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Programme

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Côte d'Ivoire

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2025

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Overview

Key messages

- In Côte d'Ivoire, WFP supports national institutions to address persistent food insecurity, micronutrient deficiencies and growing needs in the northern regions, where refugees and vulnerable communities face limited access to nutritious food.
- In 2025, WFP assisted 270,671 people through integrated interventions combining school feeding, emergency cash transfers, nutrition support, smallholder resilience and institutional capacity strengthening, reinforcing government leadership and advancing more sustainable national systems.
- In 2026, WFP will develop a new Country Strategic Plan to further align emergency preparedness, home-grown school feeding and resilience-building with national priorities, maximizing long-term impact and national ownership.

In 2025, WFP continued to address food security and nutrition challenges in Côte d'Ivoire, reaching **270,671 beneficiaries (52 percent women)** through integrated school feeding, emergency response, nutrition, smallholder resilience and institutional capacity strengthening. Across its portfolio, WFP combined direct assistance with systems support, reinforcing national ownership while responding to persistent vulnerabilities, particularly in the north.

School feeding remained the largest component of WFP's portfolio. In 2025, **194,797 children** across nine regions received assistance, including expansion into two western regions facing high food insecurity. More than **11 million meals** were served in **833 schools** to keep children in schools, complemented by **146,844 take-home rations** that helped vulnerable families bridge seasonal gaps. Progress toward Home-Grown School Feeding accelerated. WFP increased **local procurement** and strengthened farmers' groups through the provision of equipment, water access and technical training. These efforts improved climate resilience, supported local value chains and strengthened the link between agriculture and social protection. Complementary **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and literacy activities** helped sustain infrastructure, improve hygiene practices and enhance teaching quality. At the institutional level, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of National Education and Literacy to operationalise the **national school feeding strategy (2024-2025)**. The Systems Approach for Better Education Results for School Feeding (**SABER-SF**) assessment was completed, and the School Connect digital platform was piloted to improve oversight and data management. Evidence from a cost-benefit analysis supported increased national budget allocations, enabling the expansion of **feeding days from 26 to 33** and the **integration of 613 additional schools** into the national caseload. WFP also supported Côte d'Ivoire's participation in national and global platforms - including the Global School Meals Summit and the 10th African Day of School Feeding - contributing to progress toward the country's 2030 vision.

In its **emergency response**, WFP assisted **49,047 people** in northern Côte d'Ivoire through life-saving cash transfers and early recovery activities, including **37,142 refugees** and **11,905 members of host communities**. WFP implemented unconditional cash assistance to address urgent food requirements totalling USD 2.7 million in transfers to beneficiaries. This was complemented by conditional assistance through Food assistance For Assets (FFA) to **750 households** who received monthly cash linked to their participation in the creation or rehabilitation of community assets, strengthening medium-term food and nutrition security and enhancing social cohesion. WFP also delivered targeted nutrition support, providing cash transfers to **1,069 Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women and Girls (PBWG)**, paired with nutritional counselling and culinary demonstrations. It also provided assistance to **116 people living with HIV** through mobile transfers and developed an operational guide for health staff. Despite resource shortfalls leading to reduced food assistance transfer values and shorter assistance periods, WFP conducted **post-distribution monitoring** and supported key national assessments. These efforts informed programme adjustments and highlighted increasing food-related stress among households. To strengthen delivery systems, WFP initiated the transition to **its beneficiary information and transfer management platform (SCOPE)**, enhancing beneficiary registration, transfer management and reconciliation. Government collaboration remained central, supporting their preparedness and contingency plans. Close collaboration with UNHCR, the **Directorate of Aid and Assistance to Refugees and Stateless Persons (DAARA)**, the **National Security Council (CNS)**, and the **Ministry of National Cohesion, Solidarity and the Fight Against Poverty (MCNSLP)** avoided duplication and reinforced national preparedness and contingency planning and response. In 2025, while Côte d'Ivoire continued to make progress in reducing malnutrition, with the national SMART survey reporting a **3.7 percent prevalence of acute malnutrition** and chronic malnutrition declining

to **21.4 percent**, major micronutrient deficiencies persist. Under this context, WFP remained a key partner in strengthening national nutrition systems under the National Multisectoral Plan for Nutrition (PNMN). In partnership with the **National Nutrition Programme (PNN)** WFP supported the **Nutrition-Friendly School Initiative** and conducted assessments to better integrate nutrition activities within the education system. Progress on **rice fortification** resumed through WFP's collaboration with the National Council for Food and Nutrition (CONANUT), CERFAM and WFP's China Centre of Excellence, including a learning mission to China for **17 government and private sector representatives from selected rice mills**. Despite funding constraints, WFP ensured to embed nutrition-sensitive actions across operations, reinforcing institutional capacity and safeguarding essential nutrition gains.

Resilience interventions further strengthened livelihoods and climate adaptation among vulnerable rural communities, particularly women and young smallholder farmers. WFP rehabilitated **6.72 hectares** of degraded land across five localities, while communities independently restored an additional **12.22 hectares** using soil and water conservation techniques. A total of **102 farmers' groups** enhanced their resilience during the off-season through technical training and improved soil fertility and compost management practices. More than **7,532 farmers** (90 percent women) received practical horticulture training, while **741 farmers** contributed up to 30 percent of their harvests to local school canteens, reinforcing links between local production and school feeding programmes. To expand climate-resilient livelihoods, WFP supported farmers across **335.58 hectares** through technical training and small-scale equipment, built **7 boreholes**, and established **7 model sites** for farmer-to-farmer learning. Agricultural insurance also expanded, with **2,010 new households** enrolled in index-based climate insurance, protecting the equivalent of **USD 464,000** in agricultural investments and triggering payouts for climate-affected farmers. WFP also strengthened livelihoods and nutrition of vulnerable populations by establishing collective income-generating activities (IGAs) across **12 women's groups**, benefiting a total of **603 women** and creating **24 Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs)** which mobilised the equivalent of **USD 77,000 in savings** and disbursed **USD 45,500 in internal loans to 621 members** (90 percent women). Throughout the year, WFP worked closely with the **Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Ecological Transition**, the **Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Food Production (MINADERPV)**, the **National Support Agency for Rural Development (ANADER)**, and local partners.

To **strengthen national systems**, WFP provided capacity building opportunities for national institutions to generate food security monitoring and early warning data. Working closely with **MINADERPV**, WFP focused on consolidating existing tools (such as the Cadre Harmonisé) and improving data quality through training and technical assistance. A total of **141 government staff** benefited from capacity building initiatives, including **110 enumerators** trained on updated tools for the National Food and Nutritional Security Monitoring System (DISSA), and **31 officials** engaged in an Emergency Food Security Assessment in Tchologo and Bounkani - the first conducted in these northern regions. WFP further supported the Ministry in adopting **real-time remote data collection**, enabling faster and more cost-effective surveys. By embedding technical expertise within national institutions, WFP advanced the transition toward **sustainable, nationally led monitoring and early warning systems** despite structural and resource constraints. Concurrently, WFP provided **service provision by sustaining essential logistics** capacity through two fully operational warehouses in **Abidjan** and **Korhogo**, supporting partners such as UNICEF, Save the Children and Alliance CI, with safe storage and timely dispatch of food and non-food items. Cost-recovery services, including storage rental and food procurement, ensured continued operations of a reliable, nationally embedded logistics platform serving humanitarian and development actors.

In **2026**, following the extension of the current Country Strategic Plan (2019-2025) until June, WFP will formulate a new Country Strategic Plan for 2026-2029. The forthcoming plan reflects WFP's evolving role as a strategic enabler, deepening national ownership, strengthening institutional systems and scaling effective, sustainable solutions aligned with Côte d'Ivoire's national priorities.

270,671

Total beneficiaries in 2025

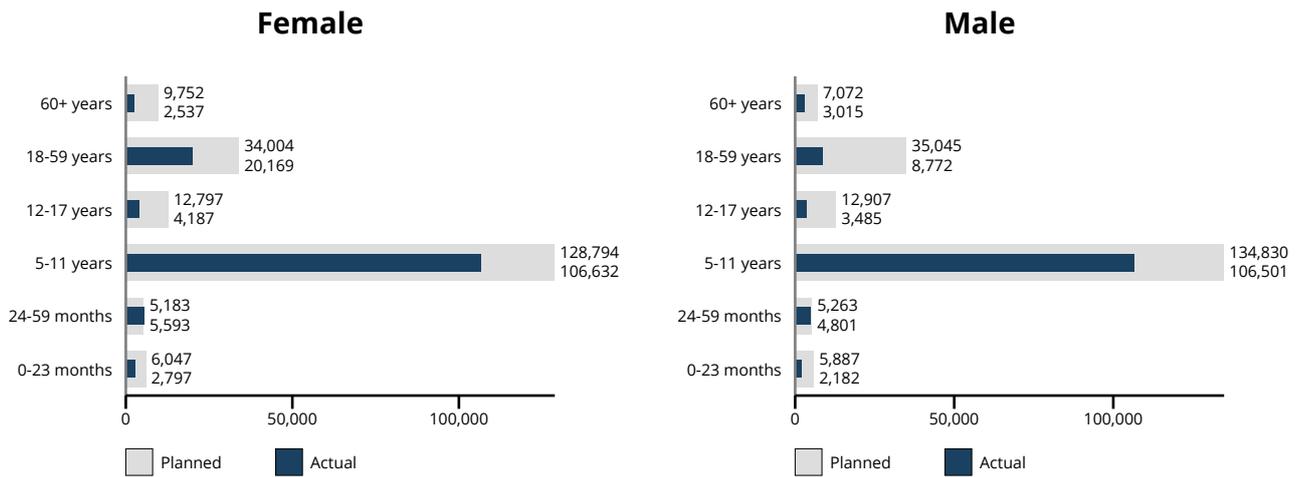


52% female

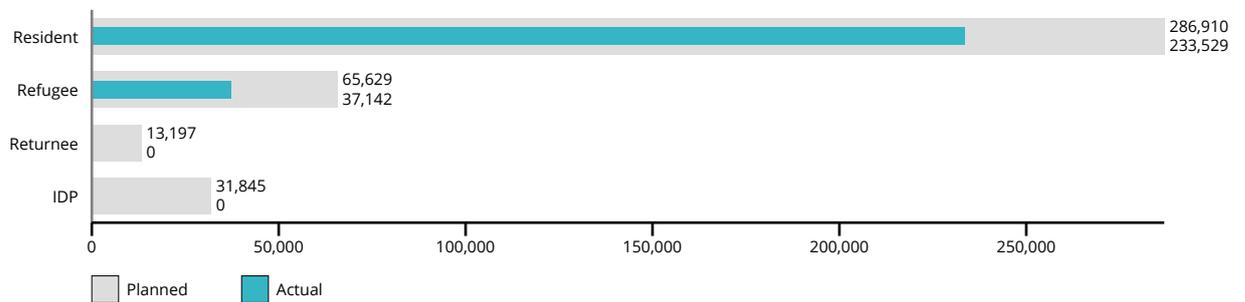


48% male

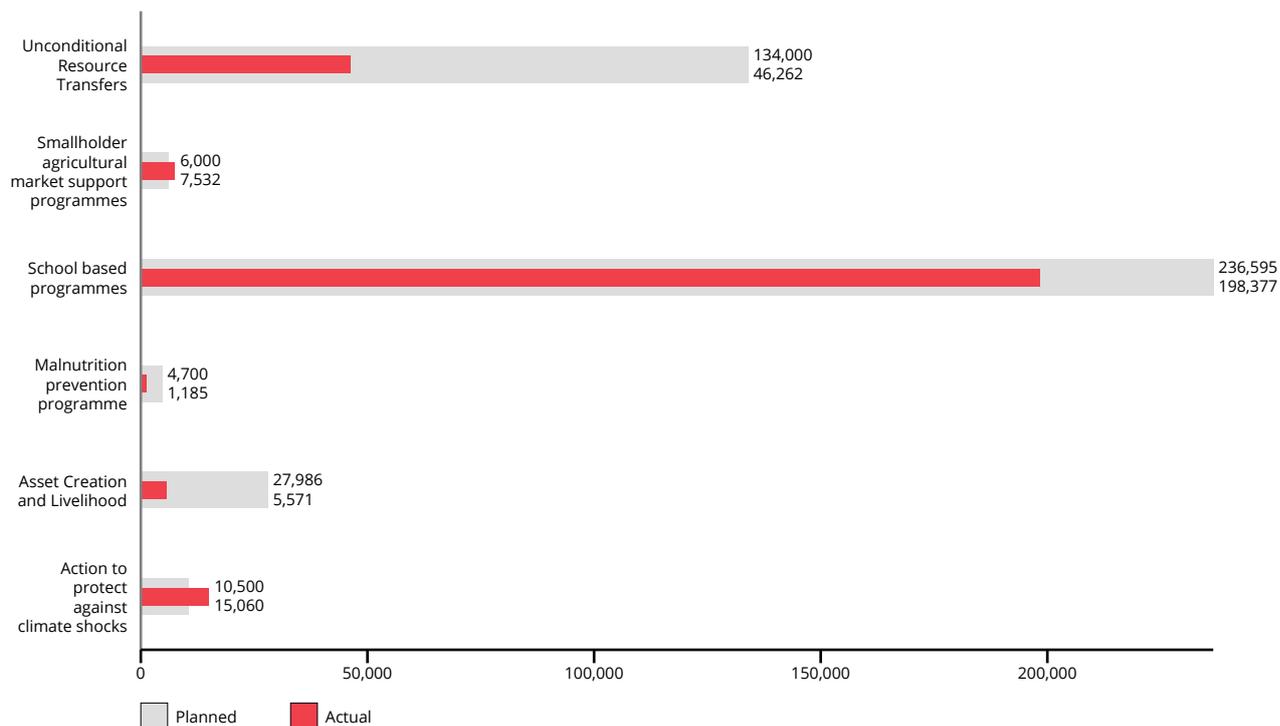
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



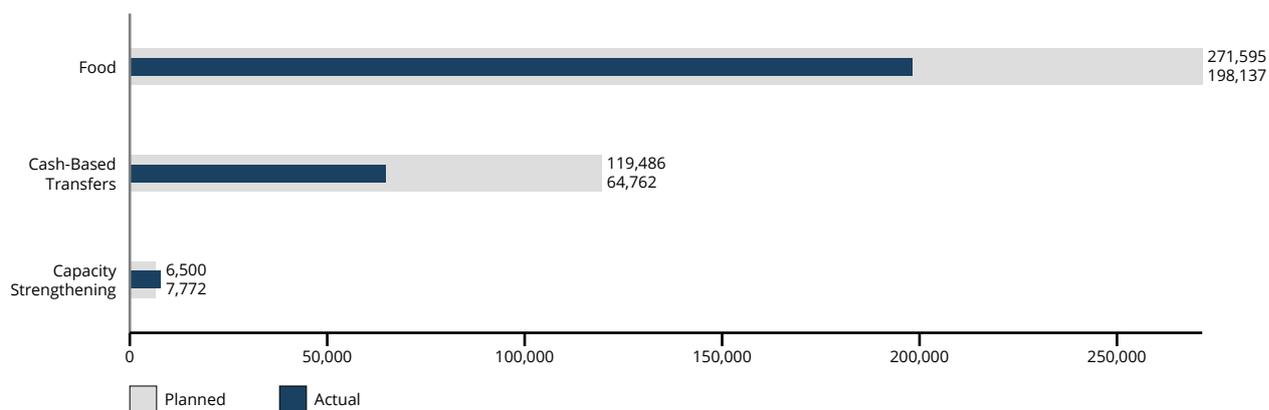
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



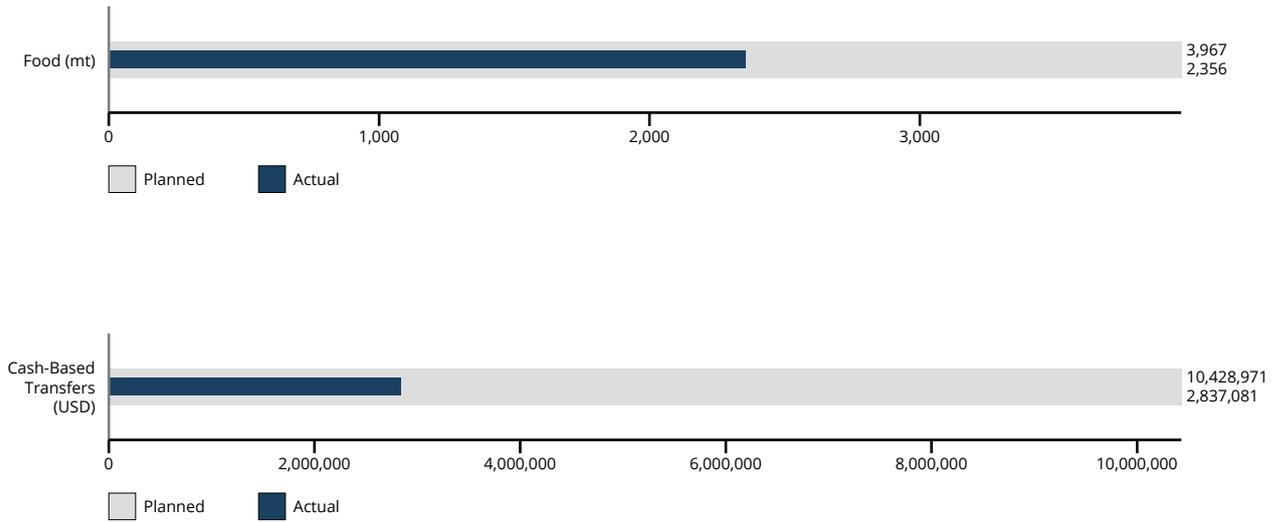
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



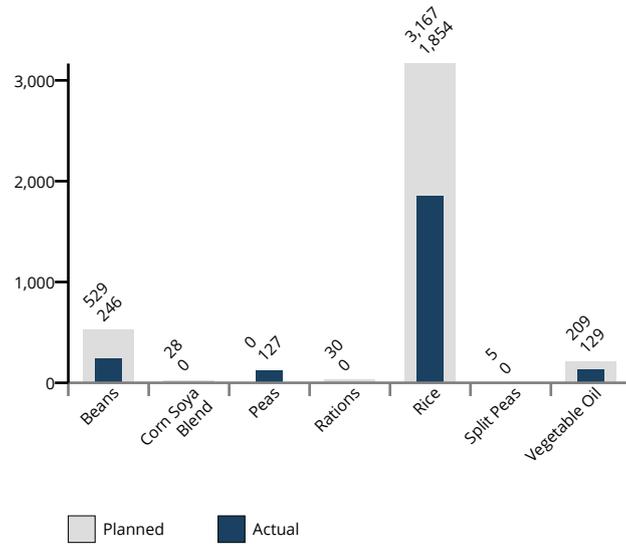
Beneficiaries by Modality



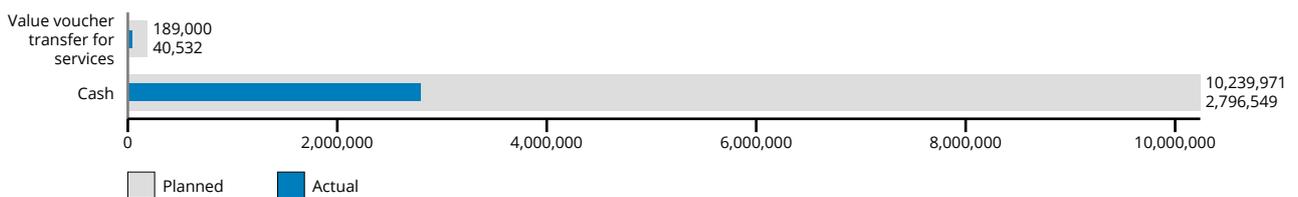
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Côte d'Ivoire, a global leader in cocoa and cashew production, has sustained one of the fastest economic growth rates in sub-Saharan Africa over the past decade. Yet strong macroeconomic performance has not translated evenly into durable poverty reduction, or improved food and nutrition security. **Structural poverty, exposure to climate shocks,**

regional insecurity in neighbouring countries and displacement dynamics continued to shape vulnerability patterns in 2025, particularly in the northern, north-eastern, and western regions of the country.

In this context, **WFP's interventions focused on populations** whose livelihoods and access to adequate diets remained fragile despite national development gains: food-insecure households, displaced populations, host communities, women, children and smallholder farmers.

Côte d'Ivoire's Human Development Index[1] improved in 2025, moving from "low" to "medium" status (ranking 157/193), reflecting gains in life expectancy, education, and income. However, food insecurity worsened significantly compared to 2024. According to the October 2025 Cadre Harmonisé, **more than 1 million people faced crisis or emergency food insecurity** (Phases 3-4), with an additional **3.3 million under stress** (Phase 2) - representing a **48 percent** increase from the same period in 2024. This deterioration reflected market price volatility, climate variability, and localised insecurity, particularly in border areas.

Malnutrition remained a structural concern. National surveys[2] indicate that approximately **21.43 percent of children under five are stunted**, while **anaemia remains widespread** among children and women of reproductive age. Although acute malnutrition levels remained relatively low, persistent micronutrient deficiencies underscored the need for sustained multisectoral action. These trends informed WFP's geographic and programmatic prioritization, focusing on areas with overlapping vulnerability drivers.

Population movements continued to place pressure on already vulnerable regions. Côte d'Ivoire experienced ongoing inflows of refugees, primarily from Burkina Faso, but also from Mali and Ghana. According to UNHCR[3], as of December 2025, the country is host to **82,787 forcibly displaced people, including 74,621 refugees** - mainly Burkinabè and Malian -, **2,608 asylum seekers** - mainly Ghanaian - and **5,558 people awaiting registration. Women and children account for approximately 79 percent of arrivals.** While continued armed violence and insecurity in Burkina Faso remained the primary cause of displacement into Côte d'Ivoire, arrivals from Ghana were driven by a violent land dispute in neighbouring Gbinyiri locality in the third quarter of the year. A new wave of refugees from Mali also entered the country following intensified terrorist attacks. These movements placed strain on social services, legal assistance systems and community resources, particularly in northern border regions. The Government reinforced border security and scaled up registration efforts through the National Security Council (CNS) to mitigate potential spillover risks[4]. The evolving context heightened social cohesion concerns and reinforced the importance of balanced support to both displaced populations and vulnerable host communities.

Climate and environmental pressures further compounded vulnerabilities. Recurrent dry spells, irregular rainfall, and land degradation disproportionately affected smallholder farmers in northern and north-eastern regions. According to IFRC Risk Watch 2025[5], an estimated **18,000 people** are exposed annually to flood-related displacement risks, with peak exposure in May and September. Climate variability continued to undermine agricultural productivity and income stability, reinforcing the need for integrated resilience-building approaches combining land restoration, climate-smart agriculture and risk-financing mechanisms.

The operational environment in 2025 was also shaped by **presidential and legislative elections.** WFP activated its Business Continuity Plan to ensure uninterrupted delivery of assistance. Although the electoral cycle temporarily slowed policy dialogue and joint planning processes with some government counterparts changed, no significant disruptions to programme implementation occurred, and activities continued as planned in operational areas.

The **Government reaffirmed its commitment to strengthening nutrition, school feeding and social protection systems.** Reforms progressed toward the development of a school feeding law, expanded home-grown procurement and greater institutional anchoring of programmes. WFP's portfolio remained closely aligned with these priorities, supporting school meals, food fortification, food systems strengthening, and institutional capacity development, including through South-South cooperation initiatives. Amid persistent funding constraints, **WFP continued to work closely with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and partners.** Close collaboration with line ministries supported national ownership of school feeding, nutrition, and resilience interventions, while partnerships with UN agencies, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), and international financial institutions strengthened delivery and coordination. Activities were concentrated in rural areas in the north, west, and north-east, where food insecurity and vulnerability are highest. WFP prioritised **cash-based transfers** to maintain assistance to affected populations, including refugees and vulnerable host communities, while complementing targeted **nutrition** support where feasible. **School meals** remained a cornerstone of WFP's support, with programmes increasingly integrating Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and nutrition education. **Sustainability considerations guided scale-up efforts through strengthened policy frameworks, national financing advocacy and expanded local procurement.** In northern and western areas, **resilience** packages for smallholder farmers - especially women's groups - combined agronomic training, access to productive assets such as irrigation and gardens, market linkages and climate risk management tools including micro-insurance. These integrated approaches aimed to reduce vulnerability to shocks while strengthening supply chains for school canteens, creating synergies between social protection and local agricultural development.

Overall, WFP's operational footprint in 2025 was shaped by a complex environment characterised by economic disparities, rising food insecurity, displacement pressures and climate risks. By prioritising the most vulnerable populations and aligning closely with national strategies, WFP contributed to strengthening food and nutrition security systems despite persistent resource constraints.

Looking ahead to 2026, WFP will continue adapting its strategies and partnerships while preparing its next Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2026-2029. The focus will remain on strengthening national systems, enhancing preparedness and protecting the most vulnerable.

Risk management

In 2025, WFP operated in a risk environment shaped by funding volatility, security constraints, and climate-related shocks.

Funding shortfalls represented the principal operational risk. The withdrawal of a major contribution created substantial resource gaps and required assistance reprioritization under the emergency response. WFP adjusted implementation plans by reducing beneficiary targets and shifting from year-round assistance to fewer transfer cycles. Monthly beneficiary figures declined from 38,000 to 25,000 before further prioritisation toward newly arrived and out-of-site refugees. These adjustments were guided by the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) to ensure the reduced funding was directed to households facing the most acute needs. In parallel, the country office intensified resource mobilisation and donor diversification efforts.

The **evolving political context**, including the pre-electoral period, required heightened planning and coordination. Shifts in institutional priorities occasionally affected planning timelines and policy engagement. WFP maintained close collaboration with Government counterparts to ensure programme continuity and coherence.

Security risks in northern border areas, including movement restrictions and localised instability, limited access to several localities. Distribution points were relocated to safer areas, and local authorities supported implementing partners with security escorts to ensure continuity of assistance. **Climate risks** threatened agricultural productivity. WFP integrated land restoration, agroforestry, irrigation, and climate insurance into resilience programming to mitigate exposure and support faster recovery following shocks.

Two external evaluations - the CSP evaluation (CSPE) and the mid-term evaluation of McGovern-Dole (MGD) Phase II - identified risks related to **transition toward national ownership, institutional capacity gaps and sustainability** in a highly earmarked funding context. In response, WFP strengthened transition strategies, enhanced coordination with national counterparts, improved targeting efficiency, and reinforced monitoring frameworks to better capture sustainability outcomes. Through strengthened enterprise risk management processes, adaptive planning and proactive mitigation measures, WFP maintained operational continuity and safeguarded programme impact despite risk challenges.

Lessons learned

Evaluations and operational reviews highlighted **WFP's strengths in sustained policy engagement, institutional capacity-strengthening, and adaptive programming**. The CSPE recognized WFP's contribution to advancing national school feeding sustainability, advancing national rice fortification, and strengthening national food security monitoring and preparedness systems. The MGD evaluation confirmed alignment with national education and food security.

Key lessons underscored how **evidence-based prioritisation** in contexts of constrained resources enabled sharper targeting and improved efficiency. **Security challenges** demonstrated value in flexible operational planning, including distribution site relocation and close coordination with local authorities. Integrated resilience - combining land restoration, climate-smart agriculture and financial risk management - effectively enhanced household recovery and programme sustainability. Facilitation of **peer-to-peer learning and South-South exchanges in school feeding and food systems** was highlighted as a key contribution. Through government engagement in regional and international fora, WFP strengthened **technical capacity, innovation uptake, and community ownership**. **Capacity-building approaches, phased responsibility transfers, and consortium-based partnerships with local NGOs** addressed institutional capacity gaps.

In 2026, WFP is embedding these lessons into programme design and risk mitigation strategies. In collaboration with the **Global Green Growth Institute**, WFP is documenting and systematising good practices under the Women-Adapt

initiative, strengthening evidence-based adaptation and informing scale-up under the forthcoming CSP.

Country office story

Ivorian women farmers restoring land and food security



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Between rows of maize in Côte d'Ivoire, a mother holds her daughter, a reminder that resilient agriculture today shapes tomorrow's opportunities.

From shock to recovery

In Fononvogo village, Ms. *Djara*, a rice farmer and mother, recalls when heavy rains damaged her fields and reduced her harvest by nearly 30 percent.

"We were compensated when rain damaged our crops," she explains. "With that money, I bought fertiliser, paid for labour, and expanded my rice field by half a hectare."

For women farmers like Ms. *Djara*, unpredictable weather is not just an agricultural challenge, it is a threat to household food security, children's nutrition, and income stability. A single season of losses can reverse years of effort.

Through the Women-Adapt project, WFP supports women to move from vulnerability to leadership by combining climate risk management, agroforestry and strengthened farmers organisations. Instead of merely reacting to losses, women build systems protecting their investments, regenerating their land and increasing their influence in community decision-making.

Across the Poro region in northern Côte d'Ivoire, farmers are seeing results. Mr. *Bakari* explains how integrating trees and improved agricultural practices transformed his production:

"A few years ago, getting five bags of corn was a struggle", he says. "Today, thanks to trees and better techniques, corn grows well even without fertiliser, and yields are higher."

These changes represent more than increased output: they signal restored confidence in the land and renewed stability for rural households.

Women at the centre of transformation

Implemented with the National Support Agency for Rural Development (ANADER), local NGOs, and Côte d'Ivoire's government, Women-Adapt is co-financed by the Green Climate Fund and WFP, targeting 70,000 people (90 percent women) across 70 villages in Poro.

Women farmers, who have historically faced limited access to land, finance, insurance and technical training, are now at the centre of agricultural innovation.

In 2025, through structured capacity-building and four intensive bootcamps, women learned successional agroforestry techniques that regenerate soil and diversify production, strengthening crop management practices, financial literacy, agricultural risk management, and leadership within farmers organisations. Many participants now hold leadership positions within farmers groups and play a greater role in household financial decisions, shifting gender dynamics at community and family levels.

Protecting harvests and women's investments

Climate risk management was central to sustaining these gains. To protect livelihoods against weather variability, WFP promoted access to climate information, seasonal forecasts, and index-based agricultural insurance. WFP insured 2,510 households (97 percent women-headed) against floods and droughts, disbursing USD 37,000 in subsidised premiums, protecting USD 418,000 in agricultural investments.

"I am very satisfied with the insurance service," says Ms. Djara. "With WFP, there is transparency. Whatever the rains bring, we know our work will not be lost."

For women, insurance represented more than financial compensation, increasing their confidence to invest, reducing fear of total loss, and strengthening their bargaining position within households and communities. It allowed them to take calculated risks - to plant, expand and innovate.

While WFP ensured implementation and coordination, the insurance mechanism operated through a consortium approach, with risk shared among insurance companies and supported by SODEXAM which provided weather data and technical expertise. This model linked climate science, financial protection and local production in a practical, scalable way.

Growing resilience from the soil up

At its core, the project applies successional agroforestry, integrating trees and crops to restore soil fertility, reducing erosion and improving long-term productivity. Demonstration plots in Kaprémé and Kafiokaha-2 functioned as living classrooms, where farmers learned by observing and practising.

Across these sites, 24 native tree species were integrated into cashew, mango and coconut systems. As trees mature, pruning generates organic matter, increases biomass and accelerates soil regeneration. Women farmers reported improved soil structure, reduced runoff and more stable yields even under variable rainfall.

For Ms. Nayeninata, WFP trainings changed how she sees her future. Although, as a woman, she does not own land, she is negotiating with her brother to cultivate part of his plot.

"When trees grow and leaves fall, they produce humus that enriches the soil," she explains. "My neighbour harvested good corn without fertiliser. That convinced me."

Through advocacy, land-use agreements' facilitation, inputs' provision and climate-smart training, WFP supports women's empowerment and access to productive opportunities.

From local action to scalable models

The agroforestry systems promoted in Poro built on two years of experience in Guinea, where similar approaches have been implemented since 2023 given comparable environmental conditions. Subsequently, an interregional exchange was organised in November 2025 between Ivorian and Guinean farmers, with over 200 participants observing mature systems, exchanging practices, whereby strengthening technical skills.

Through successional agroforestry and agricultural insurance, women farmers in northern Côte d'Ivoire are restoring degraded land, strengthening food security and building resilience for future generations. Beyond technical gains, this initiative is building social capital, strengthens women's leadership and promotes more balanced rural development. By centring women in land restoration, financial protection and collective action, WFP is both safeguarding livelihoods today while transforming food systems for tomorrow.

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



194,797 children (49.7 percent girls) received **daily nutritious food** across **833 schools**



11,011,450 school meals served, amounting **2,099 metric tonnes** of food distributed



146,844 students (50 percent girls) received take-home rations amounting **256 metric tonnes**



Home-grown school meals amounted to **489.6 metric tonnes** and **supplied 220 schools**



613 schools received support with **water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH)** activities



School connect was piloted in **120 schools** with the **government**

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP ensured that primary school children in food insecure and remote areas accessed adequate and nutritious food throughout 2025, while strengthening national systems for sustainable school feeding. The intervention combined direct food assistance with institutional capacity strengthening, policy support and complementary services designed to improve learning conditions, dietary diversity and community engagement.

WFP provided daily hot meals and take-home rations to **194,797 school children (49.7 percent girls) across 833 schools**, expanded local procurement under the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) model and strengthened the capacities of 59 smallholder farmers groups. Complementary actions included literacy support, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities, community mobilisation and institutional strengthening.

Funding levels improved compared with previous years, enabling geographic expansion **from seven to nine regions**. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's McGovern-Dole (MGD) Programme remained the primary funding source, supporting **613 schools** across the northern, northeastern, and western regions. Contributions from France and the private sector enabled expansion to **220 additional schools**, while funding from the (Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) secured future scale-up to more than 100 schools in 2026 and 200 by 2029.

In 2025, WFP delivered school meals to **194,797 children** (50 percent girls), representing a 17 percent increase from 2024. More than **11 million meals** were served with **2,099 metric tonnes** of food distributed across **833 schools**, and students receiving hot meals on average **73 of 120 school days**, thereby complementing the government's 33-day ration. **Take-home rations reached 146,844 students** (50 percent girls) with **256 metric tonnes** distributed ahead of school closures and examinations to support households during seasonal food gaps. Operational capacity was reinforced through the distribution of **95,535 kitchen utensils and cutlery sets** to 120 newly integrated schools.

Local procurement expanded under HGSF, with **489.6 metric tonnes** of rice, beans and fortified vegetable oil sourced locally to supply **220 schools**. This strengthened rural markets, reduced supply chain distance and supported local economies, while in-kind commodities from the United States continued to support school meal baskets in **613 schools**. Support to production systems reached **59 farmer groups** comprising **3,779 members**, including **3,229 women**. In collaboration with the National Support Agency for Rural Development (ANADER), WFP provided **agricultural and poultry inputs and equipment, water access and training** to improve production, reduce post-harvest losses, strengthen climate resilience and markets access. Despite irregular rainfall affecting yields, farmer contributions to school canteens continued, supporting dietary diversity and reinforcing local supply chains.

Complementary services strengthened programme quality and learning outcomes. Through the McGovern-Dole programme, WFP sustained **WASH and literacy activities in 613 schools**. Interventions improved infrastructure maintenance, provided hygiene materials and delivered **community sessions**, reaching **16,786 community members** and **56,166 students in 339 schools**. Literacy training reached 301 pedagogical advisors and inspectors and 3,224 teachers through cascade approaches, and 14,326 school kits supported vulnerable learners' access to education.

Institutional strengthening remained central. WFP worked closely with the Ministry of National Education and Literacy to operationalise the National School Feeding Strategy (2024-2025) and prepare its next phase for 2026. Efforts focused on consolidating the HGFS model, advancing digitalisation and strengthening financing advocacy. Combined advocacy efforts contributed to a 69 percent increase in domestic financing compared to 2022 levels. The national budget for the 2025-2026 school year expanded feeding coverage from 26 to 33 days per year and enabled the integration of 613 McGovern-Dole-supported schools into the Government's national feeding framework - a major step toward transition and national ownership.

The Systems Approach for Better Education Results - School Feeding (SABER-SF) assessment was validated in 2025, providing a roadmap for scaling school feeding to reach 60 percent of enrolled primary schoolchildren by 2030. Digital innovation advanced through the pilot of **School Connect in 120 schools**, in close collaboration with the Government, strengthening data management, monitoring and accountability. Operational capacity was further strengthened through mobility support to government advisors and training of school-level actors on food management and safety. Community engagement initiatives expanded through **training of local actors, partnerships with 11 radio stations, and government-led monitoring visits** that informed adaptive communication strategies.

Programme outcomes reflected continued progress in education and household food security indicators. **Enrolment increased by 2.8 percent** in 2025. Attendance remained **above 99 percent** and retention held **at 98.5 percent**, indicating sustained participation and programme reliability. Graduation rates improved markedly to **84 percent**, from 70 percent in 2024, exceeding the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) end-target of 80 percent, demonstrating strengthened completion outcomes. Learning outcomes also improved, with **38 percent** of students achieving grade-level literacy after two years of primary schooling, remaining below the annual target of 45 percent, but substantially above the baseline of **27 percent**. Findings from the **McGovern-Dole mid-term evaluation** corroborated these trends, showing substantial gains in reading standards (from **12.2 to 54 percent**) and improved household food security indicators. The proportion of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score increased **from 72.5 to 85.5 percent**, while reliance on negative coping strategies declined. Complementary WASH and nutrition interventions contributed to improved learning conditions and attentiveness, while engagement with farmers and communities strengthened local value chains and programme sustainability.

Partnerships remained central to implementation and system strengthening. Collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Literacy, and the Directorate of School Canteens supported strategy implementation, digital innovation and institutional capacity development. Engagement with ANADER strengthened agricultural support, while AVSI delivered complementary WASH and literacy activities. Donor partnerships enabled programme expansion and innovation, and participation in the Global School Meals Coalition facilitated peer exchange and policy positioning. Engagement with media and community structures reinforced accountability and mobilisation.

Experience in 2025 reaffirmed that integrated programming generates stronger results and more sustainable results than stand-alone feeding interventions. Combining meals with literacy, WASH, farmer engagement and institutional strengthening produced measurable improvements in education and food security outcomes. However, predictable funding remains critical for effective transition planning, system consolidation and sustainable national scale-up.

In 2026, WFP will deepen HGFS linkages, scale digital monitoring, strengthen climate-resilient farmer support and continue capacity strengthening while supporting progress toward adoption of a **School Feeding Law**. Through the **Sustainable Financing Initiative**, WFP will further support **evidence-based** domestic resource mobilisation to anchor long-term sustainability.

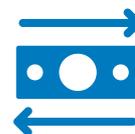
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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



49,047 people, comprising **37,142 refugees** and **11,905 vulnerable host communities' members** received cash transfers



USD 2,700,237 distributed through **cash transfers**



1,069 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and **116 people living with HIV** received **nutrition-sensitive cash-assistance**

FFA

750 households (376 women-led) received **conditional transfers** for participating in community asset works, amounting to **USD 0.3 million**

In 2025, strategic outcome 2 combined life-saving assistance with measures to strengthen the emergency response capacities of partners and promote pathways toward self-reliance. The objective was to meet **the immediate food needs of the most vulnerable people - particularly refugees and vulnerable host communities** - while contributing to regional stability in northern Côte d'Ivoire, a region increasingly affected by cross-border displacement linked to persistent insecurity in neighbouring countries.

As of December 2025, Côte d'Ivoire hosted 82,787 forcibly displaced people, mainly refugees, 79 percent of whom were women and children, and 46 percent school-age children (UNHCR)[1]. Eighteen percent resided in the two transit sites of Niornigué (Tchologo region) and Timala (Boukani region), while the remaining 82 percent were settled within host communities. Although most arrivals originated from **Burkina Faso**, additional inflows from **Ghana** in August and **Mali** in December 2025 reflected a volatile regional context.

The food security situation deteriorated in the two hosting regions over the year. According to preliminary results of the November 2025 Cadre Harmonisé, **121,957 people were facing acute food insecurity** in Tchologo and Boukani during the October-December 2025 period (10 percent of the population), with projections indicating an increase to **150,228 people** in June-August 2026 (13 percent of the population) - a **47 percent** increase compared to the same period in 2024. This deterioration was driven by sustained displacement, as well as pressure on already fragile local resources and erratic weather patterns. An Emergency Food Security Assessment conducted jointly by WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture confirmed these vulnerabilities, showing that **41 percent** of refugee households and **29 percent** of host community households experienced moderate to severe food insecurity.

To respond, WFP implemented **unconditional cash assistance** to address urgent food needs, as well as provided **conditional assistance through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)** to strengthen community resilience and medium-term food security. However, persistent funding shortfalls constrained implementation and limited WFP's ability to reach planned targets. The absence of pre-positioned contingency funding reduced flexibility to respond rapidly to sudden influxes from Ghana and Mali. Unconditional food assistance remained the backbone of WFP's emergency response. Assistance was delivered through cash in hand modality and reached a total number of **49,047 people (27,168 women)**, including 12,382 refugees residing in transit sites, 24,760 refugees living within host communities, and 11,905 vulnerable host community members. In total, **USD 2.7 million** was distributed to beneficiaries through cash-based assistance.

Targeting evolved throughout the year in response to funding constraints and shifting needs. In April 2025, WFP conducted a comprehensive targeting exercise to refine prioritisation in the context of declining resources and rising needs. Drawing on evidence from the EFSA, assistance was refocused on the most vulnerable households, with priority given to recent arrivals. This resulted in a 35 percent reduction in the overall caseload - from 41,000 to 26,500 beneficiaries - while allowing the inclusion of newly arrived refugees who had not previously received assistance. Transfer values were maintained at XOF 5,000 (USD 9) per person per month, representing half ration, consistent with adjustments introduced in April 2024.

In September, further adjustments became necessary as funding constraints persisted. Assistance was refocused on the most vulnerable out-of-site refugees and newly arrived populations, while distributions in transit sites were temporarily suspended and assistance duration limited to three months. In November, assistance was briefly paused to avoid duplication with planned Government food distributions, resuming in December to cover newly identified vulnerable households.

A Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) was conducted in July 2025 to assess food security and nutrition outcomes among two beneficiary groups. The first was the previously assisted beneficiary group comprising **517 households[2]**, allowing for direct comparison with earlier monitoring rounds, from September 2024 to July 2025. The second was the **newly targeted beneficiary group assessed for the first time in July 2025**, comprising **327 households[2]**, following the 2025 retargeting exercise which significantly decreased WFP's beneficiaries. It is important to distinguish between these two exercises, as only the group assessed both in September 2024 and July 2025 represents continuation of a longitudinal monitoring process, while the group assessed only in July 2025 provides a one-off snapshot of a narrower population and is therefore not directly comparable over time.

Among the previously assisted beneficiary group, food security outcomes deteriorated between September 2024 and July 2025 despite continued assistance. The proportion of households with **acceptable food consumption declined slightly overall (from 59.8 percent to 52.6 percent)**, with a more pronounced decrease among off-site refugees, where acceptable food consumption fell **from 59.9 percent to 47 percent**. Over the same period, **reliance on negative coping strategies increased** sharply: the average reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) rose **from 6.4** in September 2024 **to 10** in July 2025, indicating a return to stress driven behaviours[3]. Nutritional outcomes improved, with **31.4 percent of children** aged 6-23 months meeting the minimum acceptable diet compared to 2.1 percent in September 2024.

Results from households newly assisted in July 2025, while covering a different and narrower beneficiary group, confirmed continued vulnerability of off-site refugees, among whom **47.7 percent** of households recorded acceptable food consumption, the **average rCSI reached 14.9**, and **only 28 percent** of children aged 6-23 months met the minimum acceptable diet. As on-site refugees (considered systematically vulnerable) were excluded from this group, light monitoring was conducted and showed deterioration among households after assistance ended, proving that those no longer targeted or receiving reduced support are likely to face more severe food security outcomes without recovery options.

While WFP was unable to deliver specialised formulated foods to prevent wasting to refugees as originally planned, nutrition-sensitive cash assistance was provided to vulnerable groups. Through mobile money transfers, WFP supported **1,069** pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (**PBWG**) for three months, with **594** receiving an additional six months of assistance. Transfers were aligned with the national social safety nets programme (XOF 12,000, USD 22 per month), complemented by a nutrition top-up of XOF 8,000 (USD 14). For households not enrolled in the national programme, WFP covered the full transfer amount. To maximize nutritional impact, **sensitisation sessions and culinary demonstrations** were conducted by a local partner, addressing appropriate food choices, preparation practices, hygiene and care.

In collaboration with the National Nutrition Programme, WFP also provided **mobile cash transfers to 116 people living with HIV (62 percent women), each receiving XOF 25,000 (USD 45) for up to five months** to support nutritional intake and treatment adherence. Alongside assistance, WFP developed an operational guide - set for publication in 2026 - to help health staff better support people living with HIV and guide them to available services.

Complementing unconditional cash-assistance, **Food assistance For Assets (FFA)** provided a pathway toward recovery and self-sufficiency. Funded by the European Union (DG-INTPA) under a joint programme with UNHCR, the FFA reached **750 participants** (50 percent women) who received conditional transfers (XOF 53,500 - USD 96 - per household per month) linked to their participation in rehabilitation or creation of community assets. In total, **USD 0.3 million** was distributed under this modality. Joint programming enhanced coherence between protection, food security and livelihoods objectives, and strengthened cost-efficiency and coordination. FFA interventions contributed to improved social cohesion, reduced dependency on emergency aid and laid the foundations for sustainable livelihoods, demonstrating strong potential for scale-up to support the transition from humanitarian assistance to resilience.

Implementation under strategic objective 2 was supported by **community-based feedback mechanisms**, including telephone hotlines, grievance committees, and focus group discussions, which enabled programme adjustments to better address beneficiaries' needs and preferences. To improve efficiency and accountability, WFP initiated the **transition to SCOPE** (WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform) and conducted internal training sessions for WFP staff to ensure an effective and timely migration process. These sessions will be expanded to include external partners in 2026.

Security conditions affected implementation throughout the year. In June, border-related incidents led to movement restrictions within 15 km of the Burkina Faso border, reducing security coverage in intervention areas. In August, six staff members of the Directorate of Aid and Assistance to Refugees and Stateless Persons (DAARA), a UNHCR partner,

were kidnapped during a registration mission. WFP adapted operations by relocating distribution sites and reinforcing coordination with local authorities and gendarmerie. Despite these constraints, assistance played a stabilising role by alleviating pressure on scarce resources, reducing tensions between refugees and host communities, and supporting peaceful coexistence in a context of regional insecurity.

A Memorandum of Understanding with the **Ministry of National Cohesion, Solidarity and the Fight against Poverty (MCNLSLSP)** strengthened preparedness and contingency planning, culminating in a joint workshop with **UNDP, UNICEF, UNWOMEN** for prefectural authorities. Coordination with the **National Security Council (CNS), DAARA, UNHCR, and MCNLSLSP** ensured coherent refugee response. Cooperating partners included **CIAUD** for emergency response, **Wopilé Sanga** for nutrition interventions, the National Nutrition Programme for HIV interventions, and **ACTED** for FFA activities. Additionally, WFP partnered with a mobile phone company for cash distribution and, as Cash Working Group lead, worked with the **CALP Network** to deliver training on cash-based transfers for government actors from CNS, DAARA and MCNLSLSP, as well as other humanitarian actors (UN and NGOs).

Emergency assistance was primarily funded by ECHO, private sector contributions, and limited multilateral carry-over funds. A confirmed funding allocation was subsequently withdrawn following a reprioritisation of needs across countries. This shift significantly constrained response capacity and underscored the critical importance of predictable and flexible financing to sustain timely and effective emergency action.

Lessons from 2025 highlighted that while phased targeting enabled prioritisation of the most vulnerable, reduced rations and short assistance durations limited sustained food security improvements. The absence of contingency funding constrained rapid scale-up during sudden influxes. Conversely, joint programming under FFA strengthened coherence and demonstrated viable pathways from emergency assistance toward resilience. Strong coordination with government institutions proved essential to avoid duplication and maintain operational continuity in a volatile security environment.

In 2026, **WFP will continue providing emergency assistance while strengthening recovery and resilience-building interventions.** Priorities include reinforcing coordination with DAARA and CNS, expanding FFA where feasible, and advocating for predictable funding to ensure that emergency assistance generates more durable food security outcomes.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide an integrated assistance package to affected populations, including food assistance, SBCC and specialized nutritious food to children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls and people living with HIV, to improve access to food and prevent malnutrition	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



4 governmental institutions engaged in **capacity-strengthening activities** on nutrition



17 participants (including 10 representatives from 10 rice mills) took part in a **learning mission** to China to initiate **rice fortification**

In recent years, Côte d'Ivoire has made progress in reducing malnutrition; however, significant **nutrition challenges persist, particularly among children, women, and rural populations**. The 2025 national SMART (Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions) survey estimates prevalence of acute malnutrition at **3.7 percent**, while chronic malnutrition declined from **29.8 percent** in 2012 to **23.4 percent** in 2021 and **21.4 percent** in 2025. Micronutrient deficiencies remain widespread, with anaemia affecting **68 percent** of children and **60 percent** of women, according to the most recent Demographic and Health Survey (EDS)-2021. These trends underscore the need for coordinated and sustainable interventions, as well as the key role strategic partnerships play in addressing the gaps in dietary quality.

Within this context, **WFP** advanced strategic outcome 3 **in 2025** by supporting **national systems** to improve nutrition outcomes. Efforts focused primarily on technical, financial and operational support for rice fortification, reinforcement of multisectoral coordination mechanisms, and integration of nutrition-sensitive approaches across Country Strategic Plan (CSP) activities. The emphasis was placed on enabling national capacity to prevent malnutrition through systemic interventions, while direct nutrition service delivery was implemented under strategic outcomes 2 and 4.

A key achievement in 2025 was renewed operational progress on rice fortification. Since 2018, WFP has supported the Government's efforts to address micronutrient deficiencies through large-scale rice fortification. After delays in 2024 due to institutional constraints, implementation momentum resumed following the establishment of the **Coordination Office of the National Council for Food and Nutrition (CONANUT)**, which strengthened multisector leadership and alignment.

To support national readiness, WFP collaborated closely with CONANUT, the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Food Production (MINADERPV), the Agency for the Development of the Rice Sector (ADERIZ) and private sector actors. In partnership with WFP's Centre of Excellence in China, a technical learning mission to China was organised for 17 participants, including representatives from relevant ministries and 10 government-selected rice mills. The visit enabled stakeholders to draw lessons from China's experience and inform the development of an Ivorian model adapted to national production systems. This initiative strengthened technical capacity, private-sector engagement and cross-sector coordination necessary for national scale-up.

In parallel, WFP supported the National Nutrition Programme (PNN) in rolling out the diagnostic phase of the **Nutrition-Friendly School Initiative**, introduced by the Government in 2025 to reinforce and embed nutrition within the education system. The diagnostic exercise engaged multiple ministries, UN agencies - including UNICEF -, and key stakeholders to identify existing good practices and define priority actions for implementation. The process strengthened inter-ministerial coordination and laid the foundation for institutionalising nutrition within school environments.

In 2025, due to national organisational constraints, WFP did not support the government in the establishment of its new social behaviour change strategy as initially planned. This activity was postponed to 2026 and will focus on the consumption of fortified foods.

Outcome-level progress in 2025 reflects strengthened enabling conditions rather than immediate population-level nutrition improvements. Renewed advancement in rice fortification planning and stakeholder capacity strengthening contributed to increased national readiness for scaling fortified rice production. Institutional coordination improved with the creation of CONANUT, enhancing multisectoral alignment and policy coherence.

During the year, WFP worked closely with the **Ministry of Health, Public Hygiene, and Universal Health Coverage** through **PNN** and **CONANUT**. Collaboration with **ADERIZ**, line ministries, rice millers, and WFP's China Centre of Excellence enabled knowledge exchange and technical capacity development.

Nutrition sensitive actions were systematically integrated across other components of the Country Strategic Plan wherever feasible, ensuring continued progress even within a constrained financing environment. Progress was sustained by leveraging existing systems and embedding nutrition considerations into complementary sectors such as social protection schemes. This approach reinforced national capacities while ensuring continuity of nutrition outcomes. A key lesson emerging from 2025 is that system-based, multisector integration is critical to protecting nutrition outcomes in contexts of economic volatility and climate-related shocks.

Looking ahead, **WFP will prioritise advancing rice fortification toward national scale, supporting the rollout of the new national behaviour change strategy, and deepening multisectoral collaboration through CONANUT.** The Country Office will also work to strengthen the integration of nutrition within social protection platforms and ensure national systems are equipped to protect dietary quality during economic and climatic shocks. Sustained engagement with government and development partners will be essential to secure predictable funding and consolidate progress toward reducing micronutrient deficiencies in Côte d'Ivoire.

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	N/A

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



6.72 hectares of degraded land rehabilitated, with communities independently restoring additional **12.22 hectares**



102 farmers' groups supported through climate-resilient agricultural production activities



355.58 hectares of land cultivated through technical support and improved farming practices



7,532 people (6,834 women) received hands-on horticulture trainings, strengthening capacity and reducing dependency on chemical inputs



741 trained farmers supplied local school canteens, donating up to **30 percent** of their production



2,510 households received WFP index-based agricultural insurance, totalling premiums of **USD 41,000** and protecting nearly **USD 464,000**

In 2025, WFP advanced strategic outcome 4 to **strengthen the resilience and livelihoods** of vulnerable rural communities, with particular focus on women smallholder farmers exposed to climate variability and economic pressures. The objective was to enhance food availability, dietary diversity and income stability by increasing production and productivity, while preventing land degradation and strengthening long-term adaptive capacity.

In 2025, WFP implemented a coordinated package of resilience-building activities spanning **land restoration, climate-smart and nutrition-sensitive agriculture, natural resource management, risk reduction, and financial inclusion**. **Land rehabilitation and soil and water conservation** were treated as foundational enablers of productivity and were paired with **agroforestry, composting, off-season horticulture, and improved irrigation**. These actions were complemented by **capacity strengthening, Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC), and farmer-to-farmer learning**. To strengthen livelihoods and reduce climate-related risks, WFP supported **post-harvest loss reduction, strengthened market linkages through school feeding, expanded access to index-based agricultural insurance, and promoted financial inclusion** through Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) and **income-generating activities (IGAs)**, with a strong focus on women and youth.

Securing **access to land** remained central to resilience. In 2025, WFP worked with customary authorities and community leaders to formalise land-use rights, resulting in seven written land-use agreements. These agreements, whether time-bound (three to five years) or open-ended, clarify rights and responsibilities and provide smallholder farmers - particularly women - with more secure medium- to long-term access to cultivable land, while respecting customary tenure systems. These efforts complement broader initiatives that place women's empowerment at the core of WFP's resilience strategy.

Strategic outcome 4 was funded through a diversified portfolio anchored in the **Green Climate Fund (GCF)** Women-Adapt project, complemented by support from the **U.S. Department of Agriculture's McGovern-Dole Programme, the French Aide Alimentaire Programmée (AAP) and private sector contributions**.

Programme outputs demonstrated tangible progress in environmental restoration, agricultural support and financial inclusion activities. In 2025, WFP rehabilitated **6.72 hectares** of degraded land across five localities, with communities independently restoring additional **12.22 hectares** through soil and water conservation techniques such as stone bunds, trenches, gullies, and agroforestry. Additionally, **1,317 trees were planted**, contributing to soil stabilisation, water retention, biodiversity recovery, and improved microclimates. WFP used **7 model sites and 22 agroforestry plots** (0.25 hectares each) as demonstration and farmer-to-farmer learning spaces. Complementing these efforts, WFP teams organised bootcamps mobilising **234 young volunteers** to support restoration activities. These sites showcased

integrated, nature-based solutions that improve soil structure, reduce erosion, and enhance long-term productivity, particularly under increasingly variable climate conditions.

WFP supported **climate-resilient agricultural production through 102 farmers' groups** - primarily women-led - to strengthen climate-resilient livelihoods through technical training and improved off-season farming and compost management practices.

Hands-on horticulture trainings were organised for **7,532 people (90 percent women)**. These trainings covered nursery establishment, transplanting, crop monitoring, cultivation of key vegetables, composting and bokashi production, and basic marketing skills, strengthening production capacity while reducing dependency on chemical inputs. Nutrition-sensitive agriculture training to **30 farmer groups** alongside SBCC activities complemented technical support, encouraging improved dietary practices and positive behaviour change. Sensitisation sessions were also organised with local partners to reinforce community awareness. Strengthened linkages between agriculture and social protection were evident: **741 trained farmers** (95 percent women, 30 percent youth) supplied local school canteens, donating up to **30 percent of their production**. This reinforced local value chains and improved dietary diversity within school feeding programmes.

To further reduce climate-related production risks, WFP supported farming activities across **355.58 hectares** through **technical assistance** and **small-scale equipment**. WFP also distributed **2,660 packaging sacks** to address post-harvest losses and improve storage and handling.

Reliable water access remained a critical lever for resilience. WFP facilitated improved irrigation and water management through the construction of **7 fully functional boreholes**, all equipped with solar-powered systems and water storage tanks, including one with a complete irrigation system, enabling farmers to diversify production and expand dry-season farming. In parallel, **22.67 tonnes of compost** were produced to improve soil fertility, with additional yield gains expected in early 2026. Through **community-led capacity strengthening, four resilience bootcamps** were organised, involving **350 participants** from **7 villages**. Using a train-the-trainer model, these created a network of local champions disseminating soil and water conservation techniques, agroecological practices, and climate-smart innovations within their communities.

Peer learning played an important role in consolidating knowledge. A cross-border exchange between Ivorian and Guinean farmers in November-December 2025 enabled participants to observe mature agroforestry systems and share practical experiences, reinforcing confidence in nature-based solutions suitable for similar ecological zones.

WFP's index-based agricultural insurance remained a key resilience instrument to reduce vulnerability of smallholder farmers to climate shocks. The pilot phase launched in the western region in 2023/2024 for over 5,000 farmers' households through funding from WFP Innovation Accelerator, was concluded in 2025 with final pay outs to beneficiaries. Discussions are ongoing with consortium partners to ensure long-term sustainability and progressive ownership of the mechanism.

In the Poro region, the insurance initiative expanded significantly. Building on 500 households enrolled in 2024, an additional **2,010 households across 19 localities** were insured in 2025. WFP fully subsidised premiums for new households, while applying a **gradual reduction model** for returning participants[1]. In total, **2,510 households (15,060 individuals)** were insured through GCF support, with premiums valued at **XOF 23 million (USD 41,000)**, protecting nearly **XOF 260 million (USD 464,000)** in agricultural investments. Based on the 2024-2025 season, **XOF 7.9 million (USD 14,000)** were paid out to farmers affected by climate shocks, enabling faster recovery, continuity of production, and avoidance of negative coping strategies. Implementation was carried out in collaboration with an insurance company pool assuming risk, supported by government agencies providing climate data and monitoring services.

In the Bounkani region, WFP focused on strengthening the livelihoods and nutrition of vulnerable populations through the establishment of collective income-generating activities (IGAs) across **12 women's groups**, benefiting a total of **603 women**. Furthermore, the creation of **24 Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs)** reinforced communities' self-financing capacities and strengthened their economic resilience. These fully operational VSLAs have mobilised **XOF 43.2 million (USD 77,000)** in savings and disbursed **XOF 25.4 million (USD 45,500)** in internal loans, enabling **621 members - more than 90 percent of whom are women** - to invest in local economic activities.

Partnerships were central to WFP's resilience efforts. A **Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)** signed with the **Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Ecological Transition**, set the basis for designing, financing, implementing, and monitoring **climate change adaptation and mitigation programmes**, including the implementation of the GCF project. Collaboration with the **Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Food Production (MINADERPV)** and the **National Support Agency for Rural Development (ANADER)** ensured technical delivery of climate smart agricultural extension and integration with national systems. Beneficiaries of index-based agricultural insurance were supported by **ANADER** on good agricultural practices and climate-smart agriculture, including organic compost production. Training activities strengthened women group leaders' capacities in sales

techniques and financial management, and supported beneficiaries' awareness of climate change impacts, risk management strategies and climate insurance concepts.

Engagement with the **Consortium for the Development of Index-Based Agricultural Insurance in Côte d'Ivoire** (DAAICI Consortium), initiated by African Risk Capacity Limited (ARC Ltd), brought together private sector insurance companies and public institutions, including the government agency FIRCA (**Interprofessional Fund for Agricultural Research and Advisory Services**).

WFP also supported institutional positioning at national and international levels. A representative of the Ministry of Environment participated in COP30 to present Côte d'Ivoire's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) and the GCF-funded Women-Adapt initiative.

As an active member of the Agriculture Working Group, WFP contributed technical inputs to the revision of the **national rice value-chain strategy** and participated in the **7th Edition of the International Exhibition of Agriculture and Animal Resources** (SARA), sharing lessons on agro-food systems transformation and food sovereignty.

In 2026, WFP will scale climate services with **SODEXAM** and explore community-based irrigation with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (**JICA**). It will also consolidate the partnership with the Ministry of Environment, further anchoring climate-smart and resilience approaches in national policies and strategies. A recently confirmed contribution from the Korea International Cooperation Agency (**KOICA**) will enhance support to local smallholder farmers and linkages with school feeding programme. Ultimately, WFP's resilience approach seeks to progressively transfer ownership to communities, enabling households and farmers' organisations to manage climate risks, sustain productivity, and secure livelihoods with decreasing reliance on external assistance.

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



141 staff members from **national partner institutions** benefited from capacity-strengthening activities



110 enumerators from the **Ministry of Agriculture** trained on the **National Food and Nutritional Security Monitoring System**



31 government staff trained to conduct the **Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA)** in the north of the country

Under strategic outcome 5, WFP supports **national institutions to strengthen their capacity to generate, analyse and use reliable data for food security monitoring, early warning and crisis preparedness**. The objective is to consolidate and institutionalise nationally led systems by consolidating existing tools, embedding best practices, and strengthening technical and operational skills within key ministries and partner institutions.

Building on progress from previous years, WFP prioritised consolidation of existing systems and methodologies. Although no direct funding was allocated to this outcome, activities were implemented using flexible multilateral resources, ensuring continuity of essential technical support.

Throughout the year, WFP provided sustained analytical and technical support to the **two Cadre Harmonisé exercises** led by the Government. WFP contributed contributing to technical coordination meetings with expertise and supported evidence-based analysis to strengthen decision-making and alignment with regional standards.

A central focus of 2025 was deepening collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Food Production (MINADERPV) to strengthen **institutional capacity in food security monitoring**. A total of **141 government staff** benefited from capacity-building initiatives designed to improve data collection, analysis and use for policy and operational planning.

A major milestone was the joint implementation of an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) in the Tchologo and Bounkani regions - the first time WFP partnered directly with the Government to conduct such an assessment. WFP provided both technical and financial support to MINADERPV, working closely with the National Agency for Statistics (ANSTAT). In April 2025, 31 government staff - including Cadre Harmonisé members - were trained in EFSA methodology and actively participated in data collection, analysis and interpretation.

The assessment pursued two objectives: to generate robust evidence in two northern regions where comparable in-depth analysis had previously been limited, and to strengthen the Ministry's capacity to independently conduct strategic food security assessments. Findings confirmed significant levels of food insecurity in border areas. In Bounkani, 40.6 percent of host households and 45.5 percent of refugees were food insecure; in Tchologo, 20.8 percent of host households and 38.7 percent of refugees were affected. The results informed WFP's targeting and response planning in 2025 and fed directly into national analytical processes, reinforcing government ownership of humanitarian data and response prioritisation.

In parallel, WFP strengthened the National Food and Nutritional Security Monitoring System (DISSA). In December 2025, 110 enumerators from decentralised government structures - including departmental directorates of the National Support Agency for Rural Development (ANADER) - participated in a three-day training on updated data collection tools. The training standardised methodologies across regions, improved data reliability and prepared enumerators to implement the harmonised questionnaire in 2026. The enhanced data generated will strengthen early warning systems and contribute directly to future Cadre Harmonisé analyses.

WFP also provided technical capacity-building support on real-time remote data collection methodologies for technical and managerial staff within the MINADERPV. These sessions aimed to improve the speed and accuracy of data collection while reducing operational costs. Building on the progress achieved in 2025, the Ministry plans to scale up the use of these tools across all 31 regions of the country beginning in February 2026, marking an important step toward institutionalising modern, nationally managed monitoring systems.

By investing in institutional systems rather than outsourcing data collection to private firms, WFP supported a gradual transition toward nationally-led monitoring and early warning mechanisms. This approach strengthens sustainability, enhances government ownership and reduces long-term dependency on external technical support.

Progress under Strategic Outcome 5 was nonetheless constrained by limited funding and structural capacity gaps, which restricted implementation of a more comprehensive support package. To mitigate these limitations, WFP focused on targeted, high-impact training and embedded technical assistance within existing national structures, maximising efficiency and institutional absorption.

Looking ahead, WFP will prioritise mobilisation of additional resources to sustain and expand this work. Strengthened national monitoring and early warning systems are critical to ensuring timely, high-quality data for decision-making, enabling both life-saving humanitarian responses and longer-term resilience planning in support of vulnerable populations.

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



2,560 m² storage made available for partners



USD 216,000 generated from renting storage space to partners

Under strategic outcome 6, WFP **strengthened the operational capacities of local Government entities and humanitarian and development partners** to more effectively reach vulnerable populations and respond to emergencies in Côte d'Ivoire. The objective was to **facilitate partner operations through storage rental and food procurement services**, leveraging WFP's logistics network to ensure efficiency, compliance with quality standards and continuity of assistance.

In 2025, WFP maintained **two fully operational warehouses** in Abidjan and Korhogo, with a combined storage capacity of approximately 4,300 metric tonnes. These facilities complied with WFP's storage, safety and access standards and supported the storage of both food and non-food items, contributing to effective stock management and preparedness across the country.

The **Abidjan warehouse**, with a capacity of up to 3,500 metric tonnes (2,000 m³), remained a central logistics hub due to its strategic location near the port. During the reporting period, it handled more than 3,287 metric tonnes of food in accordance with WFP quality standards. The use of the Logistics Execution Support System (LESS) ensured transparent stock tracking, timely dispatch and strengthened accountability.

The **Korhogo warehouse**, with a capacity ranging between 560 and 800 metric tonnes (560 m³) depending on commodity type, was primarily used to store UNICEF non-food items. Its location in northern Côte d'Ivoire makes it a critical preparedness asset for refugee response operations, enabling pre-positioning and rapid dispatch of essential supplies in support of partners operating in border areas.

Activities under strategic outcome 6 were **fully financed through cost-recovery arrangements**. In 2025, WFP rented **storage space to UNICEF** in Korhogo and to **Save the Children in Abidjan**. WFP also carried out **food procurement services for Alliance CI**. Altogether, these services generated **XOF 120.3 million (USD 216,000)**, enabling the continued operation of logistics services and ensuring the sustainability of warehouse management and procurement activities throughout the year.

All planned logistics services for 2025 were delivered as scheduled, and output levels remained stable compared to 2024, reflecting consistent partner demand as **storage rental and procurement service contracts were extended without major change**. The sustained utilisation of the two warehouses demonstrates the reliability and strategic value of WFP's logistics platform in Côte d'Ivoire. While funding constraints and limited storage capacity restricted the ability to expand services, the existing infrastructure continued to enable safe storage, efficient procurement and emergency preparedness support to partners.

Looking ahead, WFP will prioritise optimising available warehouse space, strengthen cost-recovery mechanisms and exploring feasible options to expand storage capacity where demand and resources permit. Maintaining a reliable logistics backbone remains essential to supporting humanitarian preparedness and response in a resource-constrained environment.

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

Women account for approximately **47.9 percent** of Côte d'Ivoire's population[1]. National and international indices show that women and men do not experience equal opportunities and outcomes across economic, social and political dimensions. According to the World Economic Forum's 2025 global assessment[2], Côte d'Ivoire ranks 127th out of 148 countries, indicating persistent gaps that disproportionately affect women and girls.

In the **Women, Peace and Security Index 2025**[3], Côte d'Ivoire ranks **137th out of 181 countries**, indicating ongoing obstacles to women's full participation and influence in social, economic and governance spheres. These global assessments, supported by multiple data sets, confirm that structural barriers such as customary land practices, limited access to resources and prevailing social norms contribute to unequal outcomes for women. Despite women forming the backbone of the agriculture workforce and sustaining household subsistence, these inequalities are most pronounced in rural areas, where **75 percent of women** live below the poverty line and **only around 10 percent own land** (compared to 60 percent of men)[4].

WFP's 2025 planning and operations were informed by these analyses, with emphasis on addressing structural barriers and responding to the specific needs of individuals and households at risk of being left behind.

Assessments of **school attendance** patterns identified that adolescent girls may face heightened barriers related to sanitation and safety, which can contribute to absenteeism or school withdrawal. In response, WFP supported construction of **separate latrines for girls and boys** in participating schools. This improved safety, privacy, and dignity for girls, and helped reduce barriers effecting their attendance. In addition, WFP provided hot meals to all children, girls and boys, contributing to improved attendance and retention in areas affected by food insecurity. The intervention also helped alleviate household pressures that can disproportionately influence educational choices for girls in resource-constrained families. Community trainings involved women and men to promote shared responsibility and more balanced roles at community-level. In **emergency contexts**, vulnerability assessments underscored that some households encounter higher risks and barriers to food access. These included households led by women, those with pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and/or children under two, persons with disabilities, elderly persons (65+), and individuals with chronic illnesses. WFP integrated these considerations into targeting, implementation and monitoring processes.

Cash-based transfers for PBWG and/or children under two in vulnerable households were delivered through **mobile money**, to the women, when possible, reducing movement-related constraints and strengthened women's control over resources for food and nutrition needs.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM), disaggregated by sex and household type, confirmed that female-headed households experienced higher food insecurity, lower economic capacity, and greater reliance on negative coping strategies. As a result, WFP prioritised female-headed households for emergency support and enhanced nutrition-sensitive measures, such as additional guidance on diverse food consumption. In 2025, monitoring showed that **64 percent** of beneficiaries reported empowerment, down slightly from 69.2 percent in 2024. **Among women specifically**, reported decision-making involvement **rose to 68 percent**, up from 66.5 percent in 2024, demonstrating modest progress in women's influence over household spending.

In **resilience programming**, assessments identified that limited access to land, water, agricultural inputs and technical services constrained women's economic opportunities and food security outcomes. Subsequently, WFP and partners supported **102 farmers' groups (80 percent composed by women)** by facilitating **access to land** through land-use agreements, strengthening **access to agricultural services and small-scale equipment**, delivering **training** on improved agricultural practices and climate-smart techniques, and establishing **small-scale irrigation infrastructure** tailored to local needs. These interventions addressed structural constraints and enabled participating women to increase production, improve household income and strengthen food and nutrition security. Small-scale irrigation also reduced the time burdens associated with water collection - a responsibility that often falls on women - thereby

decreasing vulnerability to seasonal water scarcity. WFP also supported **index-based agricultural insurance** for **2,510 households (97 percent women-headed)**, helping reduce exposure to climate-related shocks. In parallel, WFP piloted **successional agroforestry systems** to promote diversified production and support soil restoration.

WFP also established collective **income-generating activities across 12 women's groups (603 women)**, combining livelihood support with nutrition education, and contributing to diversified income sources and improved dietary practices.

Recognising that social norms and power dynamics can limit open participation in mixed group settings, WFP organised **women-only discussions** during the planning and monitoring of emergency and resilience activities. These fora provided safe spaces for women to express needs, concerns and feedback that might otherwise remain unheard. As a result, **49 percent** of decisions regarding the use of assistance were made by women, while **33 percent** were made jointly by men and women, reflecting improved participation of women in household decision-making.

Beyond direct assistance, WFP supported national institutions in strengthening systems that influence women's participation in markets and supply chains. WFP and the Government conducted a study on Home-Grown School Feeding to assess constraints faced by smallholder farmers groups, particularly women's groups, in accessing supply opportunities for school canteens. In 2025, **Pillar 5 of the SABER** (School Health and School Feeding) study identified structural obstacles to women's and communities' participation, including limited access to land, insufficient financing, climate-related constraints, inadequate agricultural practices, post-harvest losses, and limited familiarity with formal procurement processes. In response, WFP's upcoming CSP will promote simplified market entry procedures for smallholder farmers and providing training on tendering processes, with the aim of expanding access to institutional markets for producers facing documented barriers.

WFP achieved a **Gender and Age Marker (GAM) score of 4** across all strategic outcomes with direct beneficiaries in 2025[5], indicating the systematic integration of gender- and age-responsive analysis and actions in programme design and delivery. Looking ahead to 2026, WFP will continue to strengthen evidence-based actions that recognise diverse needs within households and communities, address structural and social barriers, and ensure that assistance reaches individuals facing heightened risks of exclusion.

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 2025, WFP Côte d'Ivoire integrated protection and accountability considerations across all programme activities to ensure that **assistance was delivered safely, with dignity, and without discrimination**.

Throughout the year, the protection context reflected **overlapping vulnerabilities among refugees, host communities, and marginalised groups**. Potential risks included targeted violence, tensions between population groups when assistance modalities differed, and negative coping strategies linked to funding reductions. In addition, civil insecurity in certain areas - especially in the North - heightened exposure to exploitation and harmful coping strategies.

WFP organised distributions under controlled and secure conditions, including crowd management measures and coordination with local authorities where necessary. Field monitoring did not report systematic protection incidents linked to distribution sites during the year. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) data indicated that **99.8 percent of beneficiaries (100 percent of women and 99.8 percent of men) reported no safety concerns** related to their participation in WFP programmes. These measures were complemented by community consultations, feedback and complaints mechanisms, awareness-raising campaigns, and partnerships with specialised actors. Across its programmes, WFP systematically monitored gender-disaggregated data, while disaggregation by age and disability remained more challenging.

Where risk analysis identified potential exposure to targeted violence or harassment at assistance points, WFP reinforced staff awareness and supervision protocols. During the global **16 Days of Activism against Gender-based violence campaign**, WFP convened staff from Abidjan and field offices (Man, Korhogo, and Bondoukou), to review how programme design can mitigate risks of violence linked to assistance delivery. A session facilitated by UN Women also addressed digital safety risks for beneficiaries and mitigation strategies, including safe communication practices and awareness-raising.

Accessible and confidential feedback channels were maintained throughout 2025. In total, **1,311 feedback cases** were recorded (an average of 110 per month), comparing with 2,024 in 2024. The reduction in feedback volume is consistent with the overall decrease in the number of people reached by programmes during the reporting year.

Several **feedback channels** were available, including complaint desks at distribution sites, telephone hotlines, community committees, and feedback collected during field visits. Complaint desks (48.5 percent) and hotlines (45 percent) accounted for 93 percent of all cases received, indicating that direct and phone-based channels remain the most accessible options for communities. Men submitted 56 percent of feedback cases, while women submitted 44 percent - an increase compared with 36 percent in 2024 - suggesting improved access to feedback mechanisms for women.

Thirty mixed community committees were established in northern areas to support assistance to refugees and host communities, including nutrition activities for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG). These committees comprised **212 members** (56.1 percent women and 43.9 percent men). Their role included disseminating information, collecting concerns and relaying feedback to WFP and its partners.

Refugees remained the most likely to provide feedback, accounting for 85 percent of all cases received. Of all feedback recorded, over **one-third (35.2 percent) expressed appreciation**, while **29.4 percent were complaints**, mainly related to household size adjustments, targeting, and assistance amounts in the context of funding constraints. The remaining cases consisted of requests for information or clarification. Resolution rates reached **82 percent**. Twelve percent of cases required escalation beyond the field level for further review and 6 percent remained pending at year-end (18 percent unresolved). Escalated cases typically involved targeting disputes or documentation verification requiring coordination with partners.

To mitigate potential tensions between refugees and host communities, WFP implemented **quarterly cash transfers for vulnerable host communities** aligned with the national safety net programme. This measure aimed to reduce perceived disparities and promote social cohesion by ensuring that the assistance considered the needs of both displaced populations and surrounding communities. **More than 5,000 people were sensitized on the feedback**

mechanism during community engagement sessions in intervention villages. Additionally, **14 partners** and **212 community focal points** (including 119 women) were trained to support local dissemination of information about available complaint mechanisms. In December 2025, WFP participated in an **inter-agency Training of Trainers on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)**, organised by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), which strengthened staff capacity to identify, prevent and respond to risks of misconduct linked to aid delivery.

Two local partners previously trained by WFP in 2024 on Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption (AFAC) and PSEA - one NGO and one government entity - **finalised and operationalised their internal policies in 2025**, building on the recommendations and tools provided. Gender focal points within these institutions conducted **internal trainings**, further reinforcing institutional capacities, awareness and compliance with AFAC and PSEA standards.

During preparations for the **Cooperating Partner (CP) spot checks** in late 2025, WFP identified additional opportunities to strengthen two partners' capacities on **AFAC and PSEA**. Although additional training had not initially been planned, WFP incorporated **tailored briefings** to reinforce minimum standards and verify that partners maintained appropriate procedures.

Overall, WFP Côte d'Ivoire's operations in 2025 demonstrated strengthened integration of protection and accountability considerations. High safety perception rates, increased participation in feedback mechanisms, and the institutionalisation of partner policies reflect measurable progress. Continued evidence-based adjustments will aim to ensure that assistance delivery minimises risks, responds to community concerns and remains accessible to individuals facing heightened barriers to food security.

Despite this progress, several areas require further strengthening. To address the lack of feedback systems in schools, WFP is working to establish appropriate child-sensitive feedback mechanisms within the school feeding programme.

In 2026, WFP will build on these gains by continuing to strengthen its feedback systems, reinforce partner capacities on protection standards, enhance outreach to underrepresented groups and ensure feedback mechanisms are accessible across all programmes.

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)

Environmental degradation and climate variability continue to constrain food security, nutrition and sustainable agricultural production in Côte d'Ivoire. Northern and north-eastern regions, where most rural households depend on rain-fed agriculture, face increasing exposure to irregular rainfall, prolonged dry spells and soil degradation. The country has lost more than 80 percent of its forest cover since the 1960s, largely due to agricultural expansion and other land-use pressures. Land degradation and declining soil fertility affect agricultural productivity and increase vulnerability of smallholder farmers to climate shocks. Water scarcity during the dry season further limits production and restricts opportunities for off-season farming. These environmental pressures, combined with limited access to climate-resilient inputs and technologies, disproportionately affect women smallholder farmers. In addition, high energy costs, reliance on fossil fuels, and frequent power outages increase operational expenses and carbon emissions, affecting both food systems sustainability and humanitarian operations.

WFP programmes generated environmental co-benefits through resilience-building and food systems interventions. Landscape restoration activities promoted soil and water conservation techniques, including contour bunds and half-moons, to rehabilitate degraded land, improve soil fertility and increase water infiltration. A total of **6.72 hectares of degraded land** was restored, with trained communities independently replicating these practices on an additional **12.22 hectares**. WFP supported **102 farmer groups** through climate-resilient agricultural production activities and facilitated the cultivation of **355.58 hectares using drought-resistant seeds**, strengthening climate adaptation and agricultural productivity. Agroforestry systems integrating trees with crop production systems were promoted through **7 model sites and 22 agroforestry plots**, alongside the planting of **1,317 trees** and farmer training to improve soil fertility, biodiversity and income diversification. Access to sustainable water for agriculture was strengthened through the installation of **seven solar-powered boreholes**, supporting irrigation and off-season production while reducing reliance on fossil-fuel-powered pumping.

Under its Home-Grown School Feeding programme, WFP increased local procurement of food commodities, strengthening local value chains and reducing supply chain distances and associated transport emissions. These interventions contributed to climate-resilient livelihoods, improved natural resource management and more sustainable, locally anchored food systems.

WFP systematically applied Environmental and Social Safeguards to ensure that programme activities did not cause unintended harm to ecosystems, communities or vulnerable groups. Under the Women-ADAPT project funded by the Green Climate Fund, environmental and social risk management training was provided to staff of the Korhogo field-office and regional representatives of the National Support Agency for Rural Development (ANADER). Safeguards were integrated into 78 Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) processes supporting climate-resilient community investments. Each planning process included environmental and social risk screening and the development of a **Mitigation and Action Plan (MAP)** identifying potential environmental, biodiversity, natural resource, social, human and governance risks. Mitigation measures were subsequently incorporated into activity design and implementation. WFP also ensured that cooperating partners complied with safeguard requirements. Field offices and cooperating partners received capacity-building support in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture. These measures helped ensure that resilience investments and agricultural interventions were environmentally sustainable, socially inclusive and aligned with WFP's Environmental Policy and Sustainability Framework.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

While the Environmental Management System (EMS) is still being progressively embedded within the CSP framework, significant advances were achieved in 2025 to improve the sustainability of internal operations.

Following technical assessments conducted in 2024, the Abidjan Country Office was selected under WFP's Energy Efficiency Programme for the installation of a **hybrid photovoltaic solar system** - an initiative that delivered significant environmental and operational benefits. Implemented in 2025, the system integrates solar energy, grid electricity, and generator backup, improving energy reliability while reducing reliance on fossil fuels. By harnessing solar energy during working hours, the office reduced its carbon footprint, aligning with international standards and contributing to WFP's global sustainability objectives, including Sustainable Development Goal 13 on Climate Action. The installation, funded 75 percent by HQ and 25 percent by the Country Office, cost approximately XOF 59 million (about USD 106,000). It is expected to reduce carbon emissions, generating estimated annual savings of 29.25 kg of CO₂ compared with the previous energy configuration, based on calculations conducted by HQ Management Services Division using historical electricity consumption data. These estimates will be validated in 2026.

Safeguards accompanying the installation included environmental risk screening and mitigation measures, real-time monitoring to ensure efficient operation and early detection of potential issues, ; a testing phase to guarantee safety and reliability, and lifecycle performance tracking to monitor gradual degradation over the battery life cycle (25 years). Full production is expected from January 2026, with key performance indicators established to monitor energy output and efficiency. Plans are also in place to calculate the return on investment to measure financial efficiency alongside environmental benefits.

Beyond infrastructure investments, the Country Office introduced additional **operational sustainability measures**, including energy-use monitoring, vehicle speed limits, carpooling during field missions, and planned staff awareness initiatives to promote environmentally responsible practices. Measures were also introduced to reduce reliance on single-use plastics across offices, including the provision of large water dispensers to limit the use of individual plastic bottles. Additional measures under consideration include waste reduction, water conservation, and sustainable procurement.

Together, these efforts demonstrate WFP Côte d'Ivoire's commitment to minimizing the environmental footprint of both programmes and support operations, reinforcing its role as a responsible partner in sustainable food systems and climate-resilient development.

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 2025, **WFP Côte d'Ivoire deepened nutrition integration across its portfolio** by strengthening linkages between nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions under all strategic outcomes (SOs). The country office maintained a strong focus on reducing chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies through school feeding (SO 1), improving dietary quality and fortification initiatives (SO 3), promoting nutrition-sensitive livelihoods (SO4), and reinforcing coordination and preparedness under emergency response (SO2). Across the portfolio, interventions were designed to be mutually reinforcing, linking food assistance, local food systems, and social and behaviour change communication, to promote healthy dietary practices while strengthening national systems.

Throughout 2025, WFP pursued a comprehensive food security and nutrition strategy aligned with national priorities, emphasising system strengthening and improved dietary outcomes for vulnerable populations. **WFP anchored its intervention in the National Multisectoral Plan for Nutrition 2024-2027**, working closely with the National Council for Food and Nutrition (CONANUT) and the National Nutrition Programme (PNN). **WFP supported both direct nutrition interventions and broader activities with nutrition impact**, including school feeding and support to smallholder farmers. This approach ensured alignment with national priorities while contributing to strengthened national nutrition systems.

Under SO 1, **nutrition integration was strengthened through a comprehensive package within the school feeding programme. All students (totaling 194,797) received fortified meals**, representing **1,760 metric tonnes (84 percent)** of total school meals served). This strengthened micronutrient intake while providing predictable access to nutritious food. In addition, 151 water points were established or rehabilitated in 151 schools, improving hygiene conditions and contributing to better nutrition outcomes. Preparation for the introduction of **fresh food components** progressed during the year, with implementation planned for 2026. This marks a shift toward improved dietary diversity within school feeding. The **revision of the school recipe manual** was also initiated to prioritise nutrient-dense, locally sourced ingredients and cost-efficient menus. The launch of the **Nutrition Friendly School Initiative** further reinforced nutrition education and awareness among teachers, students, parents and communities strengthening the enabling environment for healthy diets. In addition, **240 cooks and canteen managers** were trained in improved cooking and hygiene practices. All activities were implemented in close coordination with the Directorate of School Canteens to ensure sustainability and alignment with national systems.

Under SO 2, WFP provided monthly cash transfers to 1,069 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and 116 people living with HIV to support adequate nutritional intake and treatment adherence. WFP also carried out sensitisation sessions and culinary demonstrations and developed an operational guide for health staff to better support people living with HIV. This guide - developed in collaboration with the National Nutrition Programme (PNN) - provides guidance on appropriate nutrition practices tailored to patients' condition and informs them about available social support services. The guide will be published in 2026 and will support future programme implementation. In parallel, WFP engaged with the national **Nutrition in Emergencies sectoral group** to monitor the refugee situation and ensure that nutrition considerations remained central to the emergency response.

Under SO 3, local procurement and fortification efforts advanced. To address discrepancies between national standards and WFP requirements for oil fortification, WFP introduced **revised specifications for vitamin A-fortified oil**, enabling local sourcing while maintaining nutritional quality. This adjustment strengthened national supply chains, supported domestic producers, and enhanced the sustainability of fortified food access. Social and behaviour change activities were expanded, reaching **2,646 people** through awareness sessions, complemented by **30 cooking demonstrations** based on locally available foods. These activities reinforced community knowledge on healthy diets, safe food preparation and improved hygiene practices. They also addressed behavioural determinants of malnutrition and supported informed food choices at household level.

Under SO 4, WFP strengthened nutrition-sensitive agriculture by training 20 smallholder farmer groups (1,324 members) on diversified production and nutrition-sensitive practices. School gardens were established in **16 schools**, producing vegetables such as okra, cucumbers and tomatoes to diversify school meals while serving as practical learning platforms linking agriculture and nutrition education. Support was integrated within the Government's social safety net programmes, ensuring that interventions were embedded within and aligned with national systems and

delivery mechanisms.

Overall, **72 percent of WFP's beneficiaries were able to meet their nutritional needs** through a combination of fortified food and diet diversification support, while **75 percent of assisted people received some form of nutrition-sensitive support** across the portfolio. Integration was strongest under SO1 (100 percent), while lower rates under SO2 (0.2 percent) reflected operational constraints and ration reductions in emergency contexts. Under SO4, integration (36 percent) was moderated by the predominance of climate risk insurance interventions that do not yet include a nutrition-sensitive component.

The country office achieved a score of 8 out of 12 on the nutrition-sensitive programming index, placing it in the "fairly nutrition-sensitive" category. The score reflects strong integration efforts across activities. However, documentation of nutrition situation analysis requires further strengthening. To address this gap, WFP plans to conduct a Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis under its upcoming Country Strategic Plan (2026-2029), which will provide a stronger analytical basis for future programme design.

Despite funding constraints, WFP made meaningful advances in consolidating a nutrition-sensitive portfolio, strengthening national systems, improving dietary quality, advancing fortification efforts, and reinforcing linkages between agriculture and nutrition. These achievements provide a **solid foundation for expanding and consolidating nutrition-sensitive interventions in 2026**, ensuring continued support to the nutritional wellbeing of vulnerable populations across Côte d'Ivoire.

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP Côte d'Ivoire remained a **trusted partner** to the Government, development partners, humanitarian actors and the private sector in advancing national priorities related to food security, nutrition, resilience, social protection and sustainable food systems.

WFP maintained close collaboration with government institutions at all levels. The Country Office contributed strategic and technical inputs to the **National Development Plan 2026-2030**. WFP also provided **capacity strengthening** to the Ministry of Education **on school feeding**, including technical assistance to pilot the digitalization of school canteen management and the development of Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF). In addition, WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture through **food security and vulnerability assessments**, strengthening the evidence base for policy formulation and programme targeting.

WFP signed a **Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Ecological Transition**, establishing a framework for collaboration on the design, financing, implementation, and monitoring of **climate change adaptation and mitigation programmes**, including the Green Climate Fund project. Under this framework, WFP facilitated the participation of a Ministry representative in the COP30 conference in Belém, enabling the Government to engage in global climate negotiations and share experience under the GCF project. Another MoU was signed with the **Ministry of National Cohesion, Solidarity and the Fight against Poverty** to strengthen national preparedness for emergency response, enhancing national capacity to operationalize contingency plans and reinforce ownership of emergency preparedness mechanisms at the local levels.

Knowledge sharing and peer exchange were further promoted. The CO supported the participation of Government representatives in the **Global School Meals Coalition Summit in Fortaleza**, facilitating peer learning and enabling exchanges on school feeding policies and HGSF approaches with other participating countries. In collaboration with WFP's China Centre of Excellence, WFP organised a **learning mission to China** bringing together government officials and private sector actors to explore **rice fortification models and public-private collaboration mechanisms**.

Joint advocacy with the Government was strengthened through the preparation of an **emergency response funding proposal to Saudi Arabia**, in collaboration with the National Security Council, demonstrating effective coordination between humanitarian diplomacy and national mechanisms.

Relationships with **traditional donors** was sustained through proactive outreach, targeted donor briefings, tailored concept notes aligned with donor strategies, robust reporting, high-level and operational field visits and high-quality visibility and communication products. WFP **diversified its partnership base** with the confirmation of a **five-year contribution from the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)** to expand HGSF in four northern regions, with a strong focus on nutrition and health outcomes.

A **two-year contribution was also secured from the European Union (DG INTPA)** to launch **early recovery activities targeting both refugees and host communities**. This intervention helped bridge the transition from humanitarian assistance to self-reliance, strengthened social cohesion, and complemented emergency response funded by ECHO. Engagement with **emerging donors and Global South partners** was further strengthened, including dialogue with Gulf countries.

The CO deepened engagement with **International Financial Institutions**—notably the **African Development Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, and the World Bank**—with all collaboration centered on reinforcing Government priorities. Under the IsDB-Government cassava value chain development project signed in 2025, where WFP is expected to implement the fortification component, discussions on a bilateral arrangement between WFP and the Government, envisaging a contribution of over USD 3.8 million, are expected to conclude in 2026. Engagement with the World Bank focused on exploring synergies with national social protection programmes, particularly in relation to WFP's cash transfer systems. Dialogue with AfDB, both bilaterally and through the UN Country Team, explored opportunities to support Government efforts on food systems transformation and agricultural value chains.

Private sector engagement expanded through **direct project donations** from private and individual donors, foundations, and faith-based organisations supporting emergency response and resilience activities. While total private contributions declined compared with the previous year, the CO successfully **broadened its private donor base**, increasing the number of contributing partners from a single donor to four sources in 2025. The CO also pursued new private partnerships through outreach to embassies, focusing on **agri-food value chains (rice, cashew), climate action, and renewable energy solutions for schools and agriculture**. These efforts reinforced WFP's role as a **bridge between humanitarian action, development programming, and private investment**.

Flexible and multi-year funding— 23 percent of resources —played a catalytic role in 2025, enabling WFP to sustain emergency operations, bridge temporary funding gaps, pilot innovative approaches in HGSP, digitalization and resilience programming, and improve operational efficiency through more predictable planning and reduced pipeline breaks.

Operationally, WFP collaborated with **22 cooperating partners**, including **5 international NGOs, 2 national NGOs, and 14 government entities, and signed 1 agreement with a private sector partner**. WFP continued using the **UN Partner Portal** to support transparent partner selection, streamline vetting processes, and strengthen accountability. The CO also provided structured **onboarding packages** for NGO partners and applied **risk-informed spot checks**, further strengthening partnership quality, assurance, and delivery efficiency.

Focus on localization

Localization is **central** to WFP's Côte d'Ivoire 2026-2030 CSP. Working with line ministries - including Education, Agriculture, Environment, Economy and Planning - WFP is deepening engagement with **national and local NGOs, community-based and women-led organizations, and regional and local authorities** to enhance local leadership in programme design, decision-making, and delivery.

WFP invested in **long-term institutional capacity**, including training on programme management, financial accountability, monitoring and evaluation, alongside systems strengthening aligned with national and sub-national frameworks. As lead of the Cash Working Group, WFP partnered with the CALP Network to train government and humanitarian actors on cash-based transfers, **enhancing national capacities for cash assistance design and coordination**. Community voices were integrated through consultations and feedback mechanisms, ensuring programmes reflected local priorities.

Where local partnerships were constrained, WFP promoted **consortium approaches** linking international NGOs with local NGOs. For example, a Field Level Agreement with ACTED supported a consortium with Living Soils, ARK, and AVN to deliver resilience and climate activities in northern regions.

In 2025, **USD 1.5 million (39 percent of overall resources)** was channeled through local partners. Risk mitigation measures - including phased resources transfer, regular reconciliation processes, strengthened assurance, and capacity-strengthening for implementation - supported quality delivery and sustainability.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP Côte d'Ivoire remained an active contributor to **UN interagency coordination mechanisms**, working closely with the Government, the UN Country Team (UNCT), and humanitarian and development partners.

In 2025, WFP actively contributed to the formulation of the **UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF)** 2026-2030, advocating for the prioritization of areas where progress toward Zero Hunger has stagnated, as highlighted in the Common Country Analysis. WFP promoted an agenda aligned with the six transitions of the 2030 Agenda, with particular emphasis on food systems, education and climate transition. WFP also advocated for the inclusion of joint resource mobilization and partnership strategies to enhance coherence and collective impact across the UN system.

WFP played a leadership role in national coordination platforms, notably the **Food Security and Cash-Based Transfers Working Groups**, while actively contributing to other sectoral and thematic coordination mechanisms. Within the **Rome-Based Agencies**, collaboration with FAO and IFAD was strengthened through regular coordination meetings and initial discussions aimed at linking home-grown school feeding with government-led agropoles.

WFP also participated in **joint advocacy efforts** led by the Resident Coordinator's Office, including coordinated engagement with the African Development Bank and other development partners. Joint programming initiatives were implemented with **UNHCR**, notably under the EU-funded early recovery project targeting refugees and host communities. Additional joint initiatives are under development with **UNICEF and FAO**, particularly on circular schools and circular economy approaches, under government leadership.

Through these partnerships, WFP contributed to **complementary and integrated programming across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus**. Joint programmes in school feeding, resilience, and climate adaptation combined comparative advantages, improved coherence, reduced duplication, and maximized collective impact for vulnerable populations.

Financial Overview

Over a needs-based plan (NBP) of USD 26.6 million, WFP Côte d'Ivoire recorded **USD 28 million** in available resources in 2025, representing 105 percent coverage. This included USD 6.7 million in contributions received during the year and USD 21.3 million carried over from previous years. The funding level reflects the timing and structure of contributions rather than surplus liquidity. A substantial portion of carry-over resources consists of multi-year and earmarked funding scheduled for implementation beyond 2025, including contributions for school feeding (McGovern Dole and private sector) and early recovery activities (DG-INTPA), as well as flexible funding. Since the CSP's launch in 2019, cumulative contributions have reached **USD 80.7 million**, covering **60 percent of total CSP requirements**. While partnerships remained steady, overall resourcing across the CSP period has remained below identified needs.

In 2025, disparities in funding across strategic outcomes required adjustments to operational planning. WFP therefore revised its Implementation Plan (IP) to align activities with available resources. The revised IP prioritised assistance to the most vulnerable populations and adjusted beneficiary caseloads and the duration of support. Total expenditure reached **USD 12.1 million** (excluding 0.4 million in indirect support costs), representing **93 percent of the revised IP**, demonstrating close alignment between financial planning and programme delivery.

Available resources under **strategic outcome 1** exceeded annual implementation requirements, reflecting multi-year contributions, carry-over funding and contributions confirmed late in the year. However, expenditure remained aligned with the revised IP. The low level of expenditure (44 percent) relative to available resources reflects the multi-year nature of several contributions programmed for implementation beyond 2025. Stable and predictable funding enabled continued delivery and sustained progress in strengthening national systems and local supply chains.

Strategic outcome 2 faced the largest funding gap relative to its NBP, with available resources covering less than half of identified requirements. Funding shortfalls required a significant downward revision of the IP. Assistance was prioritised for the most vulnerable populations, resulting in reduced caseloads, phased beneficiary inclusion^[1], and shorter assistance duration. Expenditure slightly exceeded the revised IP, reflecting efforts to maximise delivery within available means. However, overall expenditure remained below available resources due to multi-year and earmarked funding for early recovery activities, as well as contributions confirmed late in the year and programmed for implementation in 2026. The funding shortfall under this outcome highlights the need for timely and flexible contributions to ensure live-saving assistance.

Although available resources for **strategic outcome 3** exceeded its NBP, most funding was tightly earmarked for rice fortification activities. This restricted flexibility to implement complementary nutrition interventions. While technical progress was made in advancing fortification activities, expenditure remained low relative to available resources.

Funding for **strategic outcome 4** reached 92 percent of needs. However, implementation progressed more slowly than anticipated due to timing constraints, including delays in formalising agreements with cooperating partners. Expenditure remained slightly below the revised IP, reflecting the sequencing of preparatory activities rather than resource shortfalls. Work completed in 2025 is expected to facilitate stronger delivery in 2026.

Strategic outcome 5 did not receive direct funding. Activities were implemented using limited flexible resources, enabling continued support to national systems, including food security analysis and coordination mechanisms. Reliance on flexible funding leaves this outcome particularly vulnerable during periods of financial constraints. Sustained investment in systems strengthening remains essential to preserve gains in national ownership.

Strategic outcome 6 remained financed through service-level agreements with partners and operated on a cost-recovery basis. Available resources exceeded initial projections due to higher-than-anticipated requests for storage and procurement services. Expenditure aligned closely with service delivery and did not generate financial risk for the CSP.

Additionally, WFP managed **USD 3.8 million** for activities not yet allocated to strategic outcomes. These funds consisted primarily of multi-year private sector contributions extending beyond 2025, flexible funding and locally generated resources.

In 2025, funding was provided mainly by **government donors, multilateral institutions and the private sector**. While multi-year agreements improved predictability for school feeding and resilience programming, a significant proportion of funding remained tightly earmarked, limiting the ability to reallocate resources across outcomes in response to emerging priorities.

During 2025, WFP initiated preparations for the next CSP cycle. However, a major anticipated McGovern-Dole contribution (around 30 percent of projected funding) did not materialise. Given the resulting reduction in the funding outlook, the new CSP was not presented for approval at the November 2025 session of the Executive Board. Instead,

the current CSP budget was revised, increasing the ceiling from USD 126 million to USD 135 million and extending its duration until June 2026. This extension allows for the continued implementation of activities while funding prospects are clarified and planning assumptions refined.

In 2026, predictable and flexible contributions will be critical to maintain momentum during the extension period and ensuring a smooth transition to the next strategic cycle.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	18,498,413	8,334,206	16,107,768	8,368,289
SO01: Primary school-age children and their households in food insecure areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	5,790,682	4,770,888	10,322,148	4,541,789
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.	5,790,682	4,770,888	9,345,313	4,541,789
Non-activity specific	0	0	976,835	0
SO02: Populations affected by shocks have access to food to cover their basic food and nutritional needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	12,707,731	3,563,318	5,785,620	3,826,501
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	12,707,731	3,563,318	5,785,620	3,826,501
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	328,258	336,096	974,809	238,430
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	328,258	336,096	974,809	238,430

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.	328,258	336,096	974,809	238,430
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	3,929,639	1,972,734	3,570,953	1,832,719
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	3,929,639	1,972,734	3,570,953	1,832,719
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.	3,929,639	1,972,734	3,570,953	1,832,719
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	528,664	269,318	466,287	309,004
SO05: National institutions have strengthened capacity to better target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2025	303,272	100,000	137,808	72,443
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.	303,272	100,000	137,808	72,443

SO06: The government, humanitarian and development partners in Côte d'Ivoire can reach vulnerable populations and respond to emergencies by 2025	 225,392	 169,318	 328,478	 236,562
Activity 06: Provide, on demand, supply chain, ICT and coordination services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners	 225,392	 169,318	 328,478	 236,562
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 3,782,779	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 23,284,973	 10,912,353	 24,902,597	 10,748,442
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,695,896	 1,299,004	 2,810,034	 1,393,431
Total Direct Costs	 24,980,870	 12,211,357	 27,712,631	 12,141,873
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,608,039	 781,422	 420,450	 420,450
Grand Total	 26,588,909	 12,992,779	 28,133,081	 12,562,323

Data Notes

Operational context

[1] Human Development Index

[2] National Nutrition Survey using the SMART (Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions) Methodology in Côte d'Ivoire – 2025

[3] Monthly Statistics Dashboard Cote d'Ivoire (December 2025) - Côte d'Ivoire | ReliefWeb

[4] Ivory Coast boosts border defence due to 'unusual flow' of Malian refugees | Migration News | Al Jazeera

[5] IFRC Risk Watch 2025 – Country Profile Cote D'Ivoire

Strategic outcome 01

Output results:

- A.6.7: Number of WFP-assisted schools using an improved water source: The value of 151 water sources as it does not include the 100 latrines, which do not have an indicator within WFP's system.

Outcome results:

- 1.2.43 – SABER school feeding index: The value for the "2024 Follow-Up" is not shown because no figures were validated until 2025, although the study was conducted in 2024.
- 1.2.24 – Percentage of students who, by the end of two grades of primary schooling, demonstrate the ability to read and understand grade-level text: The "2024 Follow-Up" value is not available for this indicator, as no data collection for this measure was carried out in 2024.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Monthly Statistics Dashboard Cote d'Ivoire (December 2025) - Côte d'Ivoire | ReliefWeb

[2] Including on-site refugees, off-site refugees and host households.

[3] Such as food borrowing, portion reduction and adult consumption sacrifice.

Output results:

- A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance: Although planned, this activity was not implemented in 2025 with prioritization to cash distributions rather than food. As a result, no values are reported under the "Actual" figures.

Outcome results:

- 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Data for this indicator concerning the same beneficiaries were not collected in 2024. Consequently, "2024 Follow-Up" figures are missing from the data table, and values are reported only for the baseline and 2025.
- 1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average): The target group is displayed as COVID PLHIV because this group was initially targeted during the COVID response period. In 2025, however, beneficiaries were primarily targeted under HIV programming. Due to system classification rules, these beneficiaries continue to appear as a COVID target group, even though the current intervention focus is HIV-related.

Strategic outcome 03

- Gender Age Marker (GAM) scoring was not applied to strategic outcome 3 as this outcome did not include activities with direct beneficiaries during the reporting period. Consistent with GAM guidance, only outcomes involving direct beneficiary engagement are eligible for assessment.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] 80 percent covered in the second year, 60 percent in the third, 40 percent in the fourth, and the beneficiary household pays 100 percent in the fifth.

Output Results:

- A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO): This activity fell under Food Assistance for Assets; however, no funding was secured for its implementation in 2025. As a result, although the activity was planned, no "Actual" figures are reported for 2025. While other Food Assistance for Assets activities are planned for early 2026, this specific indicator—linked to support during the lean season—is unlikely to be implemented in the new year.
- A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people: Please refer to the justification provided under A.1.1, as the same implementation and funding constraints apply to this indicator.
- D.1.3.16: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared: While the corporate indicator specifies measurement in cubic metres (m³), the compost generated during these trainings was measured in tonnes. As such, although the unit displayed is m³, the reported figures should be interpreted as metric tonnes. Additionally, although no specific Food for Assets activity was implemented, the reported compost were produced in 2025 as an outcome of trainings conducted under other activities but due to technical details with the indicator it shows under "Food for Assets".

Outcome Results:

- 4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): No data related to Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) activities were recorded in 2024. Consequently, the "2024 Follow-Up" value for this indicator is missing.

Strategic outcome 05

• Gender Age Marker (GAM) scoring was not applied to strategic outcome 5 as this outcome did not include activities with direct beneficiaries during the reporting period. Consistent with GAM guidance, only outcomes involving direct beneficiary engagement are eligible for assessment.

Strategic outcome 06

• Gender Age Marker (GAM) scoring was not applied to strategic outcome 6 as this outcome did not include activities with direct beneficiaries during the reporting period. Consistent with GAM guidance, only outcomes involving direct beneficiary engagement are eligible for assessment.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] General Population and Housing Census (2021)

[2] WEF https://www.developmentaid.org/api/frontend/cms/file/2025/07/WEF_GGGR_2025_compressed.pdf

[3] Women, Peace and Security Index 2025 – Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security

[4] MEMINADER (2022) & Synthesis Report of the National Conference on Rural Land (December 2024)

[5] As no activities with direct beneficiaries were implemented for strategic outcomes 3, 5 and 6, these did not receive an assessment under the GAM score.

Nutrition integration

• CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score: The value for “2024 Follow-Up” is missing, as this indicator was not calculated in 2024.

• CC.5.2 under Activity 02 - Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component: The value for “2024 Follow-Up” is missing, as this indicator was not calculated in 2024.

Financial Overview

[1] Please refer to strategic outcome 2 narrative for further information.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	201,004	128,756	64%
	female	196,577	141,915	72%
	total	397,581	270,671	68%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	5,887	2,182	37%
	female	6,047	2,797	46%
	total	11,934	4,979	42%
24-59 months	male	5,263	4,801	91%
	female	5,183	5,593	108%
	total	10,446	10,394	100%
5-11 years	male	134,830	106,501	79%
	female	128,794	106,632	83%
	total	263,624	213,133	81%
12-17 years	male	12,907	3,485	27%
	female	12,797	4,187	33%
	total	25,704	7,672	30%
18-59 years	male	35,045	8,772	25%
	female	34,004	20,169	59%
	total	69,049	28,941	42%
60+ years	male	7,072	3,015	43%
	female	9,752	2,537	26%
	total	16,824	5,552	33%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
IDP	31,845	0	0%
Returnee	13,197	0	0%
Refugee	65,629	37,142	57%
Resident	286,910	233,529	81%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	10,500	15,060	143%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	27,986	5,571	19%
Malnutrition prevention programme	4,700	1,185	25%
School based programmes	236,595	198,377	83%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	6,000	7,532	125%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	134,000	46,262	34%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	425	246	58%
Peas	0	127	-
Rice	2,294	1,854	81%
Split Peas	5	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	143	129	90%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	104	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	28	0	0%
Rations	30	0	0%
Rice	873	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	66	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Rice	0	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	9,955,350	2,700,237	27%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	284,621	96,312	34%
Value voucher transfer for services	189,000	40,532	21%

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		120
			Male		120
			Total		240
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	116,067	96,812
			Male	120,528	97,985
			Total	236,595	194,797
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	2,866	2,099.22
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	15,291,510	11,011,450
CSP Output 04: Households of children attending targeted schools receive take-home rations or cash transfers that support household food security and increase school attendance and retention.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			MT		256.37
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 (take-home rations)	Female		74,049
			Male		72,795
			Total		146,844

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	833	833
A.6.8: Number of WFP-assisted schools receiving textbooks and other teaching and learning materials	A.6.8.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools receiving textbooks and other teaching and learning materials	School feeding (on-site)	Number	613	611
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)	%	69	56.29

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)	Number	16	9
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	6,842	3,779

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	14,326
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	733	733
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	150	151

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	3	3
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.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	102	102
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	612	606
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	535	412
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	3,678	3,525
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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	15	13

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\$	282,872	226,612
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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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CH - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
1.2.43: SABER school feeding index	Overall	1.9	=3	=3	1.9		Secondary data
Target Group: CH - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.93: Percentage of children absent from school due to ill-health	Female	0.18	≤1	≤0	0.18	0.18	Secondary data
	Male	0.18	≤1	≤0	0.17	0.18	Secondary data
	Overall	0.1	≤1	≤0	0.18	0.18	Secondary data
Target Group: SF_CHILDREN - Location: Bafing - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
1.2.71: 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	3	Secondary data
Target Group: Student - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	2.9	>3	≥3	2.6	7.98	Secondary data
	Male	0	>3	≥3	2.9	7.87	Secondary data
	Overall	1.3	>3	≥3	2.8	7.9	Secondary data
1.2.22: Attendance rate	Female	98.8	≥99	≥99	99.25	99.41	Secondary data
	Male	99	≥99	≥99	99.18	99.34	Secondary data
	Overall	98.9	≥99	≥99	99.21	99.37	Secondary data
1.2.24: Percentage of students who by the end of two grades of primary schooling demonstrate ability to read and understand grade-level text	Female	24.3	≥50	=45	38		Joint survey
	Male	30.3	≥50	=45	38		Joint survey
	Overall	27	≥50	=45	38		Joint survey
1.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	98.8	≥99	≥99	98.55	98.79	Secondary data
	Male	99	≥99	≥99	98.44	98.57	Secondary data
	Overall	98.9	≥99	≥99	98.5	98.68	Secondary data
Target Group: Students - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							

1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	70.5	≥90	≥90	86.2	86.2	WFP survey
	Male	70.6	≥90	≥90	84.8	84.8	WFP survey
	Overall	70.5	≥90	≥90	85	85.5	WFP survey
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	10.2	≤8	≤8	10.36	10.36	WFP survey
	Male	19.1	≤8	≤8	11.5	11.5	WFP survey
	Overall	19.15	≤8	≤8	10.93	10.93	WFP survey
1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	10.3	≤2	≤2	3.44	3.44	WFP survey
	Male	10.4	≤2	≤2	37	37	WFP survey
	Overall	19.35	≤2	≤2	3.57	3.57	WFP survey
1.2.23: Graduation rate	Female	33.85	≥80	≥75	84.86	70.67	Secondary data
	Male	37.08	≥80	≥75	83.32	70.4	Secondary data
	Overall	35.46	≥80	≥75	84.12	70.7	Secondary data
1.2.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Overall	625,000	≥929,820	≥929,820	975,185	834,195	Secondary data
1.2.58: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female		≤4	<5	8.3	8.3	WFP survey
	Male		≤4	<5	6.6	6.6	WFP survey
	Overall	5.3	≤4	<5	6.9	6.9	WFP survey
Target Group: sf ch - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
1.2.59: Transition strategy for School Health and Nutrition/including School feeding fully implemented by national stakeholder and WFP	Overall	0	≥3	≥2	2	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; Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls; ART clients	Food assistance	Female	68,234	27,168	
		for asset;	Male	68,266	21,879	
		General Distribution; Prevention of acute malnutrition	Total	136,500	49,047	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	1,101		
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	9,955,350	2,700,237	

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	60	60	
CSP Output 24: Populations affected by shocks benefit from conditional food or CBT assistance and support in asset creation or restoration that improves their food and nutritional security						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	33	0	
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	5	0	
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	2	0	
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	6	13.3	

D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.16: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	Food assistance for asset	Number	24	1.48
D.7: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)	D.7.1: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)(overall)	Food assistance for asset	Number	980	750
D.7: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)	D.7.1F: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)(female)	Food assistance for asset	Number	480	376
D.7: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)	D.7.1M: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)(male)	Food assistance for asset	Number	500	374

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CASH - PLVIH - Location: District Autonome D'Abidjan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	86.2	≥98	≥98	94.4		WFP survey
	Male	93.3	≥98	≥98	100		WFP survey
	Overall	90.5	≥98	≥98	97.4		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	13.8	≤2	≤2	5.6		WFP survey
	Male	6.7	≤2	≤2	0		WFP survey
	Overall	9.5	≤2	≤2	2.6		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
Target Group: COVID PLVIH - Location: District Autonome D'Abidjan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.7	≤10	≤10	12.8		WFP survey
	Male	16.6	≤10	≤10	11.7		WFP survey
	Overall	15	≤10	≤10	12.2		WFP survey
Target Group: MENAGE HOTE - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.44: 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	3,550	21,330	Secondary data
Target Group: REFUGIE - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5.6	=0	<3	3.2	5.9	WFP survey
	Male	6.2	=0	<3	3.1	5.2	WFP survey
	Overall	6	=0	<3	3.1	5.5	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	7.8	≤5	≤5	4.8	6	WFP survey
	Male	13.4	≤5	≤5	6.7	9.7	WFP survey
	Overall	12.1	≤5	≤5	6.3	6.8	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	28.3	≤15	≤22	41.1	39.4	WFP survey
	Male	29.5	≤15	≤22	48.3	31.3	WFP survey
	Overall	29.2	≤15	≤22	46.9	37.7	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	58.2	≥80	≥70	50.8	49	WFP survey
	Male	50.9	≥80	≥70	41.9	53.7	WFP survey
	Overall	52.7	≥80	≥70	43.7	50	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7.8	≤5	<4	3.2	5.2	WFP survey
	Male	13.4	≤5	<4	2.3	4	WFP survey
	Overall	12.1	≤5	<4	2.5	4.3	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	5.6	≤5	<6	5.6	8.2	WFP survey
	Male	6.6	≤5	<6	7.5	6.8	WFP survey
	Overall	6.4	≤5	<6	7.1	7.1	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	28.3	≤20	≤20	40.3	30.6	WFP survey
	Male	29.5	≤20	≤20	45	31.8	WFP survey
	Overall	29.2	≤20	≤20	44	31.5	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	57.1	≥70	≥70	50.8	56	WFP survey
	Male	49.9	≥70	≥70	45.2	57.4	WFP survey
	Overall	50.9	≥70	≥70	46.4	57.1	WFP survey
Target Group: Réfugiés - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	35.5	≥90	≥70	45.2	56.7	WFP survey
	Male	45.1	≥90	≥70	56.7	60.6	WFP survey
	Overall	42.4	≥90	≥70	54.3	59.8	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35.8	≤9	≤25	47.6	36.6	WFP survey
	Male	35	≤9	≤25	37.9	34.8	WFP survey
	Overall	35.2	≤9	≤25	39.9	35.2	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	30.7	≤1	<5	7.3	6.7	WFP survey
	Male	19.9	≤1	<5	5.4	4.6	WFP survey
	Overall	22.4	≤1	<5	5.8	5	WFP survey
Target Group: Réfugiés - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	1	≥50	≥50	8.1	5.3	WFP survey
	Male	6	≥50	≥50	17.7	20.5	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≥50	≥50	15.7	17.6	WFP survey
Target Group: Réfugiés (demandeurs d'asile) - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.62	≤5	≤5	12.91	5.69	WFP survey
	Male	11.37	≤5	≤5	9.9	6.57	WFP survey
	Overall	11.67	≤5	≤5	10.54	6.39	WFP survey
Target Group: Réfugiés - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							

1.1.10: 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	16.3	7.7	WFP survey
	Male	1	≥10	≥10	8.3	14	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≥10	≥10	11.7	7.9	WFP survey
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	9	≥50	≥20	16.3	3.3	WFP survey
	Male	1	≥50	≥20	8.3	4	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≥50	≥20	11.7	3.8	WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	≥20	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	1	≥30	≥20	3.3	2	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≥30	≥20	1.9	1	WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	≥10	14	1.1	WFP survey
	Male	1	≥8	≥10	6.7	3	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≥8	≥10	9.7	2.1	WFP survey
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	27.5	≥50	≥45	21.9	40	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	20	≥90	≥80	0.9	6	WFP survey
	Male	20.7	≥90	≥80	9.2	7	WFP survey
	Overall	20.6	≥90	≥80	9.6	6.8	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64.4	≤10	≤20	24.7	35.1	WFP survey
	Male	67.8	≤10	≤20	17.5	37	WFP survey
	Overall	67.2	≤10	≤20	21.9	36.6	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.6	=0	=0	65.4	59	WFP survey
	Male	11.5	=0	=0	73	56	WFP survey
	Overall	12.3	=0	=0	68.5	56.6	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.1	≥90	≥55	25.6	33.6	WFP survey
	Male	31.9	≥90	≥55	37.7	39.4	WFP survey
	Overall	32.4	≥90	≥55	35.3	38.2	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	41.5	≤10	≥40	41.9	45.5	WFP survey
	Male	36.5	≤10	≥40	40.6	41	WFP survey
	Overall	37.6	≤10	≥40	4.9	42	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	41.5	=0	≤5	32.3	20.9	WFP survey
	Male	-36.5	=0	≤5	21.7	19.6	WFP survey
	Overall	37.6	=0	≤5	23.8	19.9	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	40.9	≥95	≥80	58.9	45.5	WFP survey
	Male	47.5	≥95	≥80	55.6	52.8	WFP survey
	Overall	45.9	≥95	≥80	56.3	51.3	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	41.5	≤5	≤20	33.1	33.6	WFP survey
	Male	36.5	≤5	≤20	36	30.6	WFP survey
	Overall	37.7	≤5	≤20	35.4	31.2	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.7	=0	=0	8.1	20.9	WFP survey
	Male	25.5	=0	=0	8.3	16.6	WFP survey
	Overall	27.6	=0	=0	8.3	17.5	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	
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	2	4	
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	0	
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	1	1	
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	1	
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	0	

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
2.2.37: 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	2	1	Secondary data
Target Group: All - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
2.2.74: 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	1	Secondary data

2.2.75: 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	2	Secondary data
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Strategic Outcome 04: Targeted populations and communities have stronger livelihoods, are more resilient to climate and other shocks and benefit from more efficient value chains and sustainable food systems by 2025	Resilience Building
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Output Results

Activity 04: Provide an integrated and gender-transformative assistance package to smallholder farmers, especially women's farmer groups, comprising training on good agricultural practices, equipment, SBCC related activities that place value on local agricultural potential, asset creation and targeted food assistance; and provide technical support for generating evidence to inform the scale-up of farmer groups' activities.

Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 17: Targeted food-insecure smallholder farmers and their households benefit from conditional food assistance that improves their food security and nutritional status, particularly during the lean season

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	Food assistance for asset	Female	3,913	
			Male	4,073	
			Total	7,986	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	284,621	

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; Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	3,203	9,891
			Male	7,297	6,418
			Total	10,500	16,309
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	3,203	8,735
			Male	7,297	6,325
			Total	10,500	15,060
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD		96,312
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	189,000	40,532
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	5,160	6,834
			Male	840	698
			Total	6,000	7,532

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	15	16

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	5	7
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.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	5,000	0
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.14: Total number of hectares of areas brought under restoration/improved ecosystems and/or climate-resilient management practices	Food assistance for asset	Ha	7	0
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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Ha	5	6.72
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	522.76	335.58
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.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	7	0
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.9: Number of culverts and drainage	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	4	0
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.16: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	22.67

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	15,000	15,060
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.4: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	15,000	3,168
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	14,189

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\$	33,600	41,057
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\$	461,999	463,845

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	1,400	8,492

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	298	1,251
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	2,345	6,094
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	38	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\$	100,000	111,088

F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	60	100
F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	100
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	166	102
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.6: Number of saving associations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	70	24
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.7: Number of warehouse receipt systems supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3	0
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	7,300	6,019
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	3,870	255
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	191,969.15	47,866.9
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10	0

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
4.3.10: 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	54.5	29.7	WFP survey
	Male	23.5	≥30	≥30	45.8	31	WFP survey
	Overall	24.4	≥30	≥30	48.6	30.4	WFP survey
4.3.10: 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	27.3	7.7	WFP survey
	Male	41.3	≥50	≥50	16.7	14	WFP survey
	Overall	40.7	≥50	≥50	20	11	WFP survey
4.3.10: 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	9.1	0	WFP survey
	Male	25.5	≥40	≥40	0	2	WFP survey
	Overall	22	≥40	≥40	2.9	1	WFP survey

4.3.10: 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	27.3	2.2	WFP survey
	Male	1.6	≥15	≥15	16.7	5	WFP survey
	Overall	1.9	≥15	≥15	20	3.7	WFP survey
Target Group: SAMS - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	41.5	≤2	≤2	41.5		WFP survey
	Male	52.4	≤2	≤2	52.4		WFP survey
	Overall	44.6	≤2	≤2	44.6		WFP survey
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	57.7	≥25	≥25	57.1		WFP survey
	Male	45.6	≥25	≥25	45.6		WFP survey
	Overall	54.3	≥25	≥25	54.3		WFP survey
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	0.8	≥73	≥73	0.8		WFP survey
	Male	1.9	≥73	≥73	1.9		WFP survey
	Overall	1.1	≥73	≥73	1.1		WFP survey
Target Group: SmallHolders farmers - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	7.6	>50	>50	46.7	49.4	WFP survey
	Male	18.7	>50	>50	40.4	40	WFP survey
	Overall	16.3	>50	>50	42.1	42.8	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.8	>42	>42	41.1	39	WFP survey
	Male	42.1	>42	>42	43.2	53.9	WFP survey
	Overall	40.5	>42	>42	42.6	49.4	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	57.6	<8	<8	12.1	11.7	WFP survey
	Male	39.1	<8	<8	16.4	6.1	WFP survey
	Overall	43.2	<8	<8	15.3	7.8	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	47	>60	>60	62.6	53.7	WFP survey
	Male	57.9	>60	>60	61	56.6	WFP survey
	Overall	55.5	>60	>60	61.4	55.8	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42.4	>43	>43	26.2	24.4	WFP survey
	Male	31.9	>43	>43	29.5	29.4	WFP survey
	Overall	34.2	>43	>43	28.6	28	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	10.6	<7	<7	11.2	22	WFP survey
	Male	10.2	<7	<7	9.6	13.9	WFP survey
	Overall	10.3	<7	<7	10	16.2	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	31.8	>50	>50	46.7	26	WFP survey
	Male	39.1	>50	>50	40.4	31.3	WFP survey
	Overall	37.5	>50	>50	42.1	29.8	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	63.6	>42	>42	41.1	35	WFP survey
	Male	51.1	>42	>42	43.2	40.2	WFP survey
	Overall	53.8	>42	>42	42.6	38.7	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.5	<8	<8	12.1	39	WFP survey
	Male	9.8	<8	<8	16.4	28.5	WFP survey
	Overall	8.6	<8	<8	15.3	31.4	WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder Farmer - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							

4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	53.62	≥90	≥90	72.9	68.4	WFP survey
	Male	43.94	≥90	≥90	68.5	63.4	WFP survey
	Overall	51.5	≥90	≥90	69.7	67	WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.55	<8	≤8	12.1	25.9	WFP survey
	Male	30.3	<8	≤8	13	26	WFP survey
	Overall	22.25	<8	≤8	12.8	26	WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	23.83	<2	<2	15	5.7	WFP survey
	Male	25.75	<2	<2	18.5	10.6	WFP survey
	Overall	24.25	<2	<2	17.5	7.1	WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
4.3.30: Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	3.33	≤3	≤3	4.78	6	WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholders Farmers - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
4.3.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	16.8	≥50	≥30	7.8	20.73	WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholders farmers - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	1.4	<2	<2	6.5	0.8	WFP survey
	Male	2.1	<2	<2	4.8	1.3	WFP survey
	Overall	1.9	<2	<2	5.3	1.1	WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	2.8	<8	<8	4.7	0.6	WFP survey
	Male	4	<8	<8	7.5	1.6	WFP survey
	Overall	3.6	<8	<8	6.8	0.9	WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	42.8	>40	>40	40.2	20.3	WFP survey
	Male	44.2	>40	>40	34.9	36.1	WFP survey
	Overall	0.5	>40	>40	36.3	31.7	WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	53.1	>50	>50	48.6	77.2	WFP survey
	Male	49.7	>50	>50	52.7	62	WFP survey
	Overall	50.7	>50	>50	51.6	66.3	WFP survey
Target Group: Women - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
4.3.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	27.99	≥60	>50	48.2	35	WFP survey
Target Group: smallholder farmer (cocoa) - Location: Cavally - Modality: Value voucher transfer for services - Subactivity: Micro / Meso Insurance							
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Overall	1.8	≤2	≤2	6.7	1.8	WFP survey
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Overall	38.4	≥25	≥25	56	38.4	WFP survey
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Overall	59.8	≥73	≥73	37.3	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	145	141
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	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	1	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.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	4
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	6

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	95	0

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	66.56	≥50	≥50	68	66.56	WFP survey
	Male	71	≥50	≥50	61	71.9	WFP survey
	Overall	69.2	≥50	≥50	64	69.2	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	20	≥50	=50	33	20	WFP survey
	Male	30	≥50	=50	25	30	WFP survey
	Overall	25	≥50	=50	31.3	25	WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Partially meets standard	Meets standard	Meets standard	Partially meets standard		Secondary data

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CASH - COVID - Location: District Autonome D'Abidjan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: 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	Not collected	WFP survey
Target Group: CASH PLVIH - Location: District Autonome D'Abidjan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	Not collected	Not collected	WFP survey
Target Group: IDP - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	94.6	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	92.6	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	93.1	=100	=100	Not collected	Not collected	WFP survey
Target Group: INONDATION - Location: District Autonome D'Abidjan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.2	≥99.7	≥99.5			WFP survey
	Male	97.2	≥99	≥97.5			WFP survey
	Overall	97.9	≥99	≥98	Not applicable	Not collected	WFP survey
Target Group: Réfugiés - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: 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	99.79	100	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.83	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	98.13	96.44	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.28	97.83	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.24	96.58	WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	No	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CASH COVID - Location: District Autonome D'Abidjan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	7	≥90		Not applicable	Not collected	WFP survey
Target Group: CASH PLVIH - Location: District Autonome D'Abidjan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	36.3	≥90	≥80			WFP survey
	Male	41.6	≥90	≥80			WFP survey
	Overall	38.8	≥90	≥80		Not collected	WFP survey
Target Group: IDP - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	6.92	≥90	≥70			WFP survey
	Male	16.62	≥90	≥70			WFP survey
	Overall	14.2	≥90	≥70	Not applicable	Not collected	WFP survey
Target Group: INONDATION - Location: District Autonome D'Abidjan - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	5.79	≥90		Not applicable	Not applicable	WFP survey
Target Group: Réfugiés - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	74.58	≥98	≥98	13.74	67.91	WFP survey
	Male	85.84	≥98	≥98	6.43	61	WFP survey
	Overall	80.89	≥98	≥98	8.44	62.46	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Value voucher transfer for services - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥90	≥80	21.05	38.46	Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: 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	≥95	≥90	69.01	16.08	Secondary data
	Male	10.04	≥95	≥90	76.17	10.04	Secondary data
	Overall	13.15	≥95	≥90	72.41	13.15	Secondary data
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	8.3	≥10	≥10	8.3		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CH_ SFeeding - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	5.38	=100	=100	100	12.3	Secondary data
	Male	5.38	=100	=100	100	12.32	Secondary data
	Overall	5.38	=100	=100	100	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: urgence beneficiaires - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	92.13	=100	=100	0.25		Secondary data
	Male	99.49	=100	=100	0.19		Secondary data
	Overall	95.28	=100	=100	0.22		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Cote d'Ivoire - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	18.39	=100	=100	47.25	18.39	Secondary data
	Male	12.71	=100	=100	9.81	12.71	Secondary data
	Overall	16.12	=100	=100	36.08	16.12	Secondary data

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A leader of a smallholder farmers' group in northern Côte d'Ivoire proudly presents her harvest produced through WFP-supported resilience activities.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

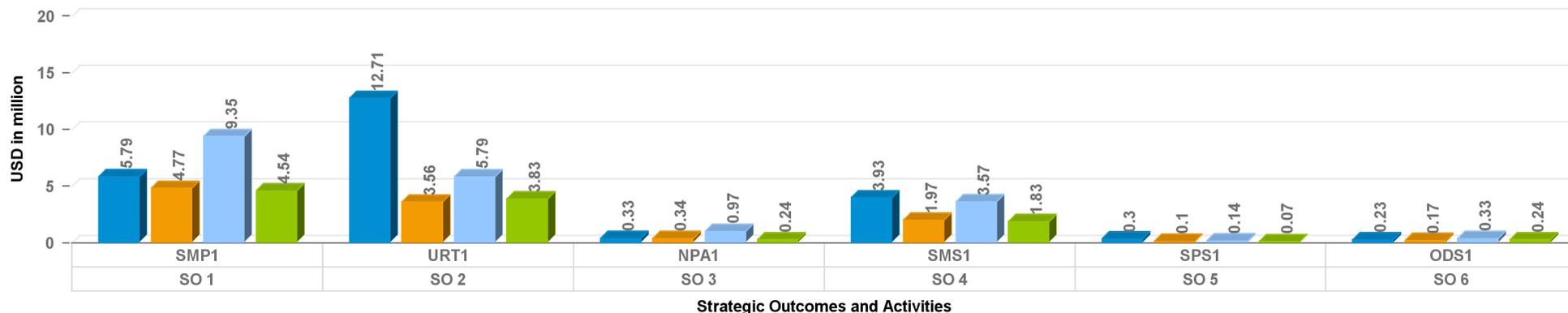
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs
 ■ Implementation Plan
 ■ Available Resources
 ■ Expenditures

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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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	3,929,639	1,972,734	3,570,953	1,832,719
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			3,929,639	1,972,734	3,570,953	1,832,719
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.	328,258	336,096	974,809	238,430
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			328,258	336,096	974,809	238,430

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Primary school-age children and their households in food insecure areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	Non Activity Specific	0	0	976,835	0
	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	12,707,731	3,563,318	5,785,620	3,826,501
	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.	5,790,682	4,770,888	9,345,313	4,541,789
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			18,498,413	8,334,206	16,107,768	8,368,289
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.	303,272	100,000	137,808	72,443
	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	225,392	169,318	328,478	236,562
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			528,664	269,318	466,287	309,005
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,782,779	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	3,782,779	0

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Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			23,284,973	10,912,353	24,902,597	10,748,442
			1,695,896	1,299,004	2,810,034	1,393,431
			24,980,870	12,211,357	27,712,631	12,141,873
			1,608,039	781,422	420,450	420,450
			26,588,909	12,992,779	28,133,081	12,562,323



Michael Hemling
CHIEF, CFORC

Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

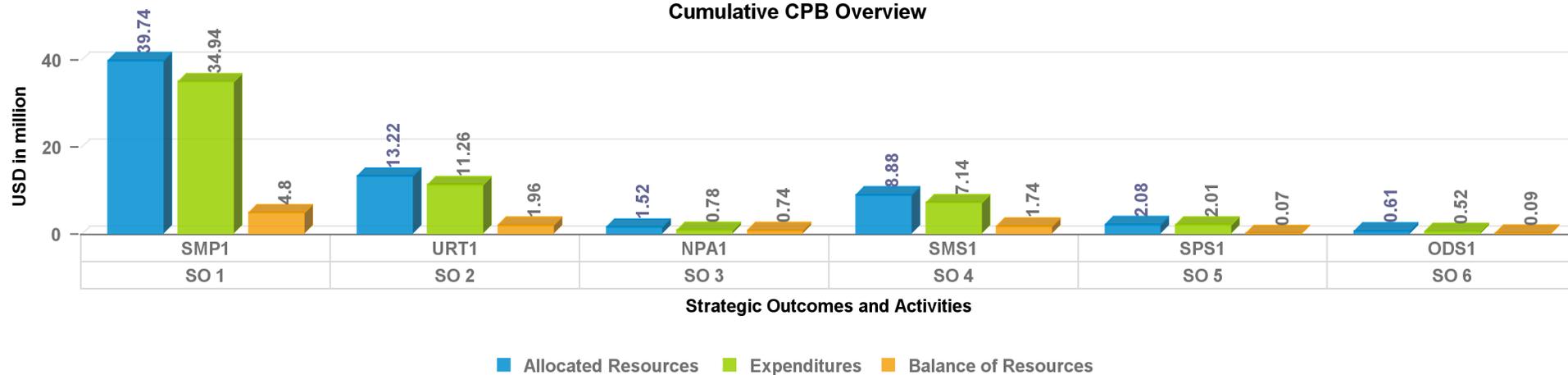
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Primary school-age children and their households in food insecure areas have access to adequate 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

Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	36,128,427	12,187,208	1,029,608	13,216,816	11,257,696	1,959,120
	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.	41,936,971	39,742,238	0	39,742,238	34,938,714	4,803,524
		Non Activity Specific	0	976,835	0	976,835	0	976,835
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			78,065,398	52,906,281	1,029,608	53,935,889	46,196,410	7,739,479

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Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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.	3,031,193	1,520,233	0	1,520,233	783,853	736,380
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,031,193	1,520,233	0	1,520,233	783,853	736,380
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.	24,022,254	8,882,236	0	8,882,236	7,144,002	1,738,234
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			24,022,254	8,882,236	0	8,882,236	7,144,002	1,738,234

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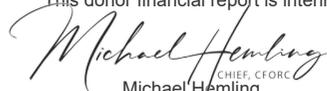
Annual Country Report

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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.	3,829,319	2,077,042	0	2,077,042	2,011,676	65,366
	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	938,383	614,563	0	614,563	522,646	91,917
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			4,767,702	2,691,604	0	2,691,604	2,534,322	157,282
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,782,779	0	3,782,779	0	3,782,779
Subtotal SDG Target			0	3,782,779	0	3,782,779	0	3,782,779
Total Direct Operational Cost			109,886,546	69,783,133	1,029,608	70,812,742	56,658,587	14,154,155
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			8,692,372	8,497,364	123,595	8,620,959	7,204,355	1,416,603
Total Direct Costs			118,578,919	78,280,497	1,153,203	79,433,700	63,862,942	15,570,758
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			7,641,571	4,325,255		4,325,255	4,325,255	0
Grand Total			126,220,490	82,605,753	1,153,203	83,758,956	68,188,197	15,570,758

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling
 CHIEF, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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