90	≥65	59.8	61.3	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35.8	≤9	≤25	36.6	34.5	WFP survey
	Male	35	≤9	≤25	34.8	29.6	WFP survey
	Overall	35.2	≤9	≤25	35.2	31.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	30.7	≤1	≤10	6.7	9	WFP survey
	Male	19.9	≤1	≤10	4.6	5.3	WFP survey
	Overall	22.4	≤1	≤10	5	6.9	WFP survey
Target Group: Réfugiés - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	1	≥50	≥50	5.3	0.6	WFP survey
	Male	6	≥50	≥50	20.5	5.3	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≥50	≥50	17.6	3.2	WFP survey
Target Group: Réfugiés (demandeurs d'asile) - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.62	≤5	≤5	5.69	11.44	WFP survey
	Male	11.37	≤5	≤5	6.57	9.67	WFP survey
	Overall	11.67	≤5	≤5	6.39	10.44	WFP survey
Target Group: Réfugiés - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	20	≥90	≥80	6	8.2	WFP survey
	Male	20.7	≥90	≥80	7	14	WFP survey
	Overall	20.6	≥90	≥80	6.8	11.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64.4	≤10	≤20	35.1	63	WFP survey
	Male	67.8	≤10	≤20	37	59.8	WFP survey
	Overall	67.2	≤10	≤20	36.6	61.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.6	=0	=0	59	28.8	WFP survey
	Male	11.5	=0	=0	56	62.2	WFP survey
	Overall	12.3	=0	=0	56.6	27.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.1	≥90	≥55	33.6	50.3	WFP survey
	Male	31.9	≥90	≥55	39.4	58.5	WFP survey
	Overall	32.4	≥90	≥55	38.2	52.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	41.5	≤10	≥40	45.5	55.9	WFP survey
	Male	36.5	≤10	≥40	41	48.2	WFP survey
	Overall	37.6	≤10	≥40	42	51.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	41.5	=0	≤5	20.9	18	WFP survey
	Male	-36.5	=0	≤5	19.6	19	WFP survey
	Overall	37.6	=0	≤5	19.9	18.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	40.9	≥95	≥80	45.5	26	WFP survey
	Male	47.5	≥95	≥80	52.8	32.7	WFP survey
	Overall	45.9	≥95	≥80	51.3	20.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	41.5	≤5	≥20	33.6	33.3	WFP survey
	Male	36.5	≤5	≥20	30.6	24.3	WFP survey
	Overall	37.7	≤5	≥20	31.2	28.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.7	≤0	=0	20.9	16.4	WFP survey
	Male	25.5	≤0	=0	16.6	22.1	WFP survey
	Overall	27.6	≤0	=0	17.5	19.6	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	27.5	≥50	≥45	40	11.1	WFP survey

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	9	≥10	≥10	7.7	6.7	WFP survey
	Male	1	≥10	≥10	14	1.6	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≥10	≥10	7.9	3.7	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	9	≥50	≥45	3.3	40	WFP survey
	Male	1	≥50	≥45	4	41.3	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≥50	≥45	3.8	40.7	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	9	≥30	≥26	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	1	≥30	≥25	2	0	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≥30	≥25	1	0	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	9	≥8	≥8	1.1	2.2	WFP survey
	Male	1	≥8	≥8	3	1.6	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≥8	≥8	2.1	1.9	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable food-insecure populations in targeted areas – particularly children, women of child bearing age, and people living with HIV – have improved nutritional status by 2025					Root Causes
Output Results					
Activity 03: Support the implementation of the national nutrition programme with a focus on: the development and implementation of a gender responsive SBCC strategy; the implementation of the national strategy for the fortification of regularly consumed staples; enhancing the primary education curricula to include nutrition; and the generation of evidence on the activities within the National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Plan.					
Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs					
CSP Output 11: Targeted populations benefit from enhanced access to fortified, nutritious and healthy local foods to meet their basic nutrition needs.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	3,484 3,216 6,700	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	129	
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	129	

Other Output					
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.					
Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs					
CSP Output 10: 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.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	2	6
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	2	2

C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number		2	1
CSP Output 11: Targeted populations benefit from enhanced access to fortified, nutritious and healthy local foods to meet their basic nutrition needs.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure		Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number		10	5
Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 12: Vulnerable food-insecure and malnourished populations benefit from evidence-based and gender-responsive/transformational nutrition programmes.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure		Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number		2	2
CSP Output 25: Social protection system building blocks supported						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure		Planned	Actual
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed		Completed	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.12: Social protection system building blocks supported-Planning and financing	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed		Completed	Not completed

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	2	≥2	≥2	1	3	Secondary data
Target Group: All - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	≥2	=2	2		Secondary data
Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	≥3	≥2	1		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.					
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools					
CSP Output 14: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from strengthened capacities in sustainable food production and thus have improved resilience to climate change by diversification of the food system, based on local agricultural potential.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Micro / Meso Insurance; Food assistance for asset	Female	2,288	18,842
			Male	5,212	17,168
			Total	7,500	36,010
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Micro / Meso Insurance	Female	2,288	17,715
			Male	5,212	15,951
			Total	7,500	33,666
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD		13,037
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	79,000	56,154
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	4,300	5,954
			Male	700	3,967
			Total	5,000	9,921

Other Output					
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.					
Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 18: 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					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10	10
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	13	12
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Ha	5	3.21
			Ha	254	445.77
CSP Output 26: People and targeted communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods					

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	33,666	33,666
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.2: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	21,564	21,564
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.2: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	26,666	26,942
G.13: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds and raised	G.13.2: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (AF)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Type	Timely available and used	Timely available and used
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	60,320	68,406
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.3: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	921,260	783,056

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 16: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	9,000	8,671

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 14: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from strengthened capacities in sustainable food production and thus have improved resilience to climate change by diversification of the food system, based on local agricultural potential.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,350	1,413

F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	9,200	3,479
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	0	7
CSP Output 15: 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.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	US\$	75,000	55,707
F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.10.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	1 2,333	0 881
F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.10.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	34 700	24 121
F.11: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership	F.11.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	1 2,666	0 1,635
F.11: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership	F.11.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	34 700	24 209
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	80	82
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.6: Number of saving associations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10	10
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,900	3,133
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,517	2,305
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms	62,000	82,444.03
F.8: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.8.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	750 4,000	175 3,552

F.8: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.8.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	1,500 1,200	710 1,211
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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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Children - **Location:** Cote d'Ivoire - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	6.7	≥30	≥30	29.7	25.8	WFP survey
	Male	23.5	≥30	≥30	31	23.5	WFP survey
	Overall	24.4	≥30	≥30	30.4	24.4	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	40	≥50	≥50	7.7	6.5	WFP survey
	Male	41.3	≥50	≥50	14	5.9	WFP survey
	Overall	40.7	≥50	≥50	11	6.1	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	16.1	≥40	≥40	0	16.1	WFP survey
	Male	25.5	≥40	≥40	2	25.5	WFP survey
	Overall	22	≥40	≥40	1	22	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	2.2	≥15	≥15	2.2	0	WFP survey
	Male	1.6	≥15	≥15	5	5.9	WFP survey
	Overall	1.9	≥15	≥15	3.7	3.7	WFP survey

Target Group: Smallholders farmers - **Location:** Cote d'Ivoire - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	7.6	>50	>50	49.4	50	WFP survey
	Male	18.7	>50	>50	40	51.5	WFP survey
	Overall	16.3	>50	>50	42.8	51	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	>42	39	48.8	WFP survey
	Male	42.1	>42	>42	53.9	48.6	WFP survey
	Overall	40.5	>42	>42	49.4	47.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	57.6	<8	<8	11.7	1.2	WFP survey
	Male	39.1	<8	<8	6.1	2	WFP survey
	Overall	43.2	<8	<8	7.8	1.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	47	>60	>60	53.7	60.7	WFP survey
	Male	57.9	>60	>60	56.6	63.8	WFP survey
	Overall	55.5	>60	>60	55.8	62.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42.4	>43	>43	24.4	34.5	WFP survey
	Male	31.9	>43	>43	29.4	30.7	WFP survey
	Overall	34.2	>43	>43	28	31.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	10.6	<7	<7	22	4.8	WFP survey
	Male	10.2	<7	<7	13.9	5.5	WFP survey
	Overall	10.3	<7	<7	16.2	5.3	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	>50	26	33.8	WFP survey
	Male	39.1	>50	>50	31.3	34.4	WFP survey
	Overall	37.5	>50	>50	29.8	34.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	63.6	>42	>42	35	31.7	WFP survey
	Male	51.1	>42	>42	40.2	41.1	WFP survey
	Overall	53.8	>42	>42	38.7	38.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.5	<8	<8	39	34.5	WFP survey
	Male	9.8	<8	<8	28.5	24.5	WFP survey
	Overall	8.6	<8	<8	31.4	27.6	WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholders farmers - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	118,695	≥200,000	≥180,000	165,880	15,392.67	WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder Farmer - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	53.62	≥90	≥90	68.4	68.3	WFP survey
	Male	43.94	≥90	≥90	63.4	75.8	WFP survey
	Overall	51.5	≥90	≥90	67	73.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.55	<8	≤8	25.9	29.7	WFP survey
	Male	30.3	<8	≤8	26	20.6	WFP survey
	Overall	22.25	<8	≤8	26	23.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	23.83	<2	≤2	5.7	2.1	WFP survey
	Male	25.75	<2	≤2	10.6	3.7	WFP survey
	Overall	24.25	<2	≤2	7.1	3.2	WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall				6		WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholders Farmers - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	16.8	≥50	≥30	20.73	16.8	WFP survey
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	465.6	≥800	≥600	301.62	220	WFP survey
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	465.6	≥800	≥600	301.62	220	WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholders farmers - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	2.8	<8	<8	0.6	2.8	WFP survey
	Male	4	<8	<8	1.6	4	WFP survey
	Overall	3.6	<8	<8	0.9	3.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	1.4	<2	<2	0.8	1.4	WFP survey
	Male	2.1	<2	<2	1.3	2.1	WFP survey
	Overall	1.9	<2	<2	1.1	1.9	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	42.8	>40	>35	20.3	42.8	WFP survey
	Male	44.2	>40	>35	36.1	44.2	WFP survey
	Overall	0.5	>40	>35	31.7	43.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	53.1	>50	>55	77.2	53.1	WFP survey
	Male	49.7	>50	>55	62	49.7	WFP survey
	Overall	50.7	>50	>55	66.3	50.7	WFP survey
Target Group: Women - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	27.99	≥60	>50	35	33.8	WFP survey
Target Group: smallholder farmer (cocoa) - Location: Cavally - Modality: Value voucher transfer for services - Subactivity: Micro / Meso Insurance							
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Overall	1.8	≤1.5	≤1.5	1.8		WFP survey
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Overall	38.4	≥25	≥38.4	38.4		WFP survey
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Overall	59.8	≥74.5	≥59.8	59.8		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	
Other Output						
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.						
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs						
CSP Output 22: The population benefits from the national nutrition council's increased capacity to coordinate the implementation of the national multisectoral nutrition plan, which contributes to the improvement of different targeted people's nutrition status.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	135	255	
			Number	31	30	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	10	5	
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	5	4	
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened						
CSP Output 19: 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.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	5	2	
			Number	5	3	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	5	3	
CSP Output 20: 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.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	10	14	
CSP Output 21: The population benefits from stronger food supply chains that improve their access to quality food and their nutrition status.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	2	

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	2	≥5	≥4	2	4	Secondary data
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Overall	30	≥25	≥31	30		Secondary data
Target Group: MEMINANDER - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	50,000	≥150,000	≥100,000	50,000		Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 06: The government, humanitarian and development partners in Côte d'Ivoire can reach vulnerable populations and respond to emergencies by 2025				Crisis Response	
Other Output					
Activity 06: Provide, on demand, supply chain, ICT and coordination services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners					
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions					
CSP Output 23: Targeted populations benefit from timely and cost-saving on demand WFP common services and expertise to the Government and partners to receive timely assistance.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.15: Total tonnage of food procured	H.15.1: total tonnage of food procured	SC/Logistics Services	metric ton	60	62.96

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Provide an integrated assistance package to affected populations, including food assistance, SBCC, Asset creation 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	66.56	≥50	≥50	66.56		WFP survey
	Male	71	≥50	≥50	71.9		WFP survey
	Overall	69.2	≥50	≥50	69.2		WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	20	≥50	≥40	20		Secondary data
	Male	30	≥50	≥40	30		Secondary data
	Overall	25	≥50	≥40	25		Secondary data
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - a- Number of men/women reporting leadership position (Meaningful participation)	Female				20		Secondary data
	Male				30		Secondary data
	Overall				25		Secondary data
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - b- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be part of decision making (Meaningful participation)	Female				20		Secondary data
	Male				30		Secondary data
	Overall				25		Secondary data
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - c- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be consulted	Female				10		Secondary data
	Male				20		Secondary data
	Overall				15		Secondary data
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - d- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be informed	Female				10		Secondary data
	Male				20		Secondary data
	Overall				15		Secondary data

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Provide an integrated assistance package to affected populations, including food assistance, SBCC, Asset creation 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CASH - COVID - Location: District Autonome D'Abidjan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	50.5	≥90	≥90			WFP survey
	Male	42.2	≥90	≥90			WFP survey
	Overall	47.7	≥90	≥90	Not collected		WFP survey
Target Group: CASH PLVIH - Location: District Autonome D'Abidjan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	≥90	≥90			WFP survey
	Male	100	≥90	≥90			WFP survey
	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	Not collected		WFP survey
Target Group: IDP - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	94.6	=100	≥95			WFP survey
	Male	92.6	=100	≥95			WFP survey
	Overall	93.1	=100	≥95	Not collected		WFP survey
Target Group: INONDATION - Location: District Autonome D'Abidjan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.2	≥90	≥90			WFP survey
	Male	97.2	≥90	≥90			WFP survey
	Overall	97.9	≥90	≥90	Not collected		WFP survey
Target Group: Réfugiés - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	96.44		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	97.83		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	96.58		WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Secondary data
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	No	No		Secondary data

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Provide an integrated assistance package to affected populations, including food assistance, SBCC, Asset creation 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CASH COVID - Location: District Autonome D'Abidjan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	9.6	≥90	≥90			WFP survey
	Male	2	≥90	≥90			WFP survey
	Overall	7	≥90	≥90	Not collected		WFP survey
Target Group: CASH PLVIH - Location: District Autonome D'Abidjan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	36.3	≥90	≥90			WFP survey
	Male	41.6	≥90	≥90			WFP survey
	Overall	38.8	≥90	≥90	Not collected		WFP survey
Target Group: IDP - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	6.92	≥90	≥90			WFP survey
	Male	16.62	≥90	≥90			WFP survey
	Overall	14.2	≥90	≥90	Not collected		WFP survey
Target Group: INONDATION - Location: District Autonome D'Abidjan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	12.2	≥90	≥90			WFP survey
	Male	2.4	≥90	≥90			WFP survey
	Overall	5.79	≥90	≥90	Not applicable		WFP survey
Target Group: Réfugiés - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	74.58	≥98	≥90	67.91	74.58	WFP survey
	Male	85.84	≥98	≥90	61	85.84	WFP survey
	Overall	80.89	≥98	≥90	62.46	80.89	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	78.9	≥90	≥90			WFP survey
	Male	69.8	≥90	≥90			WFP survey
	Overall	74.4	≥90	≥90	Not collected		WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Value voucher transfer for services - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	38.6	≥90	≥70	38.46		Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	16.08	≥20	≥18	16.08		Secondary data
	Male	10.04	≥20	≥18	10.04		Secondary data
	Overall	13.15	≥20	≥18	13.15		Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide school meals 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CH_ SFeeding - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	5.38	≥16.5	≥10	12.3		Secondary data
	Male	5.38	≥16.5	≥10	12.32		Secondary data
	Overall	5.38	≥16.5	≥10	12.31		Secondary data

Activity 02: Provide an integrated assistance package to affected populations, including food assistance, SBCC, Asset creation 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	7.62	≥10	≥8	7.62		Secondary data
	Male	1.39	≥10	≥2	1.39		Secondary data
	Overall	4.68	≥10	≥5	4.68		Secondary data

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	18.39	≥50	≥20	18.39		Secondary data
	Male	12.71	≥50	≥20	12.71		Secondary data
	Overall	16.12	≥50	≥20	16.12		Secondary data

Cover page photo © © WFP/Mohamed Sidibe

School children in the Kakota primary school in Bouna department enjoying their daily school meals

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

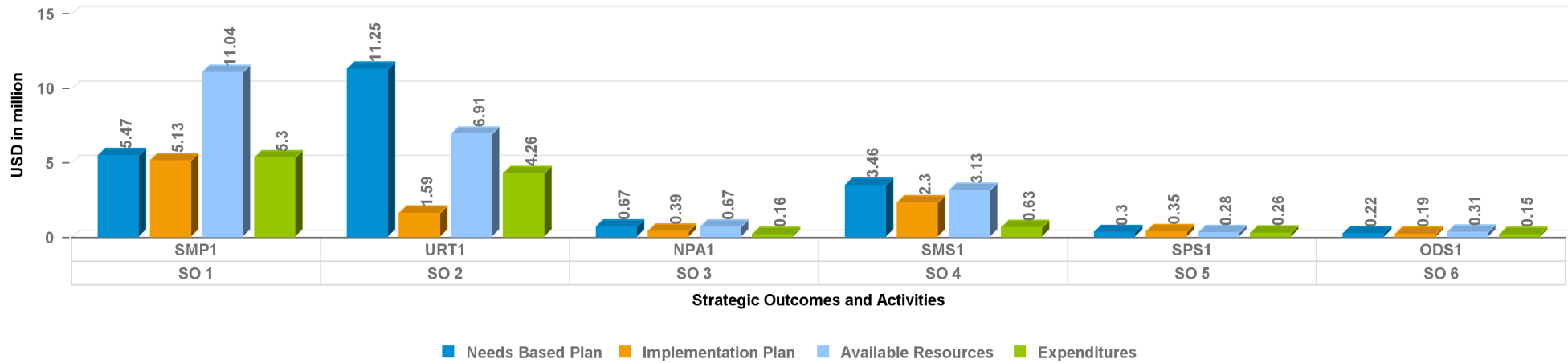
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	SMP1	Provide school meals and complementary services to primary school-aged children during the school year and promote the purchase of locally produced food for school meals.
SO 2	URT1	Provide an integrated assistance package to affected populations, including food assistance, SBCC, Asset creation and specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months, PLW/Gs and PLHIV to improve access to food and prevent malnutrition
SO 3	NPA1	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.
SO 4	SMS1	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.
SO 5	SPS1	Provide technical support to national institutions in their efforts to address school feeding, food security, nutrition, social protection and emergency preparedness and response.
SO 6	ODS1	Provide, on demand, supply chain, ICT and coordination services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners

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Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	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.	3,462,220	2,302,148	3,132,129	625,002
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			3,462,220	2,302,148	3,132,129	625,002
2.2	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.	674,694	385,999	666,439	158,086
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			674,694	385,999	666,439	158,086

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Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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, Asset creation and specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months, PLW/Gs and PLHIV to improve access to food and prevent malnutrition	11,251,744	1,593,983	6,907,638	4,255,031
	Primary school-age children and their households in food insecure areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	Provide school meals and complementary services to primary school-aged children during the school year and promote the purchase of locally produced food for school meals.	5,466,553	5,126,075	11,044,348	5,300,764
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			16,718,297	6,720,058	17,951,986	9,555,796
17.9	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.	301,622	348,472	281,371	261,152
	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	224,625	190,841	313,504	151,957
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			526,247	539,313	594,876	413,109
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	7,786,612	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	7,786,612	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			21,381,458	9,947,519	30,132,042	10,751,993
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,698,555	1,414,198	2,702,760	1,366,040

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Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			23,080,012	11,361,717	32,834,802	12,118,032
			1,484,440	724,343	888,918	888,918
			24,564,452	12,086,060	33,723,720	13,006,950



Michael Hemling
CHIEF, CFORC

Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

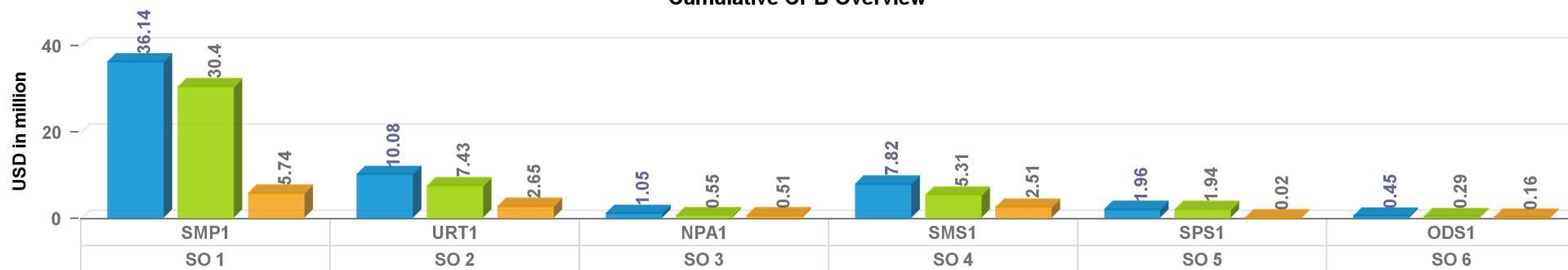
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ 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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	SMP1	Provide school meals and complementary services to primary school-aged children during the school year and promote the purchase of locally produced food for school meals.
SO 2	URT1	Provide an integrated assistance package to affected populations, including food assistance, SBCC, Asset creation and specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months, PLW/Gs and PLHIV to improve access to food and prevent malnutrition
SO 3	NPA1	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.
SO 4	SMS1	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.
SO 5	SPS1	Provide technical support to national institutions in their efforts to address school feeding, food security, nutrition, social protection and emergency preparedness and response.
SO 6	ODS1	Provide, on demand, supply chain, ICT and coordination services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners

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Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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, Asset creation and specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months, PLW/Gs and PLHIV to improve access to food and prevent malnutrition	23,420,696	8,080,488	2,003,315	10,083,803	7,431,195	2,652,607
	Primary school-age children and their households in food insecure areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	Provide school meals and complementary services to primary school-aged children during the school year and promote the purchase of locally produced food for school meals.	36,146,289	36,140,508	0	36,140,508	30,396,925	5,743,583
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			59,566,985	44,220,996	2,003,315	46,224,311	37,828,121	8,396,190
2.2	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.	2,702,935	1,053,777	0	1,053,777	545,424	508,354
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,702,935	1,053,777	0	1,053,777	545,424	508,354

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Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	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.	20,092,615	7,818,410	0	7,818,410	5,311,283	2,507,127
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			20,092,615	7,818,410	0	7,818,410	5,311,283	2,507,127
17.9	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.	3,526,047	1,959,452	0	1,959,452	1,939,233	20,219
	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	712,990	447,631	0	447,631	286,084	161,547
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			4,239,037	2,407,083	0	2,407,083	2,225,317	181,766

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Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	7,786,612	0	7,786,612	0	7,786,612
Subtotal SDG Target			0	7,786,612	0	7,786,612	0	7,786,612
Total Direct Operational Cost			86,601,573	63,286,879	2,003,315	65,290,194	45,910,145	19,380,049
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			6,996,476	6,955,161	192,484	7,147,645	5,810,925	1,336,720
Total Direct Costs			93,598,049	70,242,040	2,195,799	72,437,839	51,721,069	20,716,769
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			6,033,532	3,904,805		3,904,805	3,904,805	0
Grand Total			99,631,581	74,146,845	2,195,799	76,342,644	55,625,874	20,716,769

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling, CFO/RC
 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