

Project Number: 200464 | Project Category: **Single Country PRRO**  
Project Approval Date: May 24, 2013 | Planned Start Date: January 01, 2013  
Actual Start Date: April 02, 2013 | Project End Date: December 31, 2017  
Financial Closure Date: N/A

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**Saving Lives and Livelihoods, Promoting Transition**  
**Standard Project Report 2016**

World Food Programme in Cote d'Ivoire, Republic of (CI)



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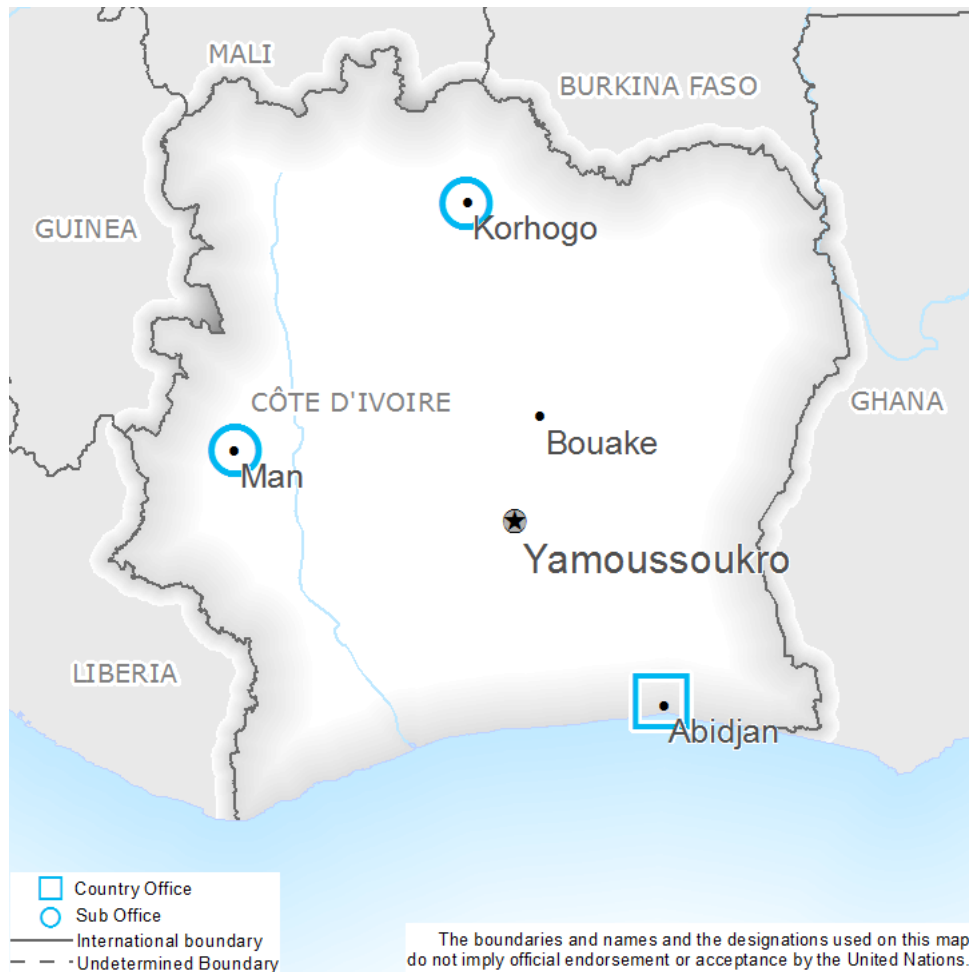
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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Country Context

Côte d'Ivoire is a middle-income country and a leading producer of cocoa and coffee. Of its 23 million inhabitants, 50.3 percent live in rural areas. The country is recovering from a decade of conflict and a post-electoral crisis in 2010–2011 that caused major displacements, both internally and into neighbouring countries. The re-election of President Alassane Ouattara, peaceful referendum in support of a new constitution and legislative elections signaled a significant shift towards peace and stability. However, recent security incidents in parts of the country indicate persisting grievances yet to be resolved as evidenced by demonstrations and strikes held in various public sectors. Economically, the country is experiencing a robust gross domestic product (GDP) growth, an average 8.5 percent over the past five years. The sustained political, economic and security improvements of the last four years have enabled the spontaneous and voluntary repatriation of 250,000 Ivorian refugees and internally displaced people to their areas of origin and a shift from humanitarian interventions to recovery and development. However, social cohesion remains fragile in areas of return and displacement, and inter-communal conflicts still represent a risk, especially in northern, southwestern and western regions.

Despite the gains in political and economic stability, poverty and malnutrition rates remain high, with food insecurity lingering in the northern and western parts of the country. Poverty still affects nearly half of the population, while food insecurity affects 12.8 percent of the population. In the west, food insecurity reaches 23 percent as a consequence of the crisis and pressures exerted by a high concentration of repatriated refugees and displaced people. The October 2016 Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) conducted in the localities affected by displacement confirmed high levels of food insecurity – 50 percent among displaced and host populations – in the wake of the sudden eviction of thousands of families who had illegally occupied national protected forests. Food

security is a concern also in the return areas of the west and southwest, along the Guinean and Liberian borders. Twenty percent of the population, both returning Ivorian refugees and host populations, is food insecure as reported in the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) conducted by WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in October 2016. In the north where food insecurity prevails at 16 percent, structural poverty affects people's access to food and recurrent climate shocks such as droughts affect food availability. Global acute malnutrition affects 4.2 percent of children aged between 6 to 59 months and reaches 8.9 percent in the northern regions of Poro, Tchologo and Bagoué. In addition, declining rainfall, in particular in the northern regions, has accelerated land degradation, and reduced the yields and incomes of smallholder farmers. This leads to rising food prices and increased vulnerability of poor households and communities, with reduced resilience of livelihoods. The north and west are classified as zones 'under pressure' for food insecurity.

The Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) conducted in 2014 revealed that the prevalence of stunting has decreased from 34 percent in 2006 to 29.8 percent in 2012, but despite a decreasing trend, this goes well beyond the 20 percent threshold of the World Health Organization (WHO). The national prevalence of acute malnutrition has stagnated at around 7 percent for over ten years. In 2012, it affected 7.5 percent of children under 5 and about 10 percent of women in reproductive age. Among people living with HIV, the prevalence of global acute malnutrition remains high, though it decreased from 28.7 percent in 2009 to 25.4 percent in 2015, in a context where the prevalence of HIV is estimated at 3.7 percent and the rate of clients that do not complete the anti-retroviral treatment is estimated at 21.36 percent [1].

Côte d'Ivoire is ranked 172 out of 188 in the 2015 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index and 151 out of 155 countries in the Gender Inequality Index. Although gross enrolment at national level has increased from 85.7 percent to 95.4 percent in the last four years, there are significant disparities among regions and a significant proportion of Ivorian children do not have access to education. The quality of education remains a concern, especially in rural northern areas where enrolment is lowest. In addition, the recent Global Education Monitoring Report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) highlights large disparities in education by wealth and gender. Low education attainment, particularly for girls, has far reaching consequences in perpetuating the cycle of poverty and malnutrition.

[1] DIPE, 2010.

## Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

WFP interventions support government priorities including reducing poverty and food insecurity and improving access to and quality of education. They are aligned with the national strategy and the 2009–2015 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) – extended to 2016 –, and contribute to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (achieve zero hunger) and 17 (strengthen partnerships for the goals) through activities designed in consultation with the Government, donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations (UN) agencies and local communities. WFP presence in Abidjan allows a regular strategic interaction with various line ministries and coordinated actions to address vulnerable people's needs.

WFP works closely with the Ministry of Agriculture to enhance capacities to conduct vulnerability analysis on food security. This includes providing technical and financial support for the implementation of the *Cadre Harmonisé*, a regional approach and framework on food security analysis to identify vulnerable areas and affected populations. The major challenges in the coordination of food security activities were and remain the establishment of an early warning system, which WFP and FAO will support the Government to establish in 2017.

In the nutrition sector, recognising that fighting malnutrition is a national priority that requires coordinated efforts across multiple sectors, WFP provided critical support for the development of the 2016–2020 Multi-sectoral Strategic Plan for Nutrition (MSNP), in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement. WFP also provided financial and technical support to the Government in order to scale up nutrition interventions and strengthen government capacity. In particular, WFP continues to provide technical advice to operationalise the MSNP and develop a UN joint project to prevent chronic malnutrition at the local level through the *Communauté de Convergence* model, an integrated package of interventions based on the innovative principles of convergence and decentralisation. This is expected to be implemented through a pilot project in 2017. Regarding HIV/AIDS, WFP Côte d'Ivoire continues to provide technical assistance and coordination for policy dialogue to expand the coverage of social protection services and support the purchase of nutritional products for the Government and other partners.

In the education sector, WFP plays a key role in supporting the national school meals strategy and the Government's new education policy, through advocating to include the national school meals programme in the

ten-year National Plan for Education (2010–2025). In May 2016, the Government, with support from WFP, the World Bank and the Partnership for Child Development, hosted a Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) workshop that resulted in the development of an action plan to reinforce government capacities in areas where weaknesses were identified. This included strengthening data collection and monitoring, and increasing local community mobilization for a sustainable national school meals programme. WFP activities are developed and implemented in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the School Canteens Directorate, and designed in order to allow a gradual and sustainable hand-over of school meals activities to the Government. In particular, WFP school meals programme focuses on providing nutritious hot meals to students in rural and peri-urban areas, while developing government staff capacity and supporting local production by connecting schools to local markets.

Resilience strengthening and livelihood activities are also designed and implemented in close collaboration with the Government, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the National Agency in Support of Rural Development, in line with the National Development Plan and in support of the national Multi-sectorial Nutrition Strategy Plan (MNSP).

Assistance to displaced populations is implemented in partnership with relevant government bodies under the coordination of the Ministry of Social Cohesion.

## Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP responses in Côte d'Ivoire consist of life-saving interventions, as well as recovery and resilience strengthening initiatives to respond to the needs in priority zones across the country.

Through a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), WFP provides food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations in the West and the North, in order to address the residual humanitarian needs of the 2010–2011 post-electoral crisis. Under the PRRO, WFP has gradually shifted from emergency to recovery and longer term assistance by restoring or creating productive assets to increase and diversify livelihoods, create alternative income-generating activities and strengthen vulnerable communities' resilience. WFP provides relief and recovery assistance to returning refugees and vulnerable households in the western region along Liberian and Guinean borders. In partnership with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Ivorian returnees receive a three-month return food package at entry points upon their arrival in the country. Resettlement and reintegration are facilitated through activities to create assets and restore livelihoods, and participants and their families receive cash or in-kind transfers in return for their participation in WFP food assistance for assets (FFA) programme. Most of WFP asset creation and livelihood activities focus in the west and southwestern districts of Montagnes and Bas-Sassandra. WFP activities support social cohesion. The PRRO further incorporates life-saving and livelihood responses to internally displaced populations and vulnerable host communities in the west and in the north-east of the country. In the west, assistance is provided to populations displaced following the Government's reclamation of Mont Peko natural reserve, which has led to loss of assets and harvest. In the north (Bounkani region), WFP provides life-saving assistance to people displaced by inter-communal conflicts, initially between local farmers and pastoralists, exacerbated by demographic pressure and climate change, in particular declining rainfalls. Nutrition activities targeting children aged from 6 to 59 months, pregnant and lactating women and people living with HIV are implemented in the Savanes (north) and Zanzan (north-east) districts. Nutrition support includes the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, and prevention of chronic and acute malnutrition for children aged 6-59 months; nutrition support for malnourished pregnant and lactating women; and Food by Prescription rations for malnourished clients under anti-retroviral treatment (ART). In the context of the new country office policy shifting from direct assistance to technical and strategic support, WFP continued its efforts to transfer responsibilities through support to recipient non-governmental organizations (NGOs) of the Global Fund, in particular through enhancing technical capacity on programme management, logistics and monitoring and evaluation techniques.

A Development project is implemented in the regions presenting the worst combined indicators of gross school enrolment and access rates, food insecurity and chronic malnutrition prevalence. The programme targets children living in rural areas and vulnerable households in Cavally and Bafing (west), Bagoue, Poro and Tchologo (north), and Gontougo and Bounkani (north-east). Under the school meals programme, children receive a daily hot lunch. Schools are also supported with equipment and cooking utensils to help meals preparation. WFP particularly focuses on capacity strengthening for Government and communities with the aim of increasing enrolment and retention rates, particularly among girls, in order to achieve universal basic education and to fully implement a sustainable national school meals programme. The school meals programme is in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular with SDG 2 (achieve zero hunger), 4 (ensure quality education) and 17 (strengthen partnerships). Since 2016, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)-funded McGovern-Dole

programme started supporting WFP school meals, as part of a five-year integrated programme that includes activities on school meals (as well as a nutrition component), capacity development for government and communities, and literacy improvement.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

Compared to the previous year, the overall funding level of the country office significantly increased in 2016 due to the allocation of the McGovern-Dole grant. However, the confirmation of the McGovern-Dole contribution in the last quarter of the year did not allow the country office to implement the school meals activities covered by the grant. In 2016, apart from the McGovern-Dole contribution, the funding level of the country office decreased compared to the previous year. All activities were affected by the lack of funding, notably capacity development and augmentation activities, which were particularly important for the transition from relief to recovery and development interventions.

More than half of the contributions received by the country office were directed multilateral contributions, which were earmarked for specific activities, intervention areas or people. Due to these restrictions, the country office, together with the Government, had to prioritise some activities, such as nutrition and school meals outside of the McGovern-Dole grant. The restrictions also resulted in a lack of flexibility, such as in the choice between in-kind and cash transfer modalities. The main contributions were from the USA, both for the Development project and PRRO, and from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for the PRRO. Under the PRRO, the US contribution allowed WFP and its partners to provide food packages to Ivorian returnees from Liberia and Guinea, and to implement food assistance for assets (FFA) activities. The CERF contribution allowed a rapid response to the humanitarian emergency in the western region, where populations were displaced following Government's recovery of the national protected forests that had been illegally occupied since the 2002 political crisis. The CERF enabled WFP to immediately assist vulnerable internally displaced people and host communities through general food distributions. The contribution received from the Global Fund, which was half of the contribution initially expected, enabled WFP to carry out part of the assistance to people living with HIV, as well as children and orphans of HIV/AIDS.

To respond to funding challenges, the country office recruited in the last quarter of the year a donor relations and partnership communications officer and a nutritionist with expertise in liaising with government partners in order to increase its visibility vis-à-vis the donor community and the Government. The nutritionist is particularly supporting the Government in the implementation of nutrition-related activities within the framework of its National Development Plan. This aims to reinforce the capacity of the country office to raise donor and partner awareness of WFP operations in Côte d'Ivoire. In addition, joining of a Junior Professional Officer, funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), allowed the country office to strengthen its capacity on resilience and livelihoods.

During 2016, WFP successfully chaired the UN inter-agency task force responsible for the development of the Business Operations Strategy (BOS), which is the framework for the common inter-agency support services, in the areas of Procurement, Human Resources, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Administration and Finance. The implementation of the BOS should generate savings for WFP country office and other UN agencies in 2017.

Two budget revisions were undertaken in 2016. The PRRO was extended for one year in order to cover the needs of the Ivorian refugees expected to return to Côte d'Ivoire in 2017. A Country Programme covering 2017–2021 was also approved by the Executive Board as the new development framework for WFP programme in Côte d'Ivoire. The three components – nutrition, resilience and school meals – will contribute towards achieving the national priorities of the Government as reflected in the National Development Plan 2016–2020. In line with the gradual transition of WFP programmes to the new Country Strategic Plans, which will allow WFP to better contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and better reflect and integrate government and donor priorities, the country office has recently started the budget revision process.

## Achievements at Country Level

WFP activities contributed in addressing government priorities to reduce poverty, improve food security, decrease malnutrition and promote universal and quality education. The recent security, political and economic improvements in the country, which is recovering from a decade of crisis, have enabled the return of Ivorian refugees who fled the country during the conflict. The regained stability has consequently allowed WFP to gradually shift the focus of its interventions from humanitarian and relief assistance to recovery and development.

Through the activities implemented under the PRRO WFP provided life-saving assistance to returnees, who were provided with a food package at entry points. WFP food assistance responded to returnees' immediate food needs,

and allowed them to stabilise their food consumption. At the same time, food assistance to extremely vulnerable host populations improved their food consumption and diversity. Relief interventions facilitated the integration of returning refugees within the receiving communities and reduced the risk of social conflicts between returnees and the local populations. Once minimum food security levels were restored, WFP was able to focus its operations on asset creation and income generating activities in order to promote a peaceful resettlement and reintegration of the returnee populations. Livelihood building or strengthening interventions were also carried out for vulnerable host populations to support community initiatives. Combined, general food distributions and food assistance for assets (FFA) activities contributed to strengthening the resilience of and promoting social cohesion between returnee populations and host communities.

WFP also responded to the immediate food needs of the displaced populations of Mount Peko where Government's recovery of illegally occupied natural reserves led to the displacement and subsequent loss of assets for 20,000 people. WFP support was also extended to host communities in an effort to promote a peaceful cohabitation. In 2017, funds permitting, FFA activities for both displaced people and host communities will be carried out in order to build assets and livelihoods and enable the displaced populations willing to stay to settle.

WFP school meals activities – implemented in coordination with the School Canteens Directorate – contributed to increasing children's enrolment and attendance rates. WFP continued to promote the gradual hand-over to a sustainable national school meals programme, through capacity strengthening of government staff and linking school meals activities to local farmer groups. The local producers (mainly women) received technical assistance and agricultural inputs to increase and diversify their production, part of which (i.e. one third) was allocated to school meals. It also allowed local producers to increase their income contributing to improved livelihoods. The activities will continue in 2017 through the McGovern-Dole programme. This multi-sectorial strategy – which feeds into the National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Plan (MSNP) – aims to have an integrated approach to nutrition and will respond to children's nutrition needs, diversifying their diets while increasing school enrolment and attendance. The MSNP will also ensure a better participatory process to address the needs of the different communities in a holistic manner.



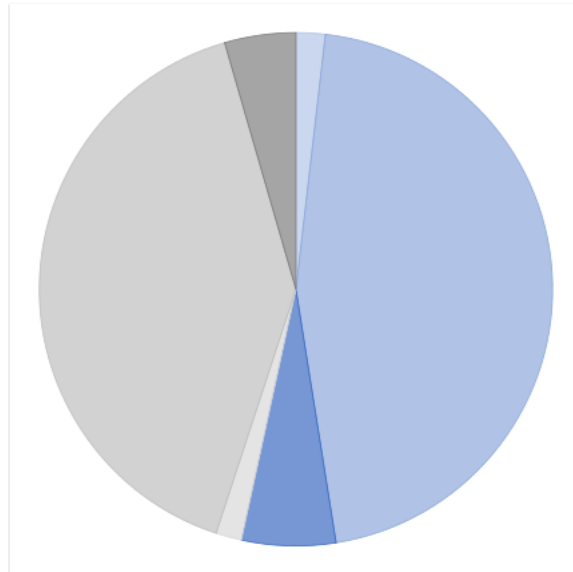
## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	8,532	7,584	16,116
Children (5-18 years)	212,418	188,300	400,718
Adults (18 years plus)	27,491	20,855	48,346
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2016</b>	<b>248,441</b>	<b>216,739</b>	<b>465,180</b>



Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)



## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Development Project	2,351	72	122	-	71	2,616
Single Country PRRO	3,627	335	348	458	0	4,767
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>5,978</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>7,384</b>



## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	697,640	-	-
<b>Total Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>697,640</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## Supply Chain

In 2016, the country office improved delivery times for PRRO activities, distributing twice faster than in the previous years. On average, in-kind food assistance was distributed to returnees within three months after arrival in country. The first life-saving assistance to the displaced populations of Mount Peko, in the West of the country, was delivered in one-week's time given the risk of a humanitarian emergency. This was made possible by WFP's choice to purchase part of the food locally.

WFP mostly relied on commercial trucks to transport and deliver food commodities to the cooperating partners' warehouses. Only a small quantity (5 percent of the total deliveries) and the non-food items – mainly for nutrition-related activities – were delivered to the warehouses using WFP trucks. Handling and cleaning activities in WFP warehouses were outsourced to local private companies.

Transporting small tonnages generated high costs that the country office aimed to reduce by rounding up the quantity to be delivered and by delivering on a bi-monthly basis in order to increase the total quantity to be transported.

Losses that occurred in WFP warehouses resulted mainly from overlong storage of food commodities. To reduce the losses, the expired food commodities were sold for animal feeding or soap making. Losses at WFP cooperating partner warehouses were often due to poor storage conditions, deteriorated packing materials and re-bagging. Training sessions on warehouse management and regular field visits to partner warehouses were conducted in order to reduce food losses.

For school meals activities, the country office was awarded in-kind contributions. The port of Abidjan was the main entry point for the in-kind donations, where food commodities were both received in containerised cargoes (47 percent) and chartered vessels (53 percent). WFP continued to share transport related costs with the Government, through the School Canteens Directorate (DCS). The DCS covered primary transport costs from WFP main warehouse while WFP paid the secondary transport costs from DCS delivery points up to schools. Transport activities for both WFP and DCS were performed by private transport companies. Food deliveries to schools were done on a quarterly basis in order to minimise transport costs, facilitate the distribution process and avoid shortfalls at school level.

The largest part of the food losses occurred during the transport of cargoes and chartered vessels from the port to WFP warehouses. However, the value of these losses was recovered from transporters, who had been sensitised on this aspect.

Despite the opening of a new warehouse in Korhogo in the north, one of the major challenges faced in 2016 for school meals activities was the limited storage capacity compared to the high quantity of food that was arriving at the same time. The issue was addressed by pre-positioning foods to DCS warehouses, which increased the efficiency and timelines of logistic activities.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	147	172	319

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Corn Soya Blend	-	315	315
Rice	1,493	570	2,063
Vegetable Oil	8	100	109
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>2,805</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>58.7%</b>	<b>41.3%</b>	

## Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	95
Rice	1,425
Split Peas	168
Vegetable Oil	146
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,833</b>

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

At the end of 2015, Côte d'Ivoire country office conducted a decentralised external evaluation of its Development project. In response to the recommendations that emanated from the evaluation, the country office identified a number of actions to be undertaken in collaboration with the School Canteens Directorate. This included a study to identify the financial capability/contribution of local communities involved in the implementation of school meals activities and their capacity strengthening needs. The study, funded by the World Bank, aimed at identifying a better way to enable the hand-over towards a sustainable national school meals programme. The country office reflected several recommendations in the design of the Development project. In particular, WFP concentrated its response in the most food insecure areas and those with low enrolment rates, in order to maximise the efficiency and impact of its activities in line with the available resources. Take-home rations for girls were reprogrammed, in order to reduce the gap in school enrolment between girls and boys but were not distributed in 2016 due to lack of resources.

The evaluation also evidenced that the specific needs of agricultural groups nearby schools were not assessed, therefore smallholder producers indifferently benefited from WFP support, which limited the effectiveness and impact of the related activities. In the implementation of the new school meals programme, the country office plans to address this by profiling and targeting agricultural groups and addressing their assessed needs.

WFP also conducted various assessments and post-distribution monitoring exercises in 2016 to assess and evaluate food security levels for returnees, displaced populations and host communities, and adjust accordingly relief and recovery activities under the PRRO. A WFP-Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) was conducted to assess the situation of the refugee returnees who arrived in Côte d'Ivoire between 15 December 2015 to end of October 2016. An Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) was also conducted to assess the humanitarian needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and vulnerable host communities in the west of the country. The recommendations from both assessments were taken into consideration in the design of 2017 project activities. These include direct assistance to vulnerable and food-insecure groups, and activities to promote the reintegration of displaced populations, and support economic empowerment and asset creation for both IDPs and host communities while reinforcing synergies with the Government and other agencies.

## Story Worth Telling

Virginie Bah, a 38-year-old woman from the Bloléquin village, in western Côte d'Ivoire, lost her husband during the post-electoral crisis of November 2010. After fleeing the country, she returned to Côte d'Ivoire from Liberia in January 2016.

When she arrived in Côte d'Ivoire with her children, she found out that her in-laws' house was occupied by others and that her own house was in ruins. She then decided to rehabilitate her house. WFP food assistance for assets (FFA) programme began at the same time, implemented through DRAO, a non-governmental organization. She participated in the trainings on agricultural practices and techniques and was able to acquire knowledge for the cultivation of manioc and maize that she would reproduce in her own field while receiving cash in exchange for her participation. Virginie was able to finalise the restoration of her home with the cash transfers that she received. During the lean season WFP provided in-kind transfers through the FFA programme which allowed her to cover food needs for herself and her children, while waiting for her own crops to grow.

"I think I am reintegrated now", she said. "This is why I would like to thank all the humanitarian organizations that have assisted us and continue supporting us, in particular WFP." Virginie hopes that WFP will soon be able to support income generating activities to ensure a sustainable reintegration in the community.

# Project Objectives and Results

## Project Objectives

In 2016, WFP continued to provide food assistance to returning Ivorian refugees, internally displaced people and vulnerable host populations under the PRRO. The project is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2009–2015, extended to 2016, and with the National Development Plan 2016–2020, which aims at achieving emerging economy status for Côte d'Ivoire by 2020. Activities designed under the PRRO are particularly in line with government priorities in the fight against poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition. When possible, the PRRO opted for a multi sectorial and coordinated approach in line with the holistic approach adopted by the Government in the nutrition strategy.

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 “Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies” and 2 “Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies”, the specific objectives of the PRRO were to restore food and nutrition security, build or restore livelihoods, and increase resilience of Ivorian returnees and vulnerable host populations, in western regions along Guinean and Liberian borders, while promoting reintegration and social cohesion.



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	1,753,121
Direct Support Costs	9,234,573
Food and Related Costs	33,455,269
Indirect Support Costs	4,119,259
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	14,403,588
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,965,810</b>

## Project Activities

Returning Ivorian refugees that fled the country during the conflict were provided with a returnee package comprised of cereals (usually rice), pulses, vegetable oil and iodized salt for a period of three months. Vulnerable host populations were also supported with in-kind transfers, especially where local markets are weak, in order to stabilise or improve their food consumption. In addition to these activities, WFP responded to humanitarian emergencies, providing immediate life-saving assistance to the internally displaced persons (IDPs) of Mount Peko and to the vulnerable host communities. Operations focused in the areas surrounding the natural reserve of Mount Peko claimed by the Government, where an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) was conducted in October 2016. In Bouna (Bounkani region, north of the country) where food security is highly affected by the effects of climate change and reduced rainfalls, and people affected by the inter-communal conflicts between farmers and shepherds also benefited from food assistance.

WFP conducted activities to strengthen resilience through income-generating assets as well as activities to improve the nutritional status of children and women and nutrition practices.

After the initial three-month food assistance, WFP implemented asset creation and livelihood interventions, primarily in agriculture, targeting both Ivorian returnees and vulnerable host populations in western Côte d'Ivoire. An effective selection criteria for the returnees was established in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR) which identifies refugee returnees and provides information on where they have resettled. The identification of the most vulnerable returnees and host populations was refined during the post-distribution monitoring survey and on the basis of the WFP-UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) carried

out in October 2016. Returnees from Liberia and host populations in the south (Montagnes) and the southwest (Bas-Sassandra) regions – which are characterised by high food-insecurity and a low access to social services, and where most of the returnees chose to resettle – and households headed by women were given priority. Targeted people mainly participated in agricultural activities including rehabilitation of lowlands for rice cultivation, cultivation of cassava and banana plantations, and establishment of vegetable gardens, traditional poultry farming and fish ponds. In exchange of their participation in asset creation activities, the targeted people received in-kind (rice, pulses and oil) or cash-based transfers (CBT), representing the value of the food basket in the local market. The cash modality was chosen, when suitable, to enable participants to autonomously purchase local nutritious food products while in-kind transfers allowed the most vulnerable households to have adequate access to food in times when the markets are not well stocked. Technical training in good agricultural practices was provided in addition to seeds and cassava milling machines to enhance income generating activities.

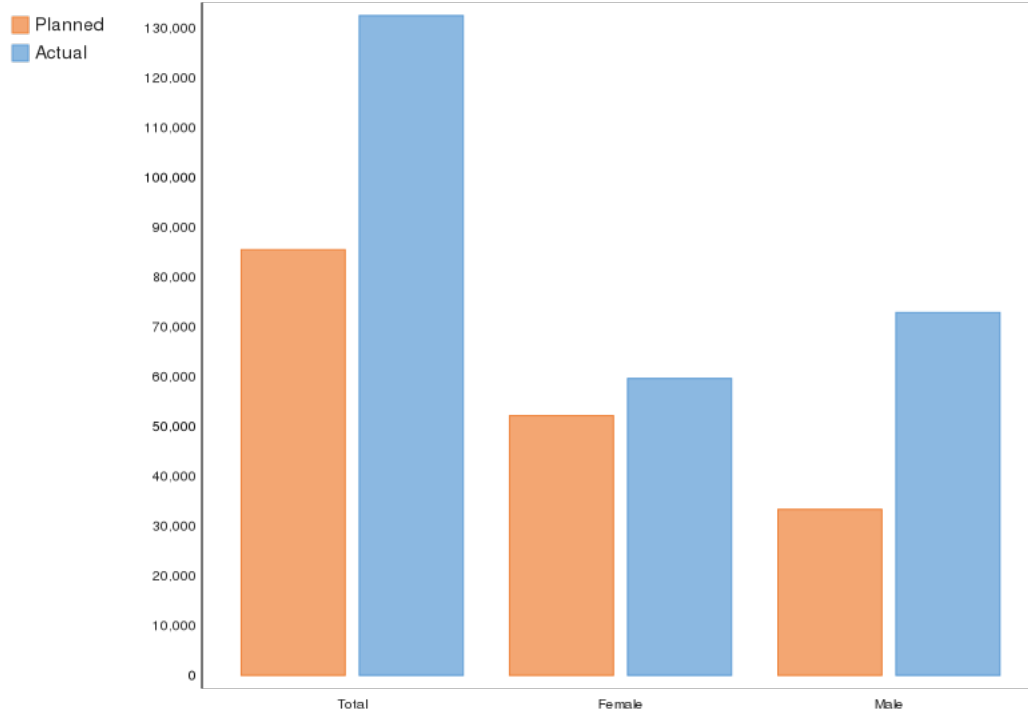
Target groups for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) included pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-59 months to make the most of the first 1,000 days. The interventions were mainly concentrated in northern and north-eastern districts (Poro, Tchologo, Bagoue, Bounkani and Gontougo) which are the areas most affected by climate change and with the highest rates of food insecurity and malnutrition. Malnourished children aged from 6 to 59 months received rations of SuperCereal Plus until their full nutritional rehabilitation.

Prevention activities for 51,550 children aged 6-59 months were also conducted, though not initially planned, to preserve their nutritional status and prevent micronutrient deficiencies. The targeted children received SuperCereal Plus, an in-kind contribution received from the United States. It should be noted that SuperCereal Plus is a new commodity for the treatment of MAM. WFP therefore presented the new product to the Government for its agreement before use. Given that the product is suitable to be used for both treatment and prevention, the Government asked WFP to conduct a pilot blanket feeding project, in order to implement the prevention strategy as defined in its new National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Plan (MSNP) in its priority areas, which are also WFP's areas of intervention. WFP jointly conducted activities for the treatment and prevention of MAM in the northern regions, based on the fact that this is the area where stunting presents higher rates (39 percent), close to the emergency threshold (40 percent), and the prevalence of acute malnutrition is above the nutritional alert threshold (10 percent).

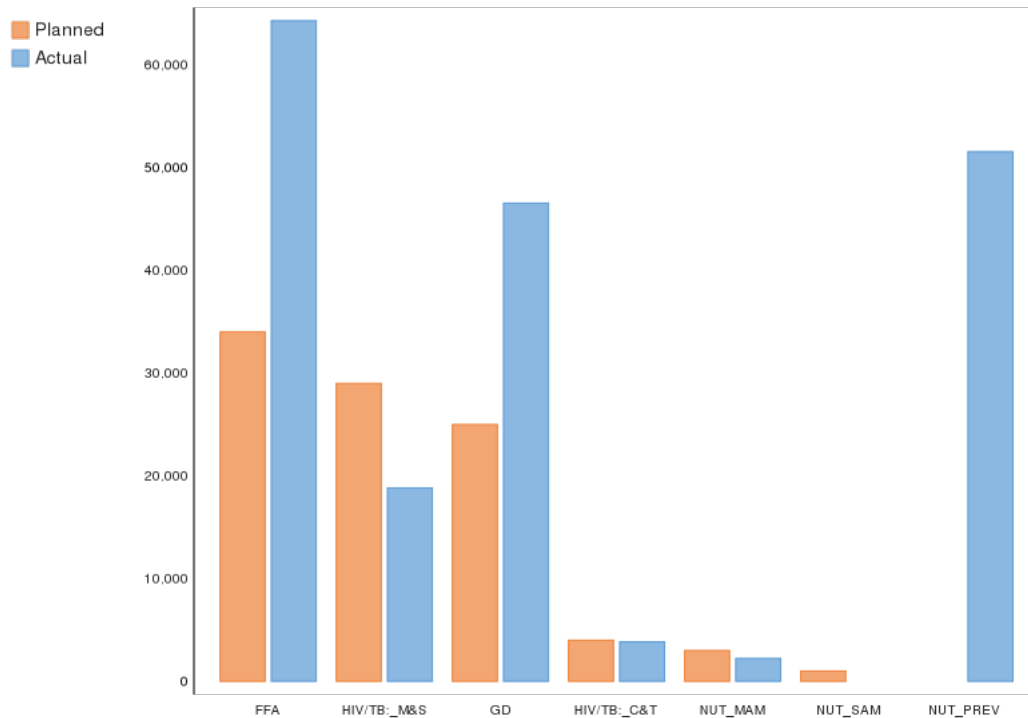
Pregnant and lactating women were not assisted due to insufficient funding and the quantities distributed to children were also not enough to cover their needs. People living with HIV (PLHIV) and anti-retroviral therapy (ART) clients were also targeted to receive nutritional support (SuperCereal and vegetable oil) in order to improve their nutritional levels and increase adherence to treatment. Households of PLHIV received rice rations to improve their diet, encourage adherence to treatment for ART clients, reduce negative coping mechanisms and ease the care burden. Similarly, orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) were provided with a food basket (rice, pulses, oil, SuperCereal and salt) to mitigate the effects of HIV on food-insecure households and facilitate OVC support care.

WFP provided technical and financial support to the National Nutrition Programme. This was done through various activities including the organization of a round table on resource mobilization for the implementation of the MSNP, the establishment of regional nutrition committees in the northern regions, and support for the implementation of the 2016–2020 MSNP.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

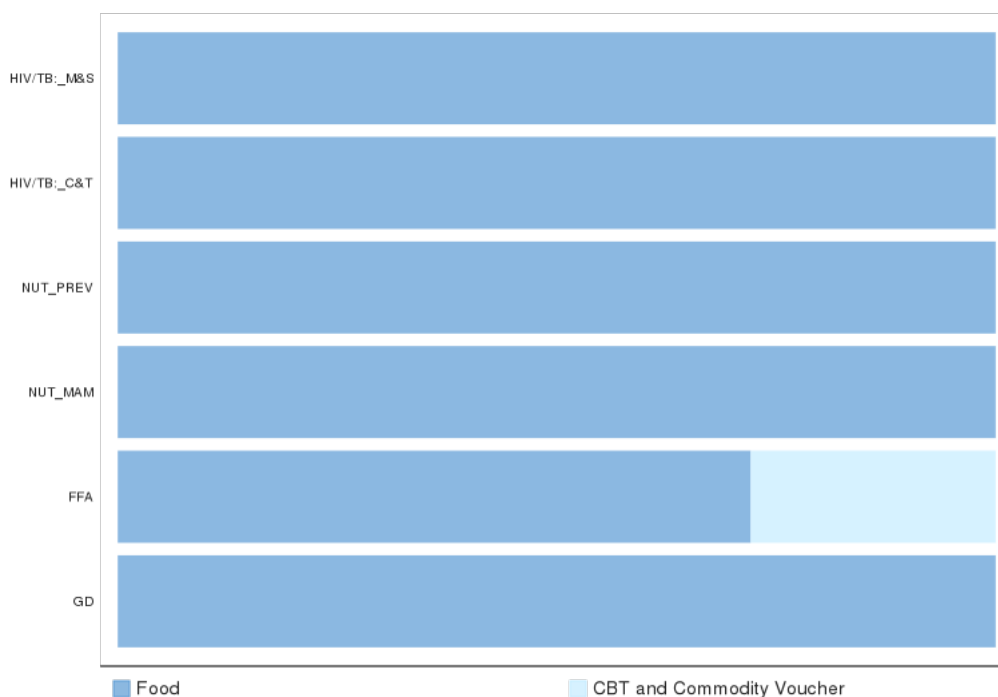


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



**FFA:** Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
**HIV/TB: \_M&S:** HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety Nets  
**GD:** General Distribution (GD)  
**HIV/TB: \_C&T:** HIV/TB: Care&Treatment  
**NUT\_MAM:** Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
**NUT\_SAM:** Nutrition: Therapeutic Feeding (Treatment of Severe Acute  
**NUT\_PREV:** Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
 NUT\_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
 NUT\_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition  
 HIV/TB: \_C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment  
 HIV/TB: \_M&S: HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety Nets



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	-	148	-
Corn Soya Blend	497	298	60.0%
Corn Soya Milk	-	1	-
Iodised Salt	14	0	1.7%
Olive Oil	-	1	-
Peas	410	193	47.1%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	110	2	1.7%
Ready To Use Therapeutic Food	-	0	-
Rice	2,965	3,627	122.3%
Split Lentils	-	0	-
Split Peas	-	6	-
Vegetable Oil	238	334	140.4%
Wheat Soya Blend	-	156	-



Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,235</b>	<b>4,767</b>	<b>112.6%</b>

## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	820,260	697,640	85.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>820,260</b>	<b>697,640</b>	<b>85.1%</b>

## Operational Partnerships

As the situation in Côte d'Ivoire has stabilised since the post-election political crisis in 2010–2011, several non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that mainly focused on emergency or refugee interventions have slowly reduced their presence within the country.

In order to distribute food packages to returnees at entry points and provide humanitarian assistance to displaced populations in the Mount Peko area, WFP continued to closely collaborate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in charge of facilitating transportation of returnees from Liberia. In the second half of 2016, the partnership was reinforced through improved communication and plans for closer collaboration. WFP and UNHCR also jointly conducted post distribution assessments to establish the food security levels and needs of returnees, displaced populations and host populations.

Food assistance for assets (FFA) activities were implemented by cooperating partners such as the Danish Refugee Council, DRAO and CARITAS, which are all based in the selected areas. Their presence on the ground ensured good understanding of the context, which increased the capability to build longer-term relationships with the communities and foster their engagement.

Technical assistance in agriculture-related activities and assets creation were supported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and implemented through an effective coordination with the cooperating partners.

WFP provided logistical support to the National Nutrition Programme and the health districts for the establishment of nutritional centres with the involvement of local community structures. Additional support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to strengthen the logistics capacity of the National Nutrition Programme and the health districts as well as the operational capacity of healthcare providers for the treatment of malnutrition. Joint technical support from WFP, UNICEF, FAO and the World Health Organization (WHO) is regularly provided to government bodies such as the National Nutrition Programme and technical secretariat of the National Nutrition Committee (CNN) for the implementation of their strategic and operational plans for nutrition. WFP continues to support the mobilization and coordination of government partners – including the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), WHO and FAO – to facilitate national policy dialogue to expand the coverage of social protection services. An agreement was signed between WFP and UNICEF to further enhance synergy and collaboration for future interventions.

## Performance Monitoring

Côte d'Ivoire's country office strategy for monitoring and evaluation has been developed to guide and support programme activities, demonstrate the performance of operations, improve accountability to people affected and donors, ensure that projects are aligned with the outcome framework of WFP 2014–2017 Strategic Plan, and build the capacity of staff, non-governmental organization (NGO) partners and government structures.

Data on process, outputs and outcomes were collected and transferred at the central level through the information channel. The use of the Country Office Tool for Managing Effectively (COMET) allowed the country office to record beneficiary figures in a systematic manner and save time in terms of analysis. The centralisation of programme data supported better analysis, which also allowed the country office to make adjustments to the design

and implementation of activities. The use of tablets in post-distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys and of Open Data Kit (ODK) tools to monitor food security levels ensured the collection of "real time" information. With these technologies, WFP was able to quickly disseminate information to strategic partners for timely decision-making and the prompt response of WFP and its partners to the needs of vulnerable people.

All data are disaggregated by sex and all outcomes collected by gender, considering households headed by women or men. Gender sensitive issues such as decision-making on the use of food or cash within the household are integrated into monitoring and evaluation surveys, which contain gender sensitive questions. In particular, disaggregated data are used to re-design programmes in order to ensure increased engagement of women in food assistance for assets (FFA) activities through sensitisation and their active participation in choosing the projects to be implemented. As a result of the community-based approach, women's and other vulnerable group's participation and influence are ensured during the process of identifying and selecting livelihoods activities. Furthermore, for FFA activities a project management committee (consisting of both women and men) is set up in the project localities, and the members are trained to manage and have the ownership of the activities, including monitoring, which resulted in a higher proportion of women in leadership positions in the implementation and management of asset creation activities.

The major challenge for monitoring remained the insufficient resources, including staff, dedicated to monitoring. To address this shortcoming, WFP relied on certain partners, or conducted joint monitoring and assessments. Data collection of PDM surveys was done with cooperating partners. For example, the NGO ASAPSU conducted the data collection for June, October and December PDM. As a consequence, the proportion of visited sites increased from 24 percent in 2015 to 46 percent in 2016. WFP conducted various assessments and PDM exercises to assess food security levels of returnees, displaced populations and host communities to support programme design and/or the adjustment of relief and recovery activities under the PRRO. A WFP-Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) was conducted to assess the humanitarian situation and socio-economic reintegration of the refugees who returned to Côte d'Ivoire between 15 December 2015 and end of October 2016, while an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) was conducted to assess the humanitarian needs of internally displaced populations and vulnerable host communities in the west of the country.

Another challenge was to collect data and have result indicators on nutrition prevention activities, and specifically on the prevention of moderate acute malnutrition for children aged 6-59 months, since Côte d'Ivoire lacks statistics on the age group in question. WFP advocated with the Statistics Directorate of the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene to take into account this issue in the revision of their planned indicators. For its part, WFP plans to collect data on the targeted beneficiaries in its intervention areas.

Despite the insufficient resources for monitoring, WFP managed to collect baselines and follow-ups for almost all the outcome indicators. Weaknesses to be addressed in the monitoring system remain the geographical dispersion of the locations to monitor, difficult access to certain sites, insufficient dedicated staff and the duration of the partnership agreements, which in certain cases do not facilitate the implementation of monitoring activities. However, some strengths have to be acknowledged, including the effective involvement of government authorities in the monitoring activities.

## Results/Outcomes

In 2016, WFP continued to provide food assistance to Ivorian returnees and vulnerable host populations in western regions along Liberian and Guinean borders. Emergency food assistance was provided to the internally displaced persons (IDPs) of Mount Peko and to the communities hosting them, and also to the rural populations affected by inter-communal conflicts between farmers and shepherds in Bouna, in the north of the country. In total, 46,000 people received food assistance.

WFP interventions allowed IDPs around Mount Peko's natural reserve to improve their food security and contributed – through the provision of rice, pulses and vegetable oil – to diversifying their diet. In particular, households headed by women significantly increased their food consumption and diversified their diet, while the same levels of improvement have not been reported for households headed by men. In addition, the use of negative and non-sustainable coping mechanisms, such as consumption of lower quality food, dependence on other people's aid or sell of productive assets or lands, decreased, almost halved for households headed by women, for both displaced populations and the communities hosting them.

According to WFP-Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Joint Assessment Monitoring (JAM), high levels of food insecurity within refugee and host populations are strongly related to lack of access to food, non-diversified diets, high economic vulnerability, and the use of negative adaptation and survival strategies. The three-month returnee package distributed to Ivorian returnees allowed them to restore their food

security levels and diversify their diet while in-kind transfers to extremely vulnerable host populations improved their food consumption, both in terms of quantity and quality. This allowed a shift from relief to recovery activities focusing on improving livelihoods and strengthening resilience.

According to the WFP-UNHCR JAM, nearly 18,000 Ivorian refugees left Liberia between January and September 2016. In order to promote social cohesion between the refugee returnees and the host communities, WFP has set up productive asset creation projects in 156 communities to assist vulnerable people within repatriated and host populations. In particular, WFP implemented food assistance for assets (FFA) activities in Bas-Sassandra and Montagnes districts, in the western part of Côte d'Ivoire to strengthen resilience for food security and nutrition. A total of 64,300 beneficiaries, consisting of both returnees and vulnerable populations, were reached either by in-kind food assistance (55,000) and/or cash-based transfers (21,300); 12,550 participants were involved in asset creation and livelihood interventions, of which 47 percent were women. The created assets included rehabilitated lowlands for rice cultivation, banana and cassava plantations, vegetable gardens and traditional poultry farms, which contributed to increasing the number of income generating activities and led to improvements in livelihoods. WFP community assets score surveys conducted in 26 villages showed that 52 percent of assisted populations have made good progress, even if lower than the targeted 80 percent. In general the results showed some progress from last year. Nevertheless, one explanation for not fully reaching the target can be that the restoration of assets and improvement of livelihoods require time and longer-term investments. The western part of Côte d'Ivoire was highly affected by the post-electoral crisis, as well as the Ebola outbreak in 2015, which deteriorated the access to land and to basic social services, including housing, water, health centres, schools and business opportunities. To build resilience for food security and nutrition and to increase the communities' asset score, a joint effort from different actors, including the Government, local authorities, United Nations (UN) agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is needed to holistically address the needs of specific areas.

Capacity development was a major component of WFP's asset creation and livelihoods interventions. Assisted people received both technical support and trainings in agricultural practices to increase their yields, as well as diversify their activities. For example, assisted people were trained on banana and cassava propagation through field demonstrations, given access to plant nurseries, and assisted in the construction of poultry farms with the support of local communities. These interventions contribute to diversifying people's diet while generating an income through the sale of the extra production.

Nutrition interventions contributed to reducing undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months. In 2016, more than 74 percent of children aged 6-59 months were treated for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), although the duration of the project was reduced to four months instead of six due to lack of resources. Despite that, the recovery rate increased from 75 to 91 percent compared to previous year, while the number of children not completing the treatment decreased to 6 percent. In addition, the MAM treatment performance rates reached higher than the SPHERE thresholds: 91.4 percent recovery rate (>75 percent SPHERE threshold), 0.2 percent mortality rate (<3 percent SPHERE threshold), 6.2 percent default rate (<15 percent SPHERE threshold) and 1.9 percent non-response rate (<15 percent SPHERE threshold). These results can be explained by the smooth progression of WFP activities owing to the strengthened collaboration with local NGOs and health structures in the implementation of the project, and also to the availability of nutrient commodities in the nutritional treatment centres on a continuous basis over the project period. With regard to activities targeting anti-retroviral therapy (ART) clients and orphans and vulnerable children (OVC), WFP was faced with inadequate resources to ensure a regular implementation of the activities, which caused multiple disruptions. However, all the 22 targeted nutrition centres received some food in order to provide assistance to the targeted beneficiaries. WFP's nutritional assistance contributed to improving ART clients nutritional levels – with a healing rate of over 81 percent – which resulted in an improved adherence to the treatment, estimated to be of 99 percent, and a better response to it. Lack of resources did not allow cash transfers for ART clients and their families. Nevertheless, almost all of them received rice to cover the food consumption of their family members. The complementarity between medical and nutritional interventions was not reinforced, since there was no engagement with the other actors involved in the medical treatment.

In addition to the planned activities, WFP has implemented blanket supplementary feeding activities, using a SuperCereal Plus contribution, to strengthen the nutritional status of children aged 6-59 months in order to prevent malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. These activities took place at the same time and in the same areas as MAM treatment interventions – Poro, Tchologo, Bagoue, Bounkani and Gontougo which are the districts that presented higher malnutrition rates. WFP assisted 51,550 children aged 6-59 months. This malnutrition prevention activity, coupled with nutrition awareness activities, led to a great mobilization of women at the community level. The effect of this social mobilization was the increase in the use of care services such as prenatal and postnatal consultations by pregnant and lactating women, and the increase in the number of children under one year of age that received vaccinations in the locality where the activities were implemented.

WFP continued to provide technical support to the Government to strengthen the coordination and monitoring of nutrition interventions. This resulted in an improved monitoring of the nutritional status of patients and in the distribution of food by selected national NGOs for the implementation of the Global Fund project. WFP supported government's supply plan for nutrition, and provided nutrition centres with anthropometric equipment, equipment for culinary demonstrations to increase awareness of good nutrition practices, and counselling for mothers with malnourished children and ART clients.

WFP promoted synergies through including nutrition in both livelihoods and school meals activities. In particular, to achieve better results for nutrition, WFP designed a joint project together with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The concept note was developed in 2016 and its implementation in 2017 will serve as a pilot phase for the Government, which is in the process of implementing a multi-sectorial approach to reduce malnutrition in Côte d'Ivoire, where high levels still persist in the north. These synergetic efforts will be implemented in the areas so-called "*communes de convergence*", where there will be a deliberate focus on complementary actions from partners in selected communities in order to maximise the impact on the nutritional and food situation of the most vulnerable communities. The synergy will be achieved through geographical convergence (at municipality, community or village level), programmatic (joint planning, monitoring and evaluation) and operational (execution, management and joint coordination). In particular, the interventions targeted by the four agencies include specific activities focusing on prevention and treatment of malnutrition and on nutrition-sensitive activities, including health, agriculture, food security, social protection, micro-finance, water, sanitation and hygiene, education and literacy. WFP is trying to promote the ownership of the joint project by regional and local actors, through coordinating and monitoring the implementation phase. Nevertheless, the limited capacity of government structures at central and decentralised level to implement a multi-sectorial strategy to nutrition remains one of the main challenges.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

Applying lessons learned from previous experiences and in line with WFP gender policy, WFP specifically addressed some of its food assistance for assets (FFA) activities to vulnerable women, helping to ensure their participation and making sure that women would be the primary recipients of cash or in-kind transfers. This approach is important since women are often the primary decision makers when buying food and managing household resources, and since most of the targeted households are headed by women. WFP also ensured the inclusion of women in FFA activities to improve their status and enable both men and women to equally benefit from the trainings on agricultural techniques. Women's participation and ability to influence the decision-making process were ensured through the implementation of a community-based approach when identifying and selecting livelihood activities to be implemented. As a result, a higher proportion of women were in leadership positions for the implementation and management of the assets created (60 percent, which is above the target of >50 percent). It was also noted that women made decisions over the use of cash or in-kind transfers in 70 percent of the households, while the decisions were taken by both men and women in 10 percent of the cases.

For general food distribution activities, gender indicators showed slightly lower results, where women made decisions over the use of food in 53 percent of the households, and decisions were taken together by men and women in 8 percent of the cases, despite women usually being designated to collect rations at distribution points.

The better results on gender equality achieved through FFA than through general food distribution activities can be explained by the fact that women represented more than 50 percent of the participants to and beneficiaries of FFA activities and that the community-based approach ensured women's participation throughout all phases of the project, increasing their decision-making role. In addition, the longer-term nature of FFA activities allowed the country office to better address women's needs, through gender sensitisation activities that raised awareness on gender issues within the community.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In order to include and protect the most vulnerable people during all stages of the project cycle and ensure that they have a voice in the decisions that affect their lives, WFP puts efforts to regularly inform, consult and collect feedback and complaints from people benefiting from its programmes. Nevertheless, much efforts are still needed to ensure that beneficiaries know about the programmes and where to provide feedback and complaints.

As part of its food assistance to returnees and displaced persons WFP and partners informed beneficiaries about targeting criteria, their entitlements, and complaints and feedback mechanism. Although WFP cooperating partners

and local food management committees undertook awareness raising sessions before assistance was provided, only 60 percent of the beneficiaries declared to be informed about WFP's interventions.

Similar results were reported for food assistance for assets (FFA) activities, where only 56 percent of the interviewed people felt they were properly informed about WFP activities, a proportion that is higher in households headed by men (60 percent) than in those headed by women (53 percent). Although FFA activities are prioritised by a gender-sensitive consultative process with the communities including full engagement by vulnerable groups, and a local community management committee is set up to help defining the maintenance and use of assets leading to sustainability, barriers remain for certain groups to access information on programme activities. WFP and partners will analyse barriers, preferred channels of communication and types of complaints and feedback mechanism, to increase the number of people informed across age, gender and diversity.

WFP and its partners worked closely with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees (UNHCR) to identify any protection concerns among returnee populations through monitoring activities, and design and implementation of appropriate measures. Indicators collected through post-distribution monitoring and frequent field visits show that no beneficiaries, including both men and women, experienced safety problems while travelling to and from distribution sites or during distributions.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Olivier Flament

Guiglo, western Côte d'Ivoire, woman taking part in WFP Food Assistance For Assets activities.

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	33,345	52,155	85,500	72,883	59,631	132,514	218.6%	114.3%	155.0%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	8,550	5,985	14,535	11,926	10,601	22,527	139.5%	177.1%	155.0%
Children (5-18 years)	14,535	16,245	30,780	22,527	19,877	42,404	155.0%	122.4%	137.8%
Adults (18 years plus)	10,260	29,925	40,185	38,430	29,153	67,583	374.6%	97.4%	168.2%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	-	-	-	13,713	15,156	28,869	-	-	-
Returnees	13,338	20,862	34,200	20,218	21,462	41,680	151.6%	102.9%	121.9%
Residents	20,007	31,293	51,300	30,779	31,186	61,965	153.8%	99.7%	120.8%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	25,000	-	25,000	46,541	-	46,541	186.2%	-	186.2%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	26,000	7,000	34,000	55,000	21,300	64,300	211.5%	304.3%	189.1%

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	3,000	-	3,000	2,232	-	2,232	74.4%	-	74.4%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	-	-	-	51,550	-	51,550	-	-	-
Nutrition: Therapeutic Feeding (Treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition)	400	600	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	4,000	-	4,000	3,848	-	3,848	96.2%	-	96.2%
HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets	5,000	24,000	29,000	18,823	-	18,823	376.5%	-	64.9%

## Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	25,000	-	25,000	46,541	-	46,541	186.2%	-	186.2%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	5,200	1,000	6,200	11,000	3,550	12,550	211.5%	355.0%	202.4%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	3,000	-	3,000	2,232	-	2,232	74.4%	-	74.4%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	-	-	-	51,550	-	51,550	-	-	-
Nutrition: Therapeutic Feeding (Treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition)	400	600	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	4,000	-	4,000	3,848	-	3,848	96.2%	-	96.2%
HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets	5,000	4,800	9,800	3,373	-	3,373	67.5%	-	34.4%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

**Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	11,000	14,000	25,000	22,340	24,201	46,541	203.1%	172.9%	186.2%
Total participants	11,000	14,000	25,000	22,340	24,201	46,541	203.1%	172.9%	186.2%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total beneficiaries	11,000	14,000	25,000	22,340	24,201	46,541	203.1%	172.9%	186.2%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	3,162	3,038	6,200	6,651	5,899	12,550	210.3%	194.2%	202.4%
Total participants	3,162	3,038	6,200	6,651	5,899	12,550	210.3%	194.2%	202.4%
Total beneficiaries	17,340	16,660	34,000	30,864	33,436	64,300	178.0%	200.7%	189.1%
<b>HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment;</b>									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	2,040	1,960	4,000	846	3,002	3,848	41.5%	153.2%	96.2%
Total participants	2,040	1,960	4,000	846	3,002	3,848	41.5%	153.2%	96.2%
Total beneficiaries	2,040	1,960	4,000	846	3,002	3,848	41.5%	153.2%	96.2%
<b>HIV/TB: Mitigation&amp;Safety; Nets</b>									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	2,448	2,352	4,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orphans and vulnerable children receiving food assistance	2,550	2,450	5,000	269	304	573	10.5%	12.4%	11.5%
Total participants	4,998	4,802	9,800	269	304	573	5.4%	6.3%	5.8%
Total beneficiaries	14,790	14,210	29,000	1,089	1,330	2,419	7.4%	9.4%	8.3%

## Nutrition Beneficiaries

### Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	360	360	720	670	781	1,451	186.1%	216.9%	201.5%
Children (24-59 months)	640	640	1,280	268	513	781	41.9%	80.2%	61.0%
Pregnant and lactating girls (less than 18 years old)	-	430	430	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	570	570	-	-	-	-	-	-



Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total beneficiaries	1,000	2,000	3,000	938	1,294	2,232	93.8%	64.7%	74.4%
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	-	-	-	9,279	9,279	18,558	-	-	-
Children (24-59 months)	-	-	-	16,496	16,496	32,992	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	-	-	-	25,775	25,775	51,550	-	-	-
<b>Nutrition: Therapeutic Feeding (Treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition)</b>									
Activity supporters (18 plus)	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Project Indicators

## Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>FEMAL HEADED HOUSEHOLD IDP, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=2.50	12.30	13.00	1.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>FEMAL HEADED HOUSEHOLD IDP, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.20	4.20	4.00	5.20
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>FEMAL HEADED HOUSEHOLD IDP, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<20.00	20.00	17.00	11.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>FEMAL HEADED HOUSEHOLD RAPATRIÉ, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=2.50	12.30	8.10	7.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>FEMAL HEADED HOUSEHOLD RAPATRIÉ, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.20	4.20	4.70	4.60
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>FEMAL HEADED HOUSEHOLD RAPATRIÉ, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<20.00	20.00	15.00	14.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>IDP, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<2.50	12.70	12.00	1.70
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>IDP, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.20	4.20	4.00	5.30
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLD IDP, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<2.60	13.00	10.00	2.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLD IDP, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.28	4.28	4.00	5.30
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLD IDP, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<17.00	17.00	17.00	11.70
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLD RAPATRIÉ, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<2.60	13.00	10.50	6.90
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLD RAPATRIÉ, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.20	4.20	4.60	4.50
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLD RAPATRIÉ, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<17.00	17.00	14.90	13.60

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>RAPATRIÉ, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<2.50	12.70	9.30	7.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>RAPATRIÉ, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.20	4.20	4.60	4.50
<b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<1.70	8.30	6.50	7.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<6.70	33.30	22.70	17.80
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.50	4.00	4.00	4.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLD, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<2.00	10.00	6.40	7.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLD, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<5.90	29.30	23.80	18.70
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLD, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.50	4.00	4.00	4.60
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLD, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<17.80	17.80	14.30	14.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLD, Project End Target: 2015.03, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<1.50	7.50	6.50	6.90

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLD, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<7.10	35.60	21.80	16.90
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLD, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.55	4.00	4.00	4.50
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLD, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2013.09, WFP survey, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<18.10	18.04	14.00	13.60
<b>Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</b>				
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>80.00	37.00	-	52.00
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Cooperating partner report, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating partner report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HAND, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HAND</i>	>75.00	72.00	75.00	91.40
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Cooperating partner report, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating partner report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HAND, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HAND</i>	<3.00	0.40	0.60	0.20
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Cooperating partner report, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HAND, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HAND</i>	<15.00	25.50	22.50	6.20
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Cooperating partner report, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating partner report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HAND, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HAND</i>	<15.00	0.20	0.50	1.90
<b>ART Default Rate (%)</b>				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HAND, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HAND</i>	<15.00	8.40	7.00	10.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2015.03, Analysis partner document</i>	>50.00	-	-	-
<b>ART Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)</b>				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2013.10, WFP survey, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HAND, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HAND</i>	>75.00	71.00	74.00	81.70
<b>Capacity developed to address national food insecurity needs</b>				
<b>NCI: Food security programmes National Capacity Index</b>				
<i>CÔTE D'IVOIRE, Project End Target: 2016.12, Analysis partner report</i>	=2.00	-	-	-

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO2: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of food security monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	2	2	100.0%
Number of national assessments/data collection exercises in which food security was integrated with WFP support	exercise	1	-	-
<b>SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	403	186	46.2%
Hectares (ha) of land cultivated	Ha	4,211	1,755	41.7%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	296	190	64.1%
Number of local chicken houses constructed	unit	107	35	32.7%
<b>SO2: HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment; and Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	96	96	100.0%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	=60.00	8.00	-	9.70
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=60.00	1.00	-	7.80

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	=20.00	78.00	-	70.00
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=20.00	81.00	-	53.00
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	=20.00	14.00	-	20.00
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=20.00	18.00	-	39.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	47.00	-	60.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	56.00	-	36.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2015.03</i>	>60.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.03</i>	>60.00	-	-	-

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	>80.00	61.00	-	60.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	56.00	-	56.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	>80.00	54.00	-	52.60
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	64.00	-	59.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	>80.00	58.00	-	56.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	60.00	-	56.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	100.00

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2015.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=27.00	3.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=3.00	4.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		39.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2015.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2015.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Private Donors	WPD-C-02670-01	Rice	-	300
UN CERF	001-C-01488-01	Beans	-	14
UN CERF	001-C-01488-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	95
UN CERF	001-C-01488-01	Rice	-	946
UN CERF	001-C-01488-01	Split Peas	-	96
UN CERF	001-C-01488-01	Vegetable Oil	-	63
USA	USA-C-01121-02	Beans	-	239
USA	USA-C-01121-02	Corn Soya Blend	-	315
USA	USA-C-01121-02	Rice	-	1,371



Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
USA	USA-C-01121-02	Vegetable Oil	-	100
USA	USA-C-01241-01	Beans	-	66
USA	USA-C-01241-01	Rice	-	300
USA	USA-C-01241-01	Vegetable Oil	-	73
		<b>Total</b>	-	<b>3,978</b>