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Cote d'Ivoire Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2018

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In 2017, WFP launched a one-year transitional interim country strategic plan (ICSP) which began in January 2018, emphasizing the shift from direct implementation to technical support in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17. In a context of economic, social and political recovery, WFP's support was vital in enhancing the food and nutrition security, education and resilience of 165,972 Ivorians (54 percent women and 46 percent men) including returnees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and marginalized populations in the most vulnerable regions of Côte d'Ivoire, notably the northern and western rural areas. The targeted populations, of which 87 percent were aged 5-18 years old, benefited from context-specific, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative programming, strengthened partnerships and coordination between WFP, government partners and local actors, underscoring the shared commitment to achieving zero hunger by 2030.

The school feeding programme reached 129,005 public primary schoolchildren (52 percent boys and 48 percent girls), enhancing their nutrition, health, literacy capacities and education outcomes. A special emphasis was placed on vulnerable schoolgirls, helping to maintain a 98 percent retention rate.

WFP supported the Government with generating evidence for the design of nutrition-sensitive programmes through the Integrated Agricultural Nutrition Education Project (PIEN), targeting 11,023 smallholder women farmers and their communities. Their knowledge on and adoption of diverse nutrition and health enhancing behaviours were improved, contributing to the well-being of their household and children in the long-term.

Through a combination of three-month relief food packages and sustainable asset creation interventions to over 4,850 people (61 percent women and 39 percent men), WFP addressed returnees and vulnerable host populations' immediate food needs while promoting reintegration. The food assistance for assets (FFA) activities further contributed to strengthening livelihoods and creating productive assets for 83.6 percent of targeted population.

To safeguard the sustainability of the school feeding programme and support rural development, WFP empowered over 2,600 rural smallholder farmers (97 percent women and 3 percent men) established around school canteens, to link their produce with the school meals programme and local markets. Agricultural inputs, equipment and training provided contributed in: improving their technical knowledge; increasing and diversifying their food production; increasing their contribution of nutritious produce to their school canteens; improving their post-harvest loss management; enhancing their access to stable competitive markets; and helping them to be better organized and structured.

Through the gradual transfer of WFP-assisted programmes to the Government, WFP continued to expand its capacity strengthening engagement with the

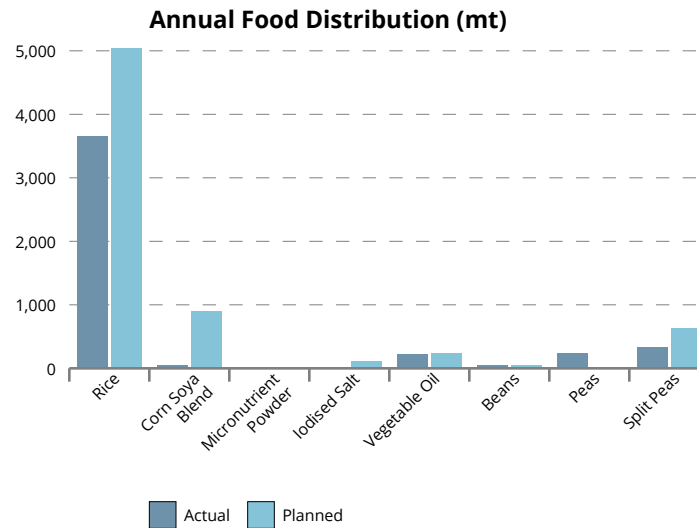
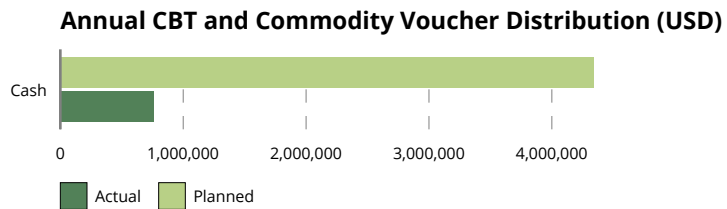
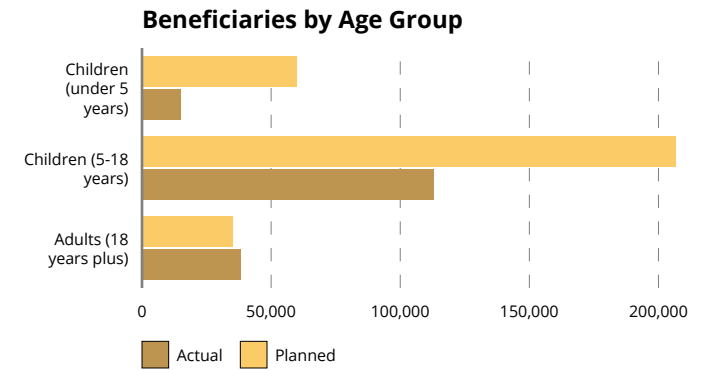
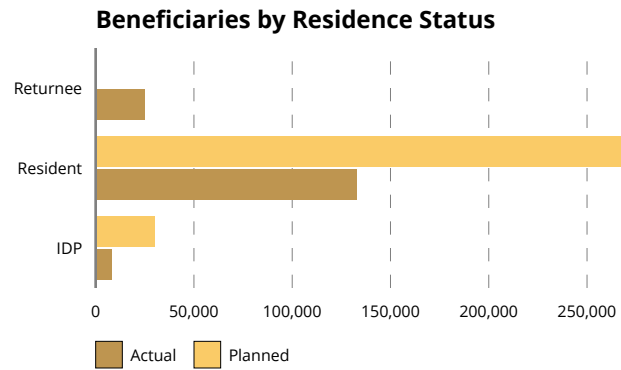
Government and other partners. Continued on supporting the development of diverse national strategies and documents, including the national Zero Hunger Strategic Review led by the Vice President and the national school feeding strategy and policy; strengthening operational capacities; promoting South-South cooperation exchanges with a focus on nutrition, school feeding and rural livelihoods; and expanding its supply chain and logistic services to government partners and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Lastly, WFP maintained strong emergency response capacity, providing life-saving assistance to 697 flood-affected households, or 3,486 beneficiaries (57 percent women and 43 percent men), following heavy rains in the capital city and its neighborhoods.



165,972
total beneficiaries
in 2018

54% female 46% male



Context and Operations



Côte d'Ivoire is classified as a lower middle-income country that benefited from relative economic growth and stability since the end of the 2011 post-electoral crisis. In 2018, the gross domestic product (GDP) was 7.1 percent and did not include the socioeconomic development for majority of the population [1], estimated at 25.1 million people (48.4 percent women) [2]. However, significant regional disparities persisted, poverty rates remained high, decreasing from 49 to 46 percent between 2008 and 2015 [3] and Côte d'Ivoire ranked 171st of 189 countries on the Human Development Index [4].

The Government's National Development Plan (NDP) 2016-2020, setting out to achieve emergent economy status by 2020, prioritizes improving the quality of institutions and governance, developing human capital and social well-being, and diversifying and industrializing its economy. In line with the NDP, key sectorial policies and strategies promoting inclusive development include the National Multi-Sectorial Nutrition Plan 2016-2020; the School Feeding Strategy 2018-2022; the National Agricultural Investment Programme 2018-2025; and the National Social Protection Strategy 2013. The Government Social Plan aims to accelerate the delivery of social services to the population by 2020.

The national sectorial efforts led to notable improvements in various sectors [5]. Between 2012 and 2016, exclusive breastfeeding rates almost doubled from 12 to 23.5 percent, while stunting and wasting rates dropped from 29.8 percent to 21.6 percent and from 7.5 percent to 6 percent [6]. The compulsory schooling policy initiated by the Government in 2015 for children aged 6 - 16 years contributed to increased primary net enrolment rate from 72.9 percent to 91 percent over the same period [7]. Nonetheless, malnutrition and food insecurity remain a challenge.

In 2018, Côte d'Ivoire's Global Hunger Index score of 25.9 was classified as 'serious' [8], and suffered from the triple burden of malnutrition, represented by undernutrition, overnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies which affect all age groups. In 2016, 16.7 percent of children had low birth weight, stunting rates were as high as 29.6 percent in the north and overweight and obesity rates were rising [9]. Meanwhile, anaemia affected 75 percent of children aged 6 - 59 months, 54 percent of women of childbearing age and 30 percent of men between the age of 15 - 49 [10]. The prevalence of highly infectious diseases (3.7 percent HIV prevalence among women and 1.9 percent among men) [11]; poor diet diversity (among 70 percent of the households [12]); a lack of sanitation and clean drinking water; and limited awareness of good nutrition, health and hygiene practices including on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), play a significant role in Côte d'Ivoire's nutritional situation.

The severe form of food insecurity decreased from 4.2 percent in 2015 to 0.1 percent in 2018, the prevalence of 10.8 percent among rural households

continued to be of concern [13]. Women-headed households (15 percent) and agricultural households (12 percent) were affected significantly [14]. More specifically, smallholder farmers which contributed to 84 percent of the arable land [13], access to sustainable food sources was constrained by poorly organized food value chains; poor agricultural practices; environmental degradation; recurrent climate shocks; post-harvest losses as high as 40 percent; and poor access to quality inputs, water, land and markets [15]. Moreover, the limited support for food crop production compared with the cash crop sector continued to have a negative impact on the productivity and incomes of smallholders.

Gender inequalities were a major impediment to sustainable economic and social well-being. In 2017, Côte d'Ivoire ranked 171st of 189 countries on the Gender Inequality Index [16] and women continued to face discrimination in the labour market, education and access to health care. As a result, 25 percent of women were literate compared to 54 percent among men [17] and sociocultural barriers limited their access to land and participation in decision making over the use of common resources. Although women account for 90 percent of the agricultural labour force [18], only 8 percent hold land titles, compared with 22 percent among men [19].

In 2018, the transitional ICSP aligned with national priorities, focusing on complementing the government's efforts in achieving SDG 2, and contributing to SDGs 1, 3, 4 and 5. The transitional ICSP was designed with five strategic outcomes and seven activities in the most vulnerable regions of Côte d'Ivoire, notably in the north, north-east and west. Adopting a nutrition-sensitive and gender transformative approach, all seven activities were inter-linked geographically and programmatically to address food security, nutrition, and education goals in target communities. The school feeding programme, nutrition education, asset creation, resilience building interventions, emergency food assistance to crisis and shock affected populations were planned and implemented.

Through the gradual transfer of WFP led programmes to the Government, WFP continued to strengthen the capacity of national institutions, coordinated and implemented food security, nutrition and social protection policies and programmes.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

The one-year transitional interim country strategic plan (ICSP) had an estimated budget of USD 18.4 million. In 2018, WFP's overall funding levels decreased by 9 percent compared to 2017, with a total of USD 14 million. As a result, this reflected the overall requirements with remaining at 76 percent.

The contributions that were made towards the transitional ICSP from the United States, United Nations funds, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, private donors and multilateral allocations allowed WFP to plan for and implement the planned four strategic outcomes. In the second semester of 2018, strategic outcome five was added through a budget revision and to provide an emergency food assistance to flood-affected households.

Due to the funding gaps and the earmarking of 91 percent of the direct multilateral contributions, WFP prioritized school feeding activities, capacity strengthening of vulnerable women's smallholder farmer groups and emergency response capacities. Meanwhile, capacity strengthening of targeted populations on climate change adaptation and of national institutions were critically under-funded, with less than 10 percent of the requirements covered.

Implementation of activities 2 and 3 in support of malnourished women and children, returnees and vulnerable host communities were limited as well. Asset creation activities were implemented for a reduced number of beneficiaries (27,600 out of planned 65,000) and planned distribution of specialized nutritious food to 50,000 children aged 6-23 months and cash-transfers to 2,000 pregnant lactating women and girls (PLWGs) did not occur. WFP thus focused on implementing nutrition-sensitive activities through the school feeding programme and resilience activities.

Although the proportion of output indicators that met their annual targets are less than half for all five strategic outcomes, very good achievement levels were recorded, varying between 61 percent and 99 percent. For outcomes, the proportion of indicators of strategic objectives 1, 3 and 5 that met their annual targets were 50 percent, 36 percent and 100 percent respectively. Nonetheless, over 85 percent of the outcome indicators made good progress compared to 2017. To address the funding gaps, WFP continued bilateral fundraising efforts with traditional donors, non-traditional donors and the private sector while continuously seeking ways to adjust the internal processes to reduce costs. The latter included the use of the global commodity management facility, enhancing planning of activities increasing use of cash-transfers, and optimizing logistic costs through shipment splitting and joint premises with partners. WFP in Abidjan and the two field offices in Man and Korhogo, are now sharing premises with the African Development Bank (AfDB), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

In 2018, WFP continued to lead the coordination and implementation of the Business Operations Strategy. A framework for common inter-agency support services in the areas of procurement, human resources, administration, finance and information and communication technology (ICT), to enhance efficiency of the operations systems and adjust cost-savings. As a result, significant cost-savings were demonstrated through joint training, procurement approach, pooling of resources, shared compound, staffing related to the management of the premises, vehicle maintenance and fuel costs.

Lastly, WFP completed the decentralized evaluation of the 2013-2017 Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200464) in February 2018 and launched in January 2018 the decentralized mid-term review of its USDA-funded school feeding project (2016-2020 McGovern-Dole Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programme). The findings and recommendations of these evaluations guided the development of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP). Design and implementation of resilience and school feeding activities will closely integrate recommendations to improve the targeting, effectiveness, sustainability of our interventions, multi-sectorialism and approach to be more gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive.



Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

Food insecure children in targeted areas have access to adequate safe and nutritious food all year-round.

Through this strategic outcome WFP aimed to ensure adequate access to safe and nutritious food for children in targeted vulnerable regions through school feeding programme, take-home rations and complementary activities. Since 2016, WFP targeted 613 public primary schools in seven priority regions in the rural north (Bagoue, Poro and Tchologo), north-eastern (Gontougo and Bounkani) and western (Cavally and Bafing) areas of Côte d'Ivoire based on low education outcomes, prevalence of chronic malnutrition, food insecurity and high gender disparities. In 2018, nearly 130,000 children benefited from the educational and nutritional support through the McGovern-Dole Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programme (2016-2020). WFP partnered with the Directorate of School Canteens of the Ministry of Education and the international NGO Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI) Foundation, the nutrition sensitive programme complements the national school feeding programme in nearly 6,000 schools and helped support the Government and Côte d'Ivoire's objectives of improving primary education, enrolment, retention, literacy capacity strengthening, food security, nutrition and health of schoolchildren, while promoting local food production and environmental protection.

The integrated package of assistance included the provision of daily hot school lunches; economic incentives (take-home food rations) targeting girls in the last two grades; literacy improvement activities; equipping schools with reading books, food preparation and storage equipment including fuel-efficient stoves; strengthening national capacities for the implementation of school feeding programme; improving linkages with local food production. In 2018, nutritious and hot school lunches were provided for an average of 12 school days per month of the planned 13 days with WFP provided fortified food (iron-enriched rice, split peas and vitamin A-enriched vegetable oil). Voluntary contributions of fresh vegetables and protein sources such as dried fish from the community members to the school canteens further contributed in diversifying and enhancing the school meals. A total of 129,005 primary schoolchildren (52 percent boys and 48 percent girls) were reached. To retain and encourage girls to complete the primary education cycle, 10,432 school girls in fifth and sixth grade were targeted to receive 50 kg of rice each, three times during the school year, if 80 percent school attendance was maintained.

The school lunches successfully targeted 40 percent of the recommended daily intake for primary school age children and ensured at least four food groups of the required seven groups were integrated, contributing to reducing short-term hunger, improving the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) and enhancing learning

abilities through improved nutrition. The MAD of beneficiary schoolchildren increased from 41 percent in 2016 to 80 percent in 2018. Moreover, the daily meals and take-home rations created a strong positive incentive among families to regularly send and keep their children in school, particularly for girls. WFP-supported schools saw higher school attendance and retention rates compared to 2017. The attendance rate was stable throughout 2017 and 2018 (98.9 percent), while the retention rate increased from 97.5 percent in 2017 to 97.9 percent in 2018. WFP assistance further contributed to improving the gender ratio in schools, from 91 percent in 2017 to 94 percent in 2018. However, efforts are still needed to reduce the gap between girls and boys and achieve the target gender ratio of 96 percent.

Meanwhile, the literacy support component ensured that children benefitted from improved learning resources and teachers' literacy teaching techniques was enhanced. Overall, 115,000 supplementary reading materials and 1,839 mobile libraries were distributed, while 3,225 school teachers out of the planned 1,226 received training. Over 3,400 community sensitization sessions, reading promotion events and animated reading sessions were also organized to improve awareness of parents and community members on the importance of literacy. This contributed to increasing reading proficiency at each grade level in 2018 compared to 2016, by double and triple for girls and boys respectively.

In view to progressively transition WFP-supported schools to the Government and communities, WFP enhanced capacities of various actors at the national and decentralized levels, through training and the provision of tools and equipment. Training was provided to 1,022 staff of the school management committees including school principals, canteen managers, canteen cooks and school advisors on food preparation, child health and nutrition, improved hygiene practices, use of recipe books, warehouse management, monitoring and reporting. Food preparation demonstrations and trainings enhanced school canteen committees' cooking capacities mainly in the proper preparation of split peas. As a result, demonstrated larger acceptance and appreciation by the schoolchildren of their meals. WFP equipped primary schools with 200 improved energy-efficient stoves, along 151,000 tableware and food preparation tools.

In line with the national school feeding programme's sustainability strategy "one school, one canteen, one farmer group", WFP contributed in strengthening local food production capacities. WFP provided technical support to 35 smallholder farmer groups (2,550 farmers) and established school canteens, with the aim of increasing community capacity and contribution to the school feeding programme (details provided under strategic outcome 3). The vision of the Government was for every primary school to have a canteen supplied by local women farmer groups, establishing school canteens and strengthen community resilience and improve food security and nutrition for targeted communities.



In addition to enhancing implementation and operational capacities, WFP contributed to improving policy framework through technical and financial assistance. The first national school feeding policy (PNAS 2018-2025) and school feeding strategy (SNAS 2018-2022) were developed and validated in 2018, and provided an improved school feeding framework to operationalize the government vision of nationwide coverage by 2025. The mid-term evaluation of the school feeding programme occurred during the last quarter of 2018. The findings provided insight on key achievements and challenges and will further reflect the recommendations on how to improve project implementation and programme efficiency.

Strategic Outcome 02

Children and Pregnant and Lactating Women and Girls (PLW/G) in vulnerable communities have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2020.

Activity 2: Provide nutritious food and support access to health services and nutrition education to children 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/Gs) for stunting prevention.

Strategic outcome 2 aims to support national efforts to address the root causes of malnutrition in vulnerable areas, in line with the National Multisectoral Nutrition Plan (PNMN 2016-2020), which encourages routine screening for acute malnutrition, social behaviour changes communication (SBCC), instruction in the use of specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) and other services addressing malnutrition. More specifically, WFP aimed to contribute to preventing and reducing chronic malnutrition among children aged 6–23 months and pregnant lactating women and girls (PLWGs) through nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions. The beneficiary groups were targeted to ensure adequate nutrition for the first 1,000 days of a child's life, as this is a critical time frame to prevent stunting and a direct result of early childhood nutrient deficiencies.

Through the limited access to foods rich in required nutrients, inadequate breastfeeding, and poor complementary feeding and care practices as well as frequent illness continue to undermine child growth. WFP sought to enhance government capacities through implementing integrated nutrition programmes by providing technical support to the Ministry of Health. In 2018, the planned distribution of SNFs during the lean season targeted 50,000 children aged 6-23 months and 2,000 cash-transfers to PLWGs in food-insecure northern communities with high global acute malnutrition (GAM) and chronic malnutrition rates did not occur due to the lack of financial resources. The cash-transfers were planned to support increased access to maternal health services, which included covering the costs of quarterly consultations, transport, and

prescription medicines.

The nutrition sensitive interventions focused on nutrition education activities through the Integrated Agricultural Nutrition Education Project (PIEN) targeting PLWGs and caregivers of children aged 6-23 months. Led by the National Nutrition Programme (PNN) of the Ministry of Health, PIEN targeted localities in northern Côte d'Ivoire and involved local administrative and religious authorities, regional health centres, women smallholder farmer groups supported by WFP (1,023 members with 97 percent women) and their community members.

Moreover, integrated within the Government-led *Communautés de Convergence* approach, aimed to highlight structural and multi-dimensional causes of malnutrition and provide an integrated package of interventions to 49 northern villages comprising through nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programming.

On average, two sensitization sessions on essential nutrition actions were conducted per month to 11,023 women (5,023 PLWGs and 6,000 caregivers), who received WFP-supported messaging and counselling. The sessions included: diet diversification based on local nutritious foods, diversification in production, infant and young child-feeding (IYCF), exclusive breastfeeding, hygiene and sanitation, diet and nutrition of PLWGs, prenatal and postnatal consultations, routine screening for acute malnutrition, different food groups and their roles. Focus group discussions were broadcasted through local radio stations in French and local dialects were organized to strengthen the promotion and adoption of improved nutrition and hygiene practices. Culinary demonstrations and screening for malnutrition for PLWGs and children aged 6-59 months were carried out by community health workers during these sensitization sessions.

The knowledge of women on diverse aspects was improved, and contributed to improved well-being of the household and children in the long-term. Adequate nutrition is important for women because of the direct effect maternal nutrition has on the health and development of the next generation. Monitoring results following these regular sensitization sessions highlighted increased households' adoption of nutrition and health-enhancing behaviours, including attendance at health centres for consultations and nutritional counselling, children's immunization frequencies and the consumption of nutritious foods.

Through the transition of WFP-supported schools to the Government and communities, WFP strengthened national and local technical capacities of various implementation actors, including health districts, community workers and national staff, on the implementation of nutrition-sensitive SBCC activities and on monitoring and reporting tools. A six-month pilot phase review workshop was held with all stakeholders, including national and development partners, to share lessons learned and good practices, that provided the foundations for the

scale-up of this project to another 39 villages by the National Nutrition Programme.

Strategic Outcome 03

Food-insecure smallholders and communities in targeted areas have increased resilience to shocks and improved livelihoods to better support food security and nutrition needs all year-round.

This strategic outcome aimed to support food-insecure fragile communities and smallholders in targeted areas to have increased resilience to shocks and improved livelihoods to further support food security and nutrition needs all year-round. WFP targeted northern rural areas, prone to frequent climate-related shocks and declining rainfall, and western communities with a high concentration of Ivorian returnees from neighbouring countries. Forced to flee their homes during the violence of the 2010/11 post-electoral crisis, these returnees often returned to find their assets and houses impaired and compounded by the deteriorated access to land, economic opportunities and basic social services, contributing to their increased vulnerability.

WFP continued to support the voluntary repatriation of Ivorian returnees in 2018 in cooperation with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) through general distributions. UNHCR targeted 5,856 beneficiaries (48 percent men and 52 percent women) that received at entry points a food package comprising of rice, pulses and vegetable oil and iodized salt to cover basic needs for a family of five for an initial period of three months. Following the initial food assistance, 4,850 returnees and host populations (39 percent men and 61 percent women) were integrated in asset creation and resilience strengthening activities through the food assistance for assets (FFA) programme. WFP assistance was extended to host communities to promote social cohesion among the two groups. Activities implemented ranged from the rehabilitation of rice lowlands, cultivation of maize and cassava, poultry farming, frog farming to the construction of fish ponds, and included nutrition-sensitive programmes such as the introduction of vitamin-A rich orange-fleshed sweet potato.

Technical support, included inputs, tools, equipment and training, specific to the type of livelihood project identified by the communities, were provided to improve their productivity. Vegetable and food crops were produced on 199 ha of land, 168 ha of agricultural land benefited from rehabilitated irrigation schemes, while 15 units of chicken houses and 8 units of fish ponds were constructed, recording 94 percent FFA achievement in average in 2018. Once the project began, targeted participants received food or cash for four months and three months respectively, to meet their immediate food needs and those of their families. This corresponds to a total of 27,600 beneficiaries reached

through in-kind (1.5 kg per household per day) or cash-based transfers (CBTs) (USD 90 per household per month).

Monitoring results highlight that overall, the proportion of people reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base increased from 73 percent in 2017 to 83.6 percent in 2018, exceeding the target 80 percent. Moreover, the outcome results showed improvements in dietary diversity and food security among the targeted households. Respectively, the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption increased from 77.9 percent in 2017 to 84 percent in 2018 and the proportion of households that engaged in negative coping strategies when faced with food shortages, measured through Coping Strategy Index (CSI), decreased from 4.7 percent in 2017 to 0.3 percent in 2018, which is below the year-end target value of 3 percent.

In addition, as part of the Small Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) project, WFP was able to scale up the support to women's smallholder farmer groups by increasing from ten farmer groups (1,023 members) in 2017 to 35 farmer groups (2,550 members) in 2018 in northern and western Côte d'Ivoire, empowering over 2,470 women. In collaboration with the National Agency for Rural Development Support (ANADER) of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Directorate of School Canteens (DSC) of the Ministry of Education and the local non-governmental organization (NGO) *Bureau de Formation et de Conseil en Développement (BFCD)*, a tailored and integrated assistance package was provided to each farmer group to improve their food and income security, while enhancing community contribution to the national school feeding programme. Activities carried out included training on good farming practices to increase and diversify their production; provision of agricultural inputs and equipment; access to food processing equipment such as rice husking and maize milling machines; access to post-harvest management technologies such as hermetic bags and silos; training on the use of the equipment provided; promotion of good nutrition and hygiene practices; training on basic accounting, literacy and cooperative organizational skills; and connecting smallholders with the marketing platform which regroups different actors along the marketing chain (producers and buyers), providing improved networks and access to market information on food prices, supply and demand.

The targeted ten smallholder farmer groups (1,023 members with 97 percent women) supported since 2017, their production in 2018 was evaluated at 250 mt on 52 ha, with a 48 percent increase compared to 2017. The members donated 12 percent of their production to school canteens to complement and diversify school meals. The contribution helped the canteens cover over 40 percent of their sourcing needs. The remaining 88 percent of the production was consumed by the members and their households and sold on the market, improving their food and income security. Meanwhile, nutrient-rich foods such as orange-fleshed

sweet potato and beans were integrated into their food production activities and diet, improving the communities' and schoolchildren's availability and access to local nutritious food. The targeted smallholder farmers further gained access to stable competitive markets through the marketing platform, thus improved income sources. As a result of the post-harvest loss reduction initiatives losses were reduced to less than 10 percent and the end quality of their produce maintained at over 99 percent. Lastly, WFP's intervention supported the farmer groups formalize into organized and structured cooperatives, with legal documents, bank accounts and organized internal committees.

Strategic Outcome 04

National institutions have strengthened capacities to develop and manage food security, nutrition and social protection policies and programmes in line with the national targets by 2020.

This strategic outcome aimed to address the root causes of government capacity constraints, leading to improved design, implementation, coordination and management of national initiatives. With a view to gradually transfer WFP-managed programmes to the Government, WFP capacity strengthening of national institutions in coordinating and implementing food security, nutrition and social protection policies and programmes.

In 2018, WFP continued to provide direct technical support to the Government, through line ministries, by supporting the development of diverse national strategies and documents, improving partnerships and coordination, and providing trainings at central and decentralized levels. The development of the national Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR), an initiative led by the Vice-President of Côte d'Ivoire as Lead Convener for the strategic review since August 2017, which was finalized and validated at the beginning of 2018. The ZHSR highlights the current food security and nutrition challenges and makes strategic recommendations to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 in Côte d'Ivoire by 2030. WFP further supported the Government in drafting and finalizing the national 2018-2025 school feeding policy (PNAS) and 2018-2022 school feeding strategy (SNAS), which envision that by 2025, all enrolled students in public schools will benefit from a hot nutritious school lunch every school day. The strategy is structured around education; the improvement of students' health and nutrition; the contribution to the promotion of local production; the contribution to the protection of the environment; the strengthening of monitoring and evaluation; and improvement of communication.

As one of the lead agencies addressing food security issues, WFP supported the Government in establishing a monitoring system for regularly updated food security data and assessing prevalence of food insecurity nation-wide by training staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and of the National Institute of Statistics on

the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI), which is a new method of measuring food insecurity within a population. Through the technical support, the tenth national Harmonized Framework on food security analysis, the first since 2016, and the national Agricultural Season and Food Vulnerability (SAVA) survey were finalized in 2018. The framework aims to inform decision-makers and development partners on the food and nutrition situation in the 31 regions of Côte d'Ivoire. Specifically, the SAVA determined the prevalence of food insecurity per region; described the profile of food insecure households; identified risk factors affecting food insecurity; evaluated the agricultural season and food production prospects; and proposed interventions to build resilience of vulnerable households.

The technical support to the Government for the implementation of the national Multisectorial Nutrition Plan (PNMN) 2016-2020 in 2018 included supporting the Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) study, which will demonstrate the social and economic impacts of child undernutrition in Côte d'Ivoire. State representatives and WFP participated in the training workshop in Kenya on conducting the multi-country study, in preparation of the upcoming phase in 2019 targeting Côte d'Ivoire. Moreover, WFP supported the preliminary preparations which included the situational analysis in the development of a national rice fortification strategy. The Government aims to contribute to reducing national micronutrient deficiencies, through food fortification initiatives, particularly in iron, folic acid and zinc. To further develop on the Chinese model, WFP and government officials from Côte d'Ivoire participated in a rice processing and fortification workshop organized by the WFP Centre of Excellence in China. The participants had the opportunity to strengthen the rice processing chain, fortification process and technologies, through visits and exchanges with smallholder rice producers, manufacturers of food processing and quality control equipment, fortified rice suppliers and rice fortification research centres. WFP further contributed in the African Development Bank's initiative in developing and launching a nutrition accountability scorecard, which aims to improve the monitoring of nutrition progress at both the country and regional level.

WFP and partners complemented the government's efforts to achieve national priorities and objectives through a multi-sectorial and coordinated assistance. Thus, WFP continued strengthening partnerships and synergies with United Nations agencies and other development partners through the geographic areas and remained active in the National Nutrition Coordination Framework, the Technical and Financial Partners for Nutrition Group, the national HIV coordinating framework, the United Nations System's joint team on AIDS, the United Nations System Programmatic Framework sectorial groups and the education group of local partners. Lastly, as part of the partnership with the



National Nutrition Programme of the Ministry of Health and the non-governmental organization (NGO) Alliance Côte d'Ivoire, WFP provided technical and logistical support to partners for the purchase of specialized nutritional products.

Following the South-South exchanges between the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil facilitated by WFP since 2017, the Government has announced the willingness to host in Côte d'Ivoire a Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition for West and Central Africa. The memorandum of understanding was signed in October 2018 between the national party and WFP. The centre aims to anchor and capitalize the successful outcomes of Côte d'Ivoire and other countries in the region, to ensure reliable access to adequate food and nutrition; eliminate malnutrition; strengthen smallholder farmers; and promote sustainable and resilient food systems and build livelihoods of the poorest and most vulnerable people. Therefore, the solutions will provide a meeting point for to share the innovative and sustainable hunger solutions adapted to the African context. The new development will influence the institutional environment of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023.

Strategic Outcome 05

Population affected by shocks have access to food to cover their basic food and nutritional needs during and in the aftermath of shocks

Activity 7: Provide an integrated assistance package to shock-affected populations to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs.

Strategic outcome 5 aims to provide timely and adequate food or cash-based transfers (CBTs) on the onset of emergencies to populations affected by shocks, to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs. WFP complemented government relief efforts through assisting flood affected populations following heavy rains started in June 2018.

The flash floods followed the heavy rains resulted reportedly in 34 deaths, 6 injuries and 3,115 households affected in over 23 localities in the West, Centre and South of Côte d'Ivoire, including the capital city of Abidjan. Significant material and infrastructure damages and livelihood losses were recorded, including hundreds of agricultural fields and small businesses which were the primary livelihood sources for over 60 percent of the targeted beneficiary households. Initial rapid needs assessment conducted by United Nations agencies and local actors highlighted urgent needs of the affected population in food and non-food items, including hygiene kits and housing. Following the initial assistance in food, shelter and health provided by the Government, WFP and emergency response partners mobilized additional resources to complement

government efforts and address the residual needs of the affected populations.

WFP emergency food assistance was provided through CBTs, assisting in total 697 flood-affected households, or 3,486 beneficiaries (43 percent men and 57 percent women) in five localities. Each targeted household received unconditional cash grants of USD 160 per month for a total of three months, from August to October 2018. Given the market functionality in targeted urban areas, the cash modality was chosen to support local markets and strengthen the economy by promoting the purchasing power by transferring choice to them. Moreover, the transfer amount was aligned with other actors' cash grant amount and aimed to provide means to the affected populations to meet their immediate food and non-food needs. Monitoring results highlighted that WFP cash grant provided life-saving and life sustaining support to the victims in the immediate aftermath of the disaster, contributing to preventing a further deterioration of their food security and nutrition status.

The timely food assistance further contributed to reducing the use of negative coping mechanisms and indebtedness that may affect the victims' recovery prospects. The consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (CSI), measuring the frequency and severity of coping strategies, was significantly reduced from 15.6 percent at baseline to below the target of 10 percent. The percentage of households with reduced CSI was 9.3 percent after the intervention. The percentage of households with poor food consumption score also decreased following the intervention, from 1 percent at baseline to 0.6 percent, which is below the target of 1 percent.

In addition to cash transfers, community awareness and sensitization campaigns were carried out to inform the communities on the objectives and the modalities of the assistance, in order to reduce social tensions. Meanwhile, coordination arrangements were ensured at a strategic level through the established coordination system, *Comite de Coordination Elargi (CCE)*, under the leadership of the Minister of Solidarity and Social Cohesion, and the United Nations Resident Coordination. At the operational level, the emergency response was coordinated through the *Operational Coordination Group or Groupe de Coordination Operationnelle (GCO)*, co-led by the Ministry of Solidarity and Social Cohesion and WFP. The GCO, involved national authorities, the United Nations Systems, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector, was set up in 2018 to enhance operational cross-sector coordination between the actors. This participative and consultative approach ensured complementarity and synergies of interventions within the same localities.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

WFP addressed challenges faced by women across Côte d'Ivoire including poverty, limited access to education, health, employment and economic opportunities, remain central to national priorities to achieve the objective of "an emerging country by 2020". As highlighted by the 2017 World Bank report on Côte d'Ivoire's economic situation, increased gender equity across the country could generate gains of USD 6 billion to USD 8 billion. In line with WFP's Gender strategy, WFP complements the government's efforts in achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 "Gender equality and women empowerment" by integrating gender dimensions across all strategic outcomes. As Côte d'Ivoire was under a transitional ICSP, no Gender and Age Marker (GaM) Monitoring was required. Once a final CSP will be approved, the codes will be calculated.

In 2018, through a gender-sensitive community-based inclusive approach and in line with recommendations from the gender study commissioned by WFP in 2017, and contributed to addressing the needs and priorities of women, men, girls and boys, while transforming gender roles and relations across its activities. WFP was an active member of the Gender and Development Thematic Group (GTG). The GTG defined over 17 priorities to contribute to national efforts to achieve gender equality and empowerment for all women and girls, through a concerted United Nations framework.

In northern parts of Côte d'Ivoire with wide disparities in girls' education due to high drop-out rates (3 regions out of the targeted 7), WFP provided economic incentives (take-home food rations) as part of the school feeding programme. In total, 10,432 vulnerable girls in fifth and sixth grade were targeted to encourage their completion of the primary education. Through the support to rural women's smallholder farmers, WFP contributed in elevating the status of women in the community, and raised awareness on gender inequalities, particularly on access to resources.

At the beginning of the project, women participants gained and strengthened knowledge to contribute to their husbands or other men within the community. Moreover, high malnutrition rates in rural were targeted through raising awareness amongst the community, in particular mothers and caregivers. As a result, the Small Agriculture Market Support (SAMS) had a strong nutrition sensitization component, to enhance the knowledge of women beneficiaries on improved nutrition and hygiene practices.

As part of WFP food assistance for assets (FFA) programme targeting returnees and vulnerable host populations, WFP ensured the inclusion of women (61 percent) in the livelihood activities to promote their status and enable both men

and women to equally benefit from the livelihoods opportunities and assets created. FFA activities were selected through a gender-sensitive consultative process with communities, increasingly engaging women in the leadership positions and decision-making committees (40 percent representation). Lastly, households-headed by women and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were prioritized for assistance through WFP's emergency cash transfers to flood-affected households. Out of the targeted beneficiaries, 57 percent were women.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

WFP and partners worked together to ensure that the programmes were designed and implemented in a safe and dignified manner with respect to affected and assisted population's needs, rights and capacities. Several protection challenges were considered in the design and implementation of activities, including people's safety, dignity and integrity concerns such as gender-based violence discrimination and marginalization of individuals or groups based on age, sexual orientation, ethnicity, social status and disability; social jealousy between targeted and excluded households or communities and potential impact on social cohesion resulting from it.

To mitigate protection risks related to WFP assistance, food distributions were carried out within the same localities where targeted beneficiaries reside, and cash transfers (mobile-money) were implemented to provide flexibility to the beneficiaries to withdraw their money, in total discretion and at their convenience. Moreover, the cash modality contributed to the beneficiaries' improved dignity and sense of independence, particularly for women, by empowering them to make their own decisions according to their urgent needs.

Sensitization and awareness campaigns were carried out prior to distributions, in particular during the emergency flood to mitigate social tensions against displaced populations and host communities. Particular care was given to include vulnerable host families in FFA and nutrition education activities to promote social cohesion. In all cases, communities were sensitized on the programme's targeting criteria, rationale and objectives prior to project implementation.

Moreover, for rural children who live relatively far from public schools, requiring them to walk long distances, going back home for lunch often results in them not returning to school for the afternoon lessons. Thereby, providing school lunches contributed to increasing the number of children staying in school under the supervision of adults and engaging in educational and recreational activities



throughout the day until they return home. School lunches contributed to reducing potential domestic accidents linked to the preparation of meals by school-age children at home as well as road safety risks linked with walking long distances – such as theft and sexual violence.

In line with the introduction of the new Corporate Results Framework (CRF) in 2018, protection indicators were integrated into process monitoring tools as administered by WFP and partners. This indicator demonstrated that overall, 100 percent (both women and men) of targeted beneficiaries were able to access assistance without protection challenges.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP remains committed to conducting food assistance and capacity strengthening activities in an accountable manner to the communities receiving support by taking every opportunity to strengthen beneficiaries' awareness of and participation in selecting activities that respond to their needs. This entails ensuring that programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes are informed by and reflect the views of affected people.

During the project formulation, WFP worked with cooperating partners and carried out initial assessments to engage communities in programme design and identified the key areas of men, women, young people, boys and girls. For asset creation and resilience building activities as part of the food assistance for assets (FFA) and Small Agriculture and Market Access (SAMS) programmes for example, this participatory and inclusive approach enabled WFP to provide a tailored and adapted assistance package to the targeted group based on varying maturity levels. Moreover, the two modalities chosen (in-kind and cash) ensured programme flexibility in line with the context and seasonal agricultural calendar. Therefore, cash-based transfers (CBTs) enabled participants to autonomously purchase local nutritious food, in-kind food allowed them to have adequate access to food in times when the markets were not well stocked.

To ensure that the assisted people were informed about the programme (targeting criteria, objectives, activities and transfer modalities) prior to project implementation, WFP conducted regular sensitization to the targeted beneficiaries to raise awareness about the programme, the entitlements and expected contribution. All project beneficiaries and stakeholders were involved, including implementing partners, government partners, schoolchildren's parents, school management committees, smallholder farmer group members, the community members, returnees, other vulnerable host populations and

crisis-affected populations. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) findings indicated that 67.7 percent of assisted people were informed about the programme (targeted population, and the assistance provided), slightly below the target (80 percent). Efforts will continue to reach the target for all programme activities during the country strategic plan (CSP) implementation.

Moreover, WFP actively sought feedback from beneficiaries, collected through various means including consultative approaches during monitoring visits by WFP and partners, local committees in place within the targeted localities, beneficiary contact monitoring (BCM) and PDM. For the emergency intervention, the BCM system was initiated where WFP and partners' focal points addressed each beneficiary to ensure all targeted households received their cash transfers within the timeframe. Further, this allowed WFP to receive complaint and feedback calls from the beneficiaries and address issues in a timely manner. WFP ensured the safe and adequate management of the complaints received, more specifically the sensitive cases, through a close implication of the upper management and through a thorough follow-up by the designated focal points with the beneficiaries until the issue was solved.

Effective accountability to affected populations (AAPs) mechanisms require timely provision of information, systematic consultation and multiple method of complaint and feedback mechanisms. As a result, to be further strengthened during the CSP roll-out. WFP will continue to strengthen interagency collaboration, including on the interagency feedback and referral mechanisms.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

The 2018 nationally-led Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR), supported by WFP, highlights that food crop production in Côte d'Ivoire is characterized by low productivity due to environmental degradation, coastal erosion, improper use of pesticides and unsustainable agricultural practices such as slash and burn techniques. Climate change thus affected food systems and availability, through reduced rainfall, river flows and groundwater abundance in some areas, and extreme rainfall and flooding in others. Côte d'Ivoire has lost 80 percent of its primary forest cover, which further impacts agricultural sustainability.

Climate change disproportionately impacted the most vulnerable people, especially women, and their livelihoods. In addition, due to the high sensitivity of the agricultural sector to changing climatic conditions, one of the most vulnerable social groups in Côte d'Ivoire were the rural farming communities more specifically the smallholder farmers. As a result, WFP ensured the inclusion of women smallholder farmers (97 percent of targeted beneficiaries) in



agriculture-supporting activities. Frequent climate-related shocks and declining rainfall, particularly in the northern and north-eastern regions, accelerated land degradation and reduced incomes, exacerbated vulnerability and threatened food security, nutrition and well-being. Efforts to adapt to and mitigate climate change are essential to overcome hunger, achieve food security and enhance resilience building in these vulnerable regions targeted by WFP.

In response to the key environmental issue and the negative impact on food security, nutrition and livelihoods, Côte d'Ivoire has committed to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+), as a signatory of the initiative. The Government of Côte d'Ivoire has further put in place a National Climate Change Programme to operationalize the country climate change reduction objectives. WFP programmes, more specifically the school feeding programme and asset creation activities were designed to support government efforts. WFP scaled-up the installation of fuel-efficient cook stoves within rural school canteens as part of the Safe Access to Firewood and Alternative Energy (SAFE) initiative. In addition, WFP promoted sustainable agricultural practices as part of its resilience programmes, and included trainings on the use of organic fertilizers, quality seeds, diversification of production and improved management of water resources. For targeted programmes, the proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified was 100 percent in 2018.

Diversifying rural diet

Integrating orange-fleshed sweet potatoes, an excellent source of vitamin A, in Ivorian returnees' and food insecure communities' food production activities and diet

The village of Medibly, in the Bloléquin Department of Western Côte d'Ivoire, is one of the localities that has hosted many Ivorians returning home after fleeing the post-election crisis of 2010/11.

Between 2012 and 2018, more than 267,000 refugees returned to Côte d'Ivoire from neighboring countries, including Liberia, Guinea and Ghana. WFP supported the voluntary repatriation of over 67,000 returnees through general distributions in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). To ensure returnees meet their immediate food and nutrition needs, WFP distributed a three-month supply of food when arrived at the border. Following the initial food assistance, returnees and vulnerable host populations were engaged in asset creation and resilience building activities through the food assistance-for-assets (FFA) programme.

It is within this framework of restoring livelihoods and promoting social cohesion that the village of Medibly benefited from the FFA programme this year. From March to June 2018, 3,350 returnees and host populations participated in income-generating activities including poultry farming, fish ponds, the development and rehabilitation of land, cultivation of cassava, peanut and maize. Nutrition-sensitive programs, such as the cultivation of orange-fleshed sweet potato (vitamin A fortified), have been integrated to promote dietary diversity and improve nutrition of the community.

The orange-fleshed sweet potato field, over an area of one hectare, was developed by 70 participants (56 percent women), including 53 returnees and 17 host populations.

The first harvests began in September 2018 and were successful. In total, 2.46 mt were harvested and divided into 30 bags of 82 kg each. The majority (53 percent) of the production was distributed and consumed by the participant households; 0.984 mt (40 percent) were sold for USD 100; and 0.164 mt (7 percent) were voluntarily donated to the school canteen in the village to diversify children's school lunches with local nutritious food.

Dehe Doho Inesse, one of the participants of the project, shared her experience: "The sweet potato with orange flesh was not in our eating habits, as it was the first time for my family to consume. However, it is a very appreciated discovery. This variety of potato was very soft, delicious and good quality. It is sweeter than other ordinary potatoes. I remember from the training on the cultivation of the root vegetable that it was nourishing, more specifically for children. When we finished consuming the stock from the first harvest, my kids continued to search

for more. That's what motivated me to cultivate the crop on one quarter hectare in my individual field."

While waiting for the project to take off, the participants received a food basket during the four months to meet their basic food needs and those of their families. The FFA programme's activities supported the community in Medibly to rebuild their lives by contributing to the creation of sustainable food systems, diversifying their diet and income, enhancing the communities' agricultural know-how and improving people's access to land and food. This first harvest was successful and full of hope for the future.



Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

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Primary school girls enjoying their hot and nutritious school lunches provided by WFP to promote equitable access to quality education and nutrition through the school feeding programme, northern Cote d'Ivoire.

Context and operations

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- [16] UNDP Human Development Report, 2017.
- [17] Rapport d'état sur le système éducatif national, 2016.
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Strategic outcome 01

For the Gender ratio indicator, the disaggregated data is not applicable.

Strategic outcome 02

There are no values for Latest Follow Up as there were no nutrition-specific activities that were implemented in 2018 due to funding shortfalls.

Strategic outcome 03

- Base value data missing for most of the nutrition-related indicators as disaggregated data is unavailable and due to the lack of aggregator records before WFP's intervention, it was not possible to establish a baseline for the first year.
- Disaggregated, base value and target data missing for the indicator "Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems" as disaggregated data is unavailable and due to the lack of aggregator records before WFP's intervention, it was not possible to establish a baseline nor a target for the first year.

Strategic outcome 04

There are no outcome data available as the only outcome indicator the Country Office had planned to measure was the Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard which is collected through regular consultation with all cooperating partners and contribution from each partner. However, the values could not be collected in 2018 as the required consultation did not occur due to limited human and financial resources.

Strategic outcome 05

There are no output indicators in the table as beyond the number of beneficiaries (3,486 beneficiaries) which is integrated in the text, there were no other outputs collected.

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	145,625	76,347	52.4%
	female	155,876	89,625	57.5%
	total	301,501	165,972	55.0%
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	13,266	14,937	112.6%
	female	21,708	23,236	107.0%
	total	34,974	38,173	109.1%
Children (5-18 years)	male	102,510	54,771	53.4%
	female	104,018	58,090	55.8%
	total	206,528	112,861	54.6%
Children (under 5 years)	male	29,849	6,639	22.2%
	female	30,150	8,299	27.5%
	total	59,999	14,938	24.9%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
IDP	30,150	8,299	-
Resident	271,350	132,777	-
Returnee	0	24,896	-

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Food insecure children in targeted areas have access to adequate safe and nutritious food all year-round.			
Rice	4,643	3,282	70.7%
Micronutrient Powder	3	0	-
Iodised Salt	105	0	0.1%
Vegetable Oil	210	143	68.3%
Peas	0	224	-
Split Peas	629	336	53.5%
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Children and Pregnant and Lactating Women and Girls (PLW/G) in vulnerable communities have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2020.			
Corn Soya Blend	900	0	-
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Food-insecure smallholders and communities in targeted areas have increased resilience to shocks and improved livelihoods to better support food security and nutrition needs all year-round.			
Rice	396	378	95.5%
Corn Soya Blend	0	53	-
Vegetable Oil	25	84	338.9%
Beans	50	51	102.7%
Peas	0	8	-

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)



Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Food insecure children in targeted areas have access to adequate safe and nutritious food all year-round.			
Cash	511,188	0	-
Strategic Outcome: Population affected by shocks have access to food to cover their basic food and nutritional needs during and in the aftermath of shocks			
Cash	239,355	497,435	207.8%
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Children and Pregnant and Lactating Women and Girls (PLW/G) in vulnerable communities have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2020.			
Cash	160,275	0	-
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Food-insecure smallholders and communities in targeted areas have increased resilience to shocks and improved livelihoods to better support food security and nutrition needs all year-round.			
Cash	3,429,501	265,365	7.7%

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: Food insecure children in targeted areas have access to adequate safe and nutritious food all year-round.				
Output A: Targeted children receive nutritious meals every day they attend school in order to meet basic food and nutrition needs and increase school attendance.				
Act 01. 1 Provide school meals with a literacy component to primary public school children, with a particular focus on incentives (in-kind or cash-based) for girls in fifth and sixth grade to encourage regular attendance and retention in school.				
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided	Days	13.0	12.0	92.3
Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	200.0	200.0	100.0
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	613.0	613.0	100.0
Output A: Targets girls in grades 5 and 6 receive food assistance (in-kind or cash-based) in order to improve attendance and retention in schools.				
Act 01. 1 Provide school meals with a literacy component to primary public school children, with a particular focus on incentives (in-kind or cash-based) for girls in fifth and sixth grade to encourage regular attendance and retention in school.				
Number of children that received deworming treatment in government deworming campaign with the assistance of WFP	individual	180000.0	122075.0	67.8
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
Strategic Outcome 02: Children and Pregnant and Lactating Women and Girls (PLW/G) in vulnerable communities have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2020.				
Output E: Targeted children 6 – 23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls receive specialized nutritious food and cash transfers, as part of an integrated and complementary package of support in order to reduce and prevent stunting.				
Act 02. 2 Provide nutritious food and support access to health services and nutrition education to children 6-23 months and PLW/Gs for stunting prevention.				
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	52000.0	11023.0	21.2
Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	52000.0	5023.0	9.7
Number of targeted caregivers (female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	50000.0	6000.0	12.0
Output M: Vulnerable targeted populations benefit from improved coordination and management of nutrition policies, strategies and programmes among national nutrition authorities.				
Act 02. 2 Provide nutritious food and support access to health services and nutrition education to children 6-23 months and PLW/Gs for stunting prevention.				
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	3.0	6.0	200.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition				
Strategic Outcome 03: Food-insecure smallholders and communities in targeted areas have increased resilience to shocks and improved livelihoods to better support food security and nutrition needs all year-round.				
Output A: Targeted people receive food/cash assistance in exchange for participation in food assistance for assets activities, in order to improve their productivity and food security.				
Act 03. 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women.				
Number of villages assisted	village	30.0	94.0	313.3
Output C: Targeted food insecure smallholder farmers or community members benefit from an increased access to critical tools and technical capacity in order to enhance food production and transformation, access microfinance services, diversify income sources, and access markets (public and private).				
Act 04. 4 Provide capacity strengthening to smallholders on market access programmes, to strengthen links between local food production and public/private markets.				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	22.0	72.0	327.3
Number of men trained	individual	1315.0	3171.0	241.1
Number of women trained	individual	3058.0	1802.0	58.9
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	30.0	173.0	576.7
Output D: Targeted households or community members receive support in asset creation and rehabilitation in order to enhance food security and nutrition.				
Act 03. 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women.				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	165.0	161.25	97.7
Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	156.0	100.5	64.4
Number of chicken houses constructed	Number	6.0	15.0	250.0
Number of fish ponds constructed	Number	10.0	8.0	80.0
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 04: National institutions have strengthened capacities to develop and manage food security, nutrition and social protection policies and programmes in line with the national targets by 2020.				
Output C: Members of NGOs, civil society and targeted communities benefit from enhanced capacities in order to manage and implement food security and nutrition activities.				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Act 06. 6 Provide capacity development and augmentation to national partners on policy development, programme planning and management of food security and nutrition programmes, including school meals programmes, national nutrition programmes, purchase for progress, vulnerability analysis and emergency preparedness.				
Number of Government counterparts trained in use and management of monitoring system for School Feeding.	individual	1226.0	1100.0	89.7
Number of people trained in health, nutrition and healthy lifestyles	individual	355.0	356.0	100.3
Output I: Food insecure populations in targeted areas benefit from improved national and sub-national coordination and management of food security and nutrition policies, strategies and programmes, including capacity strengthening on social and productive safety nets.				
Act 06. 6 Provide capacity development and augmentation to national partners on policy development, programme planning and management of food security and nutrition programmes, including school meals programmes, national nutrition programmes, purchase for progress, vulnerability analysis and emergency preparedness.				
Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented	policy	2.0	2.0	100.0
Output K: Food insecure populations in targeted areas benefit from strengthened partnerships and integrated programming between UN agencies.				
Act 06. 6 Provide capacity development and augmentation to national partners on policy development, programme planning and management of food security and nutrition programmes, including school meals programmes, national nutrition programmes, purchase for progress, vulnerability analysis and emergency preparedness.				
Number of partners supported	partner	4.0	2.0	50.0

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: Food insecure children in targeted areas have access to adequate safe and nutritious food all year-round.								
Outcome Indicator: Attendance rate								
Student	SMP: 1 Provide school meals with a literacy component to primary public school children, with a particular focus on incentives (in-kind or cash-based) for girls in fifth and sixth grade to encourage regular attendance and retention in school.	Food	male	99.00	99.00	>95.00	>95.00	Base Value: 2017.06, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	98.90	98.80	>95.00	>95.00	
			overall	98.90	98.90	>95.00	>95.00	
Outcome Indicator: Enrolment rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Student	SMP: 1 Provide school meals with a literacy component to primary public school children, with a particular focus on incentives (in-kind or cash-based) for girls in fifth and sixth grade to encourage regular attendance and retention in school.	Food	male	5.20	0	>6	>6	Base Value: 2017.06, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	6.60	2.90	>6	>6	
			overall	5.80	1.30	>6	>6	
Outcome Indicator: Gender ratio								
Student	SMP: 1 Provide school meals with a literacy component to primary public school children, with a particular focus on incentives (in-kind or cash-based) for girls in fifth and sixth grade to encourage regular attendance and retention in school.	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.06, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0.91	0.94	=0.96	=0.96	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Retention rate								
Student	SMP: 1 Provide school meals with a literacy component to primary public school children, with a particular focus on incentives (in-kind or cash-based) for girls in fifth and sixth grade to encourage regular attendance and retention in school.	Food	male	97.20	97.80	=85.00	=85.00	Base Value: 2017.06, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	97.70	98.00	=85.00	=85.00	
			overall	97.50	97.90	=85.00	=85.00	
Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition								
Strategic Outcome 02: Children and Pregnant and Lactating Women and Girls (PLW/G) in vulnerable communities have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2020.								
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
WOMEN	NPA: 2 Provide nutritious food and support access to health services and nutrition education to children 6-23 months and PLW/Gs for stunting prevention.	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	41.20	-	>50.00	>50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CHILDREN	NPA: 2 Provide nutritious food and support access to health services and nutrition education to children 6-23 months and PLW/Gs for stunting prevention.	Food	male	15.80	-	>25.00	>25.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	27.00	-	>25.00	>25.00	
			overall	21.00	-	>25.00	>25.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
WOMEN AND CHILDREN	NPA: 2 Provide nutritious food and support access to health services and nutrition education to children 6-23 months and PLW/Gs for stunting prevention.	Food	male	0	-	>0	>0	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	100.00	-	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	100.00	-	>70.00	>70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
WOMEN AND CHILDREN	NPA: 2 Provide nutritious food and support access to health services and nutrition education to children 6-23 months and PLW/Gs for stunting prevention.	Food	male	100.00	-	>66.00	>66.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	100.00	-	>66.00	>66.00	
			overall	100.00	-	>66.00	>66.00	
Strategic Result 3 - Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition								
Strategic Outcome 03: Food-insecure smallholders and communities in targeted areas have increased resilience to shocks and improved livelihoods to better support food security and nutrition needs all year-round.								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
ALL	ACL: 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women.	Food	male	9.60	11.60	<10.00	<10.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	9.20	15.00	<10.00	<10.00	
			overall	9.40	13.30	<10.00	<10.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
ALL	ACL: 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women.	Food	male	-	35.00	=50.00	=50.00	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	24.50	=50.00	=50.00	
			overall	-	30.00	=50.00	=50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
ALL	ACL: 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women.	Food	male	-	47.00	=50.00	=50.00	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	36.40	=50.00	=50.00	
			overall	-	42.00	=50.00	=50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
ALL	ACL: 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women.	Food	male	-	48.00	=50.00	=50.00	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	39.10	=50.00	=50.00	
			overall	-	44.00	=50.00	=50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
ALL	ACL: 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women.	Food	male	-	14.00	<15.00	<15.00	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	20.50	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	-	17.00	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
ALL	ACL: 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women.	Food	male	-	10.20	<15.00	<15.00	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	13.20	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	-	11.70	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								
ALL	ACL: 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women.	Food	male	-	10.80	<15.00	<15.00	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	11.30	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	-	11.00	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
ALL	ACL: 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women.	Food	male	-	51.00	=50.00	=50.00	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	55.00	=50.00	=50.00	
			overall	-	53.00	=50.00	=50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
ALL	ACL: 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women.	Food	male	-	43.00	=50.00	=50.00	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	50.30	=50.00	=50.00	
			overall	-	47.00	=50.00	=50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
ALL	ACL: 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women.	Food	male	-	41.00	=50.00	=50.00	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	49.70	=50.00	=50.00	
			overall	-	45.00	=50.00	=50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
ALL	ACL: 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women.	Food	male	77.50	85.40	>92.00	>92.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	78.40	82.80	>92.00	>92.00	
			overall	77.90	84.00	>92.00	>92.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
ALL	ACL: 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women.	Food	male	14.40	8.90	<7	<7	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	13.10	15.90	<7	<7	
			overall	13.80	12.30	<7	<7	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
ALL	ACL: 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women.	Food	male	8.10	5.70	<2	<2	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	8.60	1.30	<2	<2	
			overall	8.30	3.60	<2	<2	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
ALL	ACL: 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women.	Food	male	1.90	2	<2	<2	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	1.90	1.90	<2	<2	
			overall	1.90	1.90	<2	<2	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies								
ALL	ACL: 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women.	Food	male	37.90	28.90	>45.00	>45.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	43.20	35.20	>45.00	>45.00	
			overall	40.30	32.20	>45.00	>45.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies								
ALL	ACL: 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women.	Food	male	21.80	23.50	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	16.70	22.80	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	19.50	23.00	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
ALL	ACL: 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women.	Food	male	5.60	0.70	<3	<3	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	3.60	0	<3	<3	
			overall	4.70	0.30	<3	<3	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies								
ALL	ACL: 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women.	Food	male	34.70	47.00	<30.00	<30.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	36.50	42.00	<30.00	<30.00	
			overall	35.50	44.00	<30.00	<30.00	
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
ALL	SMS: 4 Provide capacity strengthening to smallholders on market access programmes, to strengthen links between local food production and public/private markets.	Capacity Strengthening	male	0	100.00	>80.00	>80.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	0	100.00	>80.00	>80.00	
			overall	0	100.00	>80.00	>80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base								
ALL	ACL: 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women.	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	73.00	83.60	>80.00	>80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems / Value (USD)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
ALL	SMS: 4 Provide capacity strengthening to smallholders on market access programmes, to strengthen links between local food production and public/private markets.	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	23497.00	>20797.00	>20797.00	
Outcome Indicator: Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems / Volume (MT)								
ALL	SMS: 4 Provide capacity strengthening to smallholders on market access programmes, to strengthen links between local food production and public/private markets.	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	119.09	>100.00	>100.00	
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 05: Population affected by shocks have access to food to cover their basic food and nutritional needs during and in the aftermath of shocks								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)								
Lagunes	URT: Provide an integrated assistance to affected population	Cash	male	15.60	8.80	≤10.00	≤10.00	Base Value: 2016.05, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	15.60	10.80	≤10.00	≤10.00	
			overall	15.60	9.30	≤10.00	≤10.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
Lagunes	URT: Provide an integrated assistance to affected population	Cash	male	96.30	97.00	>95.00	>95.00	Base Value: 2016.05, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	96.30	100.00	>95.00	>95.00	
			overall	96.30	97.70	>95.00	>95.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Lagunes	URT: Provide an integrated assistance to affected population	Cash	male	2.70	2.20	<5	<5	Base Value: 2016.05, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	2.70	0	<5	<5	
			overall	2.70	1.70	<5	<5	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
Lagunes	URT: Provide an integrated assistance to affected population	Cash	male	1	0.70	<1	<1	Base Value: 2016.05, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	1	0	<1	<1	
			overall	1	0.60	<1	<1	
Outcome Indicator: Food Expenditure Share								
Lagunes	URT: Provide an integrated assistance to affected population	Cash	male	50.00	51.80	≤50.00	≤50.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	50.00	47.30	≤50.00	≤50.00	
			overall	50.00	50.80	≤50.00	≤50.00	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
ALL	Food	ACL: 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women., URT: Provide an integrated assistance to affected population	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	40.00	40.00	>50.00	>50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
ALL	Cash, Food	ACL: 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women., URT: Provide an integrated assistance to affected population	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	13.60	13.80	>60.00	>60.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
ALL	Cash, Food	ACL: 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women., URT: Provide an integrated assistance to affected population	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	39.10	48.70	>20.00	>20.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women								
ALL	Cash, Food	ACL: 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women., URT: Provide an integrated assistance to affected population	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	38.30	37.40	>20.00	>20.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity								
ALL	Cash	ACL: 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women.	male	51.00	39.00	=51.00	=51.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	49.00	61.00	=49.00	=49.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
	Food	ACL: 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women.	male	51.00	38.00	=51.00	=51.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	49.00	62.00	=49.00	=49.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Protection								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
ALL	Cash, Food	ACL: 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women., URT: Provide an integrated assistance to affected population	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Accountability to affected populations								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
ALL	Food	ACL: 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women., URT: Provide an integrated assistance to affected population	male	69.00	62.00	>80.00	>80.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	69.00	73.00	>80.00	>80.00	
			overall	69.00	67.70	>80.00	>80.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
ALL	Cash, Food	ACL: 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women., URT: Provide an integrated assistance to affected population	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	35.00	33.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Environment								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
ALL	Cash, Food	ACL: 3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women., SMP: 1 Provide school meals with a literacy component to primary public school children, with a particular focus on incentives (in-kind or cash-based) for girls in fifth and sixth grade to encourage regular attendance and retention in school.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.01 Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2018.01
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	

World Food Programme

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Primary school girls enjoying their hot and nutritious school lunches provided by WFP to promote equitable access to quality education and nutrition through the school feeding programme, northern Cote d'Ivoire.

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/cote-divoire>

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Food insecure children in targeted areas have access to adequate safe and nutritious food all year-round.	1 Provide school meals with a literacy component to primary public school children, with a particular focus on incentives (in-kind or cash-based) for girls in fifth and sixth grade to encourage regular attendance and retention in school.	8,405,368	9,676,489	0	9,676,489	6,924,194	2,752,295
	Population affected by shocks have access to food to cover their basic food and nutritional needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	Provide an integrated assistance to affected population	338,576	338,575	0	338,575	335,667	2,908
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			8,743,944	10,015,063	0	10,015,063	7,259,860	2,755,203
2	Children and Pregnant and Lactating Women and Girls (PLW/G) in vulnerable communities have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2020.	2 Provide nutritious food and support access to health services and nutrition education to children 6-23 months and PLW/Gs for stunting prevention.	1,659,356	412,207	0	412,207	412,188	18
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,659,356	412,207	0	412,207	412,188	18

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
3	Food-insecure smallholders and communities in targeted areas have increased resilience to shocks and improved livelihoods to better support food security and nutrition needs all year-round.	3 Provide food assistance for asset creation or rehabilitation projects to food insecure smallholders that contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and improving livelihoods, particularly for women.	5,163,097	1,946,737	0	1,946,737	1,172,543	774,194
		5 Provide capacity development and augmentation on productive safety nets, climate change adaptation, early warning, and food systems to targeted populations.	185,181	0	0	0	0	0
		4 Provide capacity strengthening to smallholders on market access programmes, to strengthen links between local food production and public/private markets.	151,819	947,692	0	947,692	947,577	115
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			5,500,098	2,894,430	0	2,894,430	2,120,120	774,309

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Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National institutions have strengthened capacities to develop and manage food security, nutrition and social protection policies and programmes in line with the national targets by 2020.	6 Provide capacity development and augmentation to national partners on policy development, programme planning and management of food security and nutrition programmes, including school meals programmes, national nutrition programmes, purchase for progress, vulnerability analysis and emergency preparedness.	290,028	18,700	0	18,700	14,771	3,929
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			290,028	18,700	0	18,700	14,771	3,929
		Non Activity Specific	0	6,496,964	0	6,496,964	0	6,496,964
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	6,496,964	0	6,496,964	0	6,496,964
Total Direct Operational Cost			16,193,425	19,837,364	0	19,837,364	9,806,940	10,030,424
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,039,749	728,021	0	728,021	504,289	223,732
Total Direct Costs			17,233,174	20,565,385	0	20,565,385	10,311,229	10,254,156
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,120,156	1,074,275		1,074,275	1,074,275	0
Grand Total			18,353,331	21,639,660	0	21,639,660	11,385,504	10,254,156

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Côte d'Ivoire Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Côte d'Ivoire	18,353,331	10,151,768	11,343,275
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			