



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



WFP Côte d'Ivoire

COUNTRY BRIEF

March 2026

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- WFP introduced SCOPE for cash-based assistance, improving secure beneficiary identification and strengthening cash transfers transparency and accountability.
- Digital monitoring of school canteens through School Connect is being rolled out in over 120 schools.
- WFP and the Government assessed the capacities of selected rice mills to inform next steps in national rice fortification.
- WFP and ARC co-organized a regional workshop to share microinsurance initiatives and strengthen exchange on disaster risk financing.

IN NUMBERS



82,111 people assisted in Jan-Feb 2026



50%
Male



50%
Female



137.7 mt food distributed



USD 145,843 cash transferred



USD 3.8 M (March – August 2026) net funding requirements (44% of total requirements)

Photo Caption & Credit: Students in Nanievogo enjoying their school meal at lunchtime. WFP/Leslie KOUADIO

SITUATION OVERVIEW

- Côte d'Ivoire achieved rapid economic growth over the past decade; however, poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition remain widespread.
- As per the October 2025 Cadre Harmonisé, over 1 million people faced acute food insecurity (Phases 3–4) between Oct-Dec 2025, with 3.3 million more in Phase 2—a 49% increase from the same period in 2024. This deterioration reflects market volatility, climate variability, and localized insecurity, particularly in border areas. In Tchologo and Bounkani regions, 121,957 people were acutely food insecure in late 2025 (10% of total population), projected to reach 150,228 people by mid-2026 (47% increase from 2024).
- 21.4% of children under five suffer from chronic malnutrition (SMART 2025), and about 70% suffer from anemia.
- As of February 2026, the country hosts 82,786 forcibly displaced people, primarily from Burkina Faso, Mali and Ghana. This includes 74,620 refugees, 2,608 asylum seekers and 5,558 people not yet registered. Women and children represent 79% of this population, including 46% of school-age children. Most refugees (82%) live in host communities, while 18% reside in the Niornigué and Timala transit sites in the north.
- The 2025 Emergency Food Security Assessment found that 41% of refugee households and 29% of host community households are moderately to severely food insecure.
- WFP supports the Government in strengthening food systems, improving nutrition outcomes and expanding access to school meals.

OPERATIONAL UPDATES

Emergency Response

- Under Food Assistance for Assets (FAA), 739 participants received cash transfers (XOF 53,500 per household per month) for their engagement in community asset creation and rehabilitation. This constituted the final round of six-month support, helping households move toward self-reliance. WFP plans to enroll a new caseload of 720 households following community-based targeting and asset identification.
- In February, WFP introduced SCOPE for FAA cash-based assistance and trained partner staff on its use. This WFP's digital platform enables secure beneficiary identification, transparent entitlement tracking and full traceability of transfers, ensuring that assistance reaches the right people efficiently and accountably.

Nutrition

- From 19 to 25 February, the Government and WFP co-led a diagnostic mission across ten government-designated rice mills to identify key challenges for fortified rice production, including capacity, equipment, storage, and staff training. The mission involved the National Council for Food and Nutrition (CONANUT), the Ministry of Agriculture, the Agency for the Development of the Rice Sector (ADERIZ) and the Ministry of Industry. This marks an important step in WFP's support to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to scale up national rice fortification.

School Feeding

- A total of 76,740 primary school children benefited from school meals, with 138 mt of food distributed across 9 regions.
- School Connect has been rolled out in over 126 schools in Nawa and Guemon regions as part of a pilot to support the Government digitalization efforts. Capacity building activities started in late 2025 and were completed in January 2026, reaching 298 participants, including Government and WFP staff, school principals and canteen managers.
- As part of the recently signed KOICA-funded project supporting Home-Grown School Feeding in northern Côte d'Ivoire, WFP hosted a country mission from KOICA's recruited M&E team from 29 January to 7 February. This introductory

mission aimed to better understand the project context and initiate engagement with key partners, including government counterparts at national and local levels. In parallel, WFP and the Government assessed farmer groups in targeted regions to determine eligibility, covering 92 villages and 111 farmer groups.

Resilience and Livelihood Support

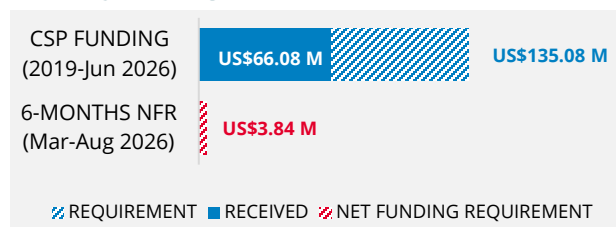
- From 23 to 28 February, WFP and the Government conducted a monitoring mission of the Women-Adapt project to examine environmental and climate-related constraints, and review ongoing project interventions. The assessment informed practical recommendations to strengthen agroecological practices, soil and water conservation, and community resilience.
- From 2 to 4 February, WFP and the African Risk Capacity (ARC) jointly organized a high-level regional workshop of the Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management Programme (AICRM) in Abidjan. The workshop brought together IFAD, governments of AICRM countries, partners and WFP country offices from West Africa to share experiences and lessons learned on disaster-risk financing, agricultural insurance and related mechanisms, strengthening regional collaboration.

Challenges

- WFP urgently needs USD 3.5 million, representing 96% of total requirements, to maintain emergency assistance through August 2026. The funding gap is expected to begin in May, threatening the food and nutrition security of already vulnerable communities.

FUNDING OVERVIEW

Country Strategic Plan (2019-June 2026)



Donors: (active contributions only)

European Union (DG-INTPA), Green Climate Fund, Republic of Korea (KOICA), and United States of America (USDA). Additional funding is provided by Multilateral flexible funding, UN, and Private donors.