



World Food Programme

Executive Board

Second Regular Session

Rome, 14–18 November 2016

Distribution: General

Date: 19 October 2016

Original: English

Agenda Item 7

WFP/EB.2/2016/7

Country Programmes

For approval

Executive Board documents are available on WFP's Website (<http://executiveboard.wfp.org>).

Country Programme Côte d'Ivoire 200960 (2017–2020)

Gender marker code 2A

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/gm-overview-en.pdf>

Executive Summary

Côte d'Ivoire is a middle-income country recovering from a decade of conflict and a post-electoral crisis in 2010/11 that caused major displacements into neighbouring countries. Subsequent political, economic and security improvements have enabled the return of refugees and internally displaced people to their areas of origin and a shift of interventions from relief to recovery and development.

Poverty affects 46.5 percent of the population, particularly in northern and northeastern areas. Food insecurity is greatest in northern and western rural areas, particularly among households headed by women. Poverty, food insecurity, inadequate nutrition practices and poor living conditions in the north contribute to the chronic malnutrition rate of 40 percent observed in northern regions. Recurrent climate shocks, variable rainfall and limited productive capacity exacerbate vulnerability and drive the need for recovery and social-protection services.

Country programme 200960 is aligned with the Government's 2016–2020 National Development Plan, the 2017–2020 United Nations Development Assistance Framework and Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 4. It contributes to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 6, 13 and 17 through activities designed in consultation with the Government, donors, non-governmental organizations, United Nations agencies and beneficiaries.

Country programme 200960 will support the Government in preventing malnutrition and establishing a sustainable social-protection system through: i) distribution of fortified blended foods to children aged 6–23 months to address chronic malnutrition, and conditional cash-based transfers to promote access to health services for pregnant and lactating women; ii) enhancement of resilience through the creation of assets to protect the environment, increase the production of nutritious food and restore livelihoods, while ensuring equal outcomes for women and men; and iii) increases in school enrolment and attendance rates, especially for girls.

Focal points:

Mr A. Dieng
Regional Director
West Africa
email: abdou.dieng@wfp.org

Ms A. Badejo
Country Director
email: adeyinka.badejo@wfp.org

Country programme 200960 will transfer lessons learned to enhance the capacities of the Government and community-based organizations to promote sustainability and self-reliance. Activities will adhere to the 2015–2020 WFP Gender Policy and the Regional Gender Implementation Strategy for West and Central Africa.

Draft decision*

The Board approves Côte d'Ivoire Country Programme 200960 (WFP/EB.2/2016/7), for which the food requirement is 27,097 mt at a cost of USD 29.2 million, the cash-based transfer requirement is USD 18.2 million and the total cost to WFP is USD 68.4 million.

Rationale

1. Côte d'Ivoire is a middle-income country and a leading producer of cocoa and coffee. Of its 23 million inhabitants, 50.3 percent live in rural areas;¹ the country ranked 172nd of 188 in the 2015 Human Development Index. Significant gains in security, national reconciliation, economic growth and stability since 2012 have enabled 257,000 refugees to return to their homes.² Gross domestic product has grown by an average 8.5 percent over the past five years.
2. Poverty and malnutrition rates remain high, however, with persistent food insecurity and high rates of stunting³ in northern, northeastern and western rural areas.⁴ Global acute malnutrition affects 4.2 percent of children under 5 and reaches 8.9 percent in the northern regions of Poro, Tchologo and Bagoué. Food insecurity affects 12.8 percent of the population, of whom 4 percent are severely food-insecure; 46.5 percent of the population live in poverty, with the highest rates at 60 percent in the north and 54 percent in the northeast.⁵ The Gini coefficient of 0.405 reflects high income inequality, which exacerbates vulnerability and prevents poor households from meeting basic needs.
3. National production of 1.3 million mt of rice in 2015 fell short of domestic demand of 1.5 million mt.⁶ The 2015/16 post-harvest assessment found that 60 percent of farmers in the north and northeast experienced reduced yields as a result of poor rainfall and a lack of resources to purchase inputs.⁷ Productive assets have been depleted, and livelihoods are less resilient: a 2015 survey showed that households in rural areas spent 56 percent of their income on food, compared with 39 percent in urban areas, and that 50 percent of farmers were poor.⁸ Two thirds of the agricultural workforce are women, who account for 80 percent of the production and trade of vegetables – but only 19 percent of women in rural areas have access to land compared with 31 percent of men.⁹

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

¹ 2014 National Census.

² Repatriation of a further 55,000 refugees from neighbouring countries is expected in 2016 and 2017.

³ Stunting in the Bounkani region, for example, is 38 percent compared with 31.4 percent nationwide. Source: National Nutrition Programme, Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition, November 2014.

⁴ Northern areas in the Sahelian zone are more vulnerable to recurrent shocks associated with climate change and rainfall variability; limited productive capacity exacerbates vulnerability and increases the need for access to social-protection services.

⁵ Ministry of Planning and Development. 2015. *National Household Living Conditions in Côte d'Ivoire*. Côte d'Ivoire.

⁶ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. National Agricultural Investment Plan 2015–2020.

⁷ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, February 2016.

⁸ National Institute of Statistics. 2015. *Enquête sur le niveau de vie des ménages en Côte d'Ivoire*.

⁹ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). 2002. *Participation des femmes à la vie publique*. Paris.

4. Markets in the north and northeast have good supplies of maize, sorghum and millet and imported rice. Markets in Korhogo, Ferkessédougou, Bouna and Boundoukou supply food to countries of the Sahel. However, food prices are stable but high, which limits poor households' access to food.
5. Declining rainfall in northern regions has accelerated land degradation and reduced yields and incomes among smallholder farmers: 16 percent of agricultural households experience heightened food insecurity post-harvest; in lean seasons the figure is 18 percent.¹⁰ A survey of rural households in February 2016 showed that 72 percent of households reported reductions in the number of daily meals, consumption of non-diversified diets and other food-related coping strategies.¹¹
6. Côte d'Ivoire ranks 151st of 155 countries in the Gender Inequality Index.¹² Women hold 9.2 percent of parliamentary seats, and only 14 percent of girls reach secondary school compared with 30 percent of boys. Maternal mortality is 720/100,000 live births; the birth rate among girls and young women aged 15–19 is 130.3/1,000. Only 52.4 percent of women participate in the labour market compared with 81.4 percent of men.¹³ The adult literacy rate is 45 percent, but only 25 percent among women.⁵
7. Education quality is poor, especially in rural northern areas where enrolment is lowest. Gross enrolment in primary schools has increased from 85.7 percent to 95.4 percent in the last four years, but there are significant disparities among regions. A recent survey found that 89 percent of first graders have poor reading skills, and pass rates in the first three grades are only 15 percent.¹⁴ Inadequate school buildings and scarcity of qualified teachers hinder the Government's implementation of its new mandatory enrolment policy for children aged 6–16.
8. Nine girls are enrolled in primary school for every ten boys, and 34.1 percent of girls drop out compared with 28.4 percent of boys.¹⁵ Many girls leave school because of pregnancy, especially in northern regions, where 2014 statistics reported that 10 percent of primary school girls in Savanes and Zanzan districts were pregnant.¹⁶ The National Development Plan (NDP) 2016–2020 includes policies for reducing early pregnancy.
9. An external evaluation in December 2015 confirmed the relevance of WFP's support for school meals, alignment with government strategies and collaboration with education-sector partners in programme design.¹⁷ It recommended that WFP: i) enhance targeting to align programmes with available resources; ii) support a sustainable mechanism to subsidize families unable to pay the daily school-meal cost of XOF 25 (USD 0.05) set by the Government; and iii) empower groups of women smallholder farmers near schools by connecting them with markets, providing tools and training them in accounting and agricultural methods with a view to improving the quality and diversity of production and hence increasing incomes.
10. School meals are a major component of the Government's social-protection system, in which communities are responsible for school canteens. Community capacities, however, are limited by lack of fertile land, inadequate mechanization, irrigation and financial and agricultural inputs, poor weather and an ageing population. Gender inequalities amplify these constraints: women are marginalized in decision-making and are largely responsible for childcare and household activities.

¹⁰ WFP. 2013. *Evaluation de la sécurité alimentaire au nord et à l'ouest*. Côte d'Ivoire; National Institute of Statistics. 2015. *Enquête sur le niveau de vie des ménages en Côte d'Ivoire*; Ministry of Agriculture. 2016. *Suivi de la saison agricole et de la vulnérabilité alimentaire*. Côte d'Ivoire.

¹¹ Ministry of Agriculture. 2016. *Suivi de la saison agricole et de la vulnérabilité alimentaire*. Côte d'Ivoire.

¹² Its index is 0.606 according to the 2015 Human Development Report.

¹³ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2015. Human Development Report 2015.

¹⁴ Ministry of Education. 2015. *Résultats de l'évaluation de la lecture en CPI*.

¹⁵ World Bank. 2015. *Rapport d'État d'un Système Éducatif National (RESEN)*. Côte d'Ivoire.

¹⁶ Ministry of Education. 2014. *Statistiques scolaires 2013–2014*.

¹⁷ Mid-term external evaluation of development project 200465 (OEV/2015/003).

11. The 2016–2020 NDP lays out the Government’s targets for achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 and reducing chronic malnutrition from 31 percent to 20 percent by 2020.¹⁸ The United Nations country team prepared the 2017–2020 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in alignment with the NDP, reinforcing the Delivering as One approach.

Programme Priorities and Partnerships

12. Country programme (CP) 200960 is aligned with the Government’s NDP, the 2017–2020 UNDAF, Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 4, and SDGs 2 and 17. Its three components address the underlying causes of food and nutrition insecurity and promote the establishment of a sustainable social-protection system in support of the national school meals programme. The activities will be implemented in collaboration with the Government, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and women’s groups, and partners targeting the same communities.
13. CP 200960 will:
- help to prevent and reduce chronic malnutrition among children aged 6–23 months, improve access to health services for pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and enhance government capacities for implementing integrated nutrition programmes;
 - help to build resilience and reduce vulnerability to shocks in northern communities affected by climate change, and enhance government capacities to mitigate the effects of natural disasters; and
 - encourage investments in human capital by increasing school enrolment and attendance, especially among girls, and working with the Government to develop a sustainable hand-over strategy.
14. CP 200960 will enhance synergies between school meals and asset-creation activities. The three-pronged approach will integrate interventions with those of other actors and promote community participation with a view to enhancing resilience, gender equality, women’s empowerment, improved livelihoods, access to food and childcare and health, education and social-protection services.¹⁹ A pilot project will explore linkages between WFP-supported school meals, supplementary feeding programmes and training in good nutrition practices; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations will establish vegetable gardens and train women in new agriculture techniques, and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) will address hygiene, water and sanitation issues and treat severe acute malnutrition.
15. The CP will promote an environment that encourages gender equality through nutrition, resilience and school meals activities, and will use health centres, community facilities and school canteens as entry points for HIV/AIDS sensitization and nutrition messages.

¹⁸ Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene. 2015. *Plan stratégique multisectoriel de nutrition 2016–2020*.

¹⁹ A joint FAO/UNICEF/WFP pilot programme in Bouna, for example, will reinforce malnutrition-prevention measures to build resilience in rural communities.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY COMPONENT AND YEAR

	2017		2018		2019		2020		Total	
	Boys/ men	Girls/ women	Boys/ men	Girls/ women	Boys/ men	Girls/ women	Boys/ men	Girls/ women	Boys/ men	Girls/ women
Component 1 – Nutrition										
Cash-based transfers for prevention of chronic malnutrition among PLW	-	2 000	-	2 000	-	2 000	-	2 000	-	8 000
Prevention of global acute malnutrition among children aged 6–23 months	25 500	24 500	25 500	24 500	25 500	24 500	25 500	24 500	102 000	98 000
Subtotal	25 500	26 500	25 500	26 500	25 500	26 500	25 500	26 500	102 000	106 000
Component 2 – Resilience										
In-kind food assistance for asset creation	6 000	9 000	6 000	9 000	6 000	9 000	6 000	9 000	24 000	36 000
Cash-based transfers for asset creation	20 000	30 000	20 000	30 000	20 000	30 000	20 000	30 000	80 000	120 000
Subtotal	26 000	39 000	26 000	39 000	26 000	39 000	26 000	39 000	104 000	156 000
Component 3 – School meals										
School meals*	102 000	98 000	91 800	88 200	82 620	79 380	74 358	71 442	105 570	101 430
In-kind take-home ration	-	10 000	-	10 000	-	10 000	-	10 000	-	40 000
Cash-based transfers for take-home ration	-	5 000	-	5 000	-	5 000	-	5 000	-	20 000
Subtotal	102 000	98 000	91 800	88 200	82 620	79 380	74 358	71 442	105 570	101 430
TOTAL	153 500	163 500	143 300	153 700	134 120	144 880	125 858	136 942	311 570	363 430

* 10 percent fewer beneficiaries per year, and 7,000 new enrolments – 5 percent – per year, starting in 2018.

Component 1: Nutrition

16. Nutrition activities will be based on the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene/National Institute of Statistics 2012 demographic health survey, focusing on prevention of acute malnutrition and stunting, sensitization to the nutrition needs of people living with HIV and AIDS, coordination with other actors and government capacity development with a view to managing nutrition programmes at the central and decentralized levels.
17. During the lean season, 50,000 children aged 6–23 months in food-insecure northern communities with high global acute malnutrition and chronic malnutrition rates will receive SuperCereal Plus or comparable products. Prevention of acute malnutrition and stunting will be implemented with UNICEF, with other health-related activities reinforcing community-level resilience.
18. Nutrition-sensitive interventions will focus on prevention of undernutrition and nutrition-sensitive interventions, in line with WFP's shift to a preventive approach. WFP will suspend treatment of moderate acute malnutrition if acute malnutrition rates fall below 5 percent among children under 5 and 2 percent among PLW.

19. WFP will shift from direct nutritional support for people living with HIV and AIDS to HIV-sensitive programming. The 2,000 current beneficiaries will be handed over to programmes run by non-governmental organizations and the Government. WFP will continue to coordinate policy dialogue and nutrition support where appropriate, which will enable re-assessment of different approaches to social protection for people living with HIV and AIDS.
20. Vulnerable rural communities will receive special nutritious foods through nutrition learning and rehabilitation groups,²⁰ supported by the National Nutrition Programme (NNP). The former encourage routine screening for acute malnutrition, behaviour change communications, instruction in the use of special nutritious foods and other services addressing malnutrition. WFP and its partners will promote the production and consumption of nutritious foods, and educate beneficiaries in infant and young child-feeding and hygiene: this will be adapted to the needs of women, men, girls and boys. Beneficiary numbers are established in consultation with the NNP and based on implementation capacities and WFP's experience.²¹
21. The Ministry of Health has identified under-utilization of ante-natal and post-natal services at health centres as a cause of malnutrition among PLW. WFP will accordingly utilize conditional cash transfers as an initial learning programme to encourage food-insecure PLW in remote villages to participate in nutrition-sensitive activities. Transfers to 8,000 PLW – 2,000 per year – will cover the costs of quarterly consultations, transport and food and a portion of the expenses incurred in obtaining prescription medicines. Lessons learned from this pilot will be incorporated into a broader social protection programme.
22. WFP will continue to work with the NNP and the National Nutrition Council to improve coordination and institutional capacities for sustainable results.

Component 2: Resilience

23. Resilience activities will support the national social-protection goal of improving the living conditions of the most vulnerable people. WFP will target communities in northern regions affected by agro-ecological conditions that limit cultivation by vulnerable households. Lack of alternative income-generating opportunities exacerbates the vulnerability of these communities to the effects of climate change on food and cash crops.
24. WFP will continue its partnerships with the Rome-based agencies, UNICEF and UN-Women with a view to coordinating programmes in the same areas and enhancing government capacities at the national and decentralized levels. This will be governed by the inter-agency “Strengthening resilience for food security and nutrition” framework and WFP's resilience policy. The Government's Multi-Sector Nutrition Strategic Plan (MNSP) coordinates food security and nutrition interventions by various stakeholders. Resilience-building will be linked with the activities of the Government and other partners, building on WFP's technical support in developing the MNSP.
25. The design and implementation of asset-creation activities follow the three-pronged approach whereby communities, government counterparts and partners jointly plan and design people-centred and context-specific programmes addressing food insecurity and malnutrition. Activities will be selected in alignment with seasonal livelihood programming and community-based participatory planning tools, drawing on research findings on linkages between asset creation and socio-economic empowerment.²²
26. Asset-creation interventions will enhance the resilience and coping capacities of 65,000 beneficiaries per year in vulnerable communities, 60 percent of whom will be women. Where economic and social conditions are appropriate, asset-creation will be supported by cash-based transfers (CBTs); special attention will be given to women's economic empowerment and the benefits for local food production and markets. Resilience activities will be implemented in

²⁰ *Foyer Fixe d'Apprentissage et de Réhabilitation Nutritionnelle.*

²¹ In 2015, WFP assisted 1,100 PLW through supplementary feeding.

²² Vulnerable areas and populations have been identified and targeted through the *Cadre Harmonisé* assessment tool.

- the communities targeted by the other two components of CP 200960 to maximize synergies and effects.
27. The selection of assets to be created will be context-specific, taking into account livelihoods, the needs of women and men and likely shocks. Gender-sensitive consultations with communities will identify short-term and long-term activities addressing the underlying causes of food insecurity and shocks, empowering women and men alike.
 28. Food assistance will be linked with asset creation during the April–September lean season, when food is scarce and expensive. In areas with functioning markets, CBTs will assist 10,000 targeted participants, 60 percent of them women, and their households – 50,000 people in all. In remote villages disconnected from markets during the rainy season, WFP will provide in-kind food assistance from June to August for 3,000 participants and their households – 15,000 people in all. Participants will be selected on the basis of food-security assessments and focus-group discussions supporting voluntary individual targeting. WFP and its partners will promote equitable participation by women in focus groups and decision-making throughout CP 200960, with particular support for women’s participation in asset-creation taking into account their domestic and childcare roles.
 29. Nutrition-sensitive programming will be built into the design of livelihood interventions: growing orange sweet potatoes, recently introduced in the north by Hellen Keller International, is an innovative example of livelihood-related prevention of malnutrition with potential for scaling up. WFP will partner with The Ministries of Labour, Social Protection and Agriculture and the Office of the Prime Minister, which coordinates the MNSP.

Component 3: School meals

30. This component will continue support to children receiving school meals under development project 200465, which finishes at the end of 2016. In line with the external evaluation recommendations²³ and in consultation with the Ministry of Education, WFP will support the development of social mechanisms for providing sustainable subsidies to guarantee access to school meals for schoolchildren from vulnerable households. WFP will seek complementary resources and agricultural expertise to set up women’s agricultural groups near schools.
31. WFP’s support for school meals will continue in vulnerable regions with low enrolment rates of girls and boys and high prevalence of chronic malnutrition, food insecurity and poverty, as documented in the 2012–2017 National School Feeding Strategy. WFP will prioritize schools with poor education outcomes and high gender disparities, providing one lunch per school day for 200,000 children to increase enrolment and attendance, particularly among girls, and address micronutrient deficiencies.
32. Take-home rations – in-kind or cash-based – will be provided for 15,000 girls in the fifth and sixth grades on a quarterly basis to encourage parents to keep them in school. Given the growing incidence of early pregnancy in this age group, this assistance targets vulnerable girls to enable them to complete primary education, providing a quarterly incentive of 50 kg of rice or its cash value, provided that 80 percent school attendance is maintained. WFP will use schools to promote nutrition education through school gardens and encourage communities to provide schools with fresh produce to maximize diet diversity.
33. In partnership with UN-Women, the United Nations Population Fund and UNICEF, WFP will build on the Government’s forthcoming national gender analysis to adduce evidence for advancing gender equality and empowering women and girls.

²³ Mid-term external evaluation of development project 200465 [OEV/2015/003].

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY COMPONENT				
	Component 1 – Nutrition	Component 2 – Resilience	Component 3 – School meals	TOTAL
Rice (g/person/day)	-	400	150	550
Pulses (g/person/day)	-	50	30	80
Vegetable oil (g/person/day)	-	25	10	35
SuperCereal Plus (g/person/day)	200	-	-	200
Micronutrient powder (g/person/day)	-	-	0.4	0.4
Iodized salt (g/person/day)	-	-	5	5
Take-home ration (g/person/day)	-	-	111 ²⁴	111
TOTAL (g/person/day)	200	475	306.4	981.4
Cash/voucher (USD/person/day)	0.33	0.52	0.08	-
Total kcal/day	806	1 887	751	-
% kcal from protein	16	9	10	-
% kcal from fat	23	14	14	-
Number of feeding days per year	90	132	120	-

34. Access to food, the most significant constraint facing vulnerable households in the north, results in micronutrient deficiencies and poor food consumption. WFP rations will contribute a significant portion of daily energy requirements and complement community food contributions to school meals. The utilization of micronutrient powder, SuperCereal Plus and fortified vegetable oil in nutrition-sensitive interventions is essential to reduce stunting and increase micronutrient intake.
35. The food basket value for CBTs was calculated on the basis of June 2016 prices. Each participant in asset-creation activities will receive up to XOF 46,500 (USD 80) per month to cover household food needs. Cash allocated to PLW and accompanying caregivers participating in ante-natal or post-natal consultations will be supplemented to cover average transport costs of XOF 3,000 and XOF 7,800 in subscription fees.²⁵ PLW receive XOF 11,600 (USD 20) per consultation.

²⁴ The take-home ration is calculated at 50 kg per person for a household of five for 90 days.

²⁵ Applied as a flat rate and based on the estimated average cost of prescriptions.

TABLE 3: TOTAL REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT*					
		Component 1 – Nutrition	Component 2 – Resilience	Component 3 – School meals	Total
Rice	mt	-	1 584	18 009	19 593
	USD	-	1 015 451	11 037 442	12 052 893
Pulses	mt	-	198	2 393	2 591
	USD	-	149 943	1 435 395	1 585 338
Vegetable oil	mt	-	100	800	900
	USD	-	65 340	956 196	1 021 536
SuperCereal Plus	mt	3 600	-	-	3 600
	USD	3 139 200	-	-	3 139 200
Micronutrient powder	mt	-	-	13	13
	USD	-	-	229 328	229 328
Iodized salt	mt	-	-	400	400
	USD	-	-	54 205	54 205
TOTAL	mt	3 600	1 882	21 615	27 097
	USD	3 139 200	1 230 734	13 712 566	18 082 499
Cash-based transfers (USD)		641 100	13 718 004	2 044 752	16 403 856
Capacity development and augmentation (USD)		-	-	-	4 285 147
TOTAL (USD)		3 780 300	14 948 774	15 757 331	34 486 405
% of total requirements		11	43	46	100

* Amounts reflect transfer value only.

Programme and Risk Management

36. WFP will partner with mobile telephone companies to deliver cash transfers to beneficiaries, a mechanism that has worked well over the past four years. For asset-creation, school take-home rations and nutrition activities, the cost of a full food basket is used to determine the cash transfer value.²⁶
37. Over the past four years WFP and its United Nations partners have shifted from emergency response to programmes for recovery and development. This has involved extensive technical assistance and capacity development for the Government, particularly with regard to the formulation of policies and plans such as the MNSP and the 2015–2020 Social Protection Strategy, concurrent with assistance for populations affected by the post-electoral crisis.
38. CP 200960 will continue WFP's technical assistance and capacity development for the Government with regard to formulating gender-responsive policies and approaches to disaster risk reduction and mitigation. This will lead to a gradual hand-over to national counterparts, particularly for the flagship school meals programme. Where there are capacity gaps affecting nutrition and social-protection activities, WFP will provide operational support during the shift to government-led coordination and management.
39. Gender inequalities and discriminatory cultural practices constitute challenges for girls' school attendance and women's equal participation in decision-making. WFP will accordingly continue its sensitization and awareness-raising to promote gender equality in targeted communities. In

²⁶ Omega value is calculated for each food basket component to determine the most efficient modality.

line with the 2016–2020 National Gender Strategy, WFP’s 2015–2020 gender policy and its regional gender implementation strategy for west and central Africa, women, men, girls and boys will be equitably engaged in the selection of activities and community decision-making, with equal representation on committees and in the implementation, monitoring and adaptation of initiatives.

40. Unpredictable rainfall and shocks related to fluctuating cocoa and coffee prices on international markets could affect the food security and nutrition of vulnerable groups. Monitoring of local and international market prices should provide advance warning of price volatility and opportunities to mitigate its effects.
41. WFP will analyse markets to select locations where CBTs offer comparative advantages over in-kind food. WFP will continue its partnership with the *Office d’aide à la commercialisation des produits vivriers* to gather market data in programme areas with a view to maintaining accurate alignment of the value of cash transfers.
42. Resource mobilization is a challenge for countries that have achieved middle-income status but where lack of inclusive growth and limited access to economic opportunities affect social and political stability. WFP’s expertise in national priority areas such as nutrition and support for education, livelihoods and resilience-building should attract direct funding from the Government and resources through the World Bank, the African Development Bank and other donors.²⁷
43. The Government adopted the new MNSP in April 2016, incorporating WFP’s technical and financial contributions. WFP will support the National Nutrition Council in operationalizing and coordinating the MNSP by augmenting the capacities of civil servants at the decentralized level. For the school meals programme, WFP will partner government technical services and the *Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale* to provide literacy training supported by the McGovern-Dole initiative.
44. WFP will encourage the Government to reflect the recommendations of the Systems Approach for Better Education Results workshop in its 2017–2020 school meals strategy,²⁸ and will support the development of a policy and implementation plan to promote local purchases from women’s agricultural groups established near school canteens.
45. To support the Government in enhancing its emergency preparedness and response capacities, WFP and its partners will provide technical support for the Ministry of Environment.

Security Risk Management

46. The security situation has improved significantly, but the forthcoming constitutional referendum and municipal elections in late 2016 could generate tensions; the presence of armed groups in neighbouring countries also poses a security threat. The Government has enhanced security measures since the Grand Bassam shootings in March 2016, but the risk of attacks remains.
47. National reconciliation among ethnic communities is a significant challenge for the Government, and there are continuing tensions over nationality and land tenure. WFP and its partners will continue to promote social cohesion by engaging with vulnerable people of different ethnic groups through joint sensitization campaigns in target areas. The inter-agency concept-of-operations plan will be updated regularly.

²⁷ A confirmed contribution of USD 28.4 million from the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programme will be carried forward to finance WFP’s support for school meals. Partnerships with the private sector will be explored through the UNDAF.

²⁸ The proposed plan includes actions recommended following the Government’s October 2013 official visit to the WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brasilia.

Monitoring and Evaluation

48. Monitoring and evaluation will be updated to reflect all components of country programme 200960. Plans will be prepared with operational partners for monitoring processes, outputs and outcomes. A mid-term review and a final evaluation are planned with a view to providing lessons learned.
49. WFP will establish baseline data in the first quarter of 2017 and will report on results in accordance with the logical framework. Country programme 200690 will continue post-distribution monitoring and will adjust implementation in the light of beneficiary feedback and changing context. Gender issues will be taken into account in survey design, data collection and data analysis.
50. Country programme 200690 will build on lessons learned from WFP's introduction of mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping technology to improve the geographic coverage and frequency of monitoring by using cost-effective mobile telephone systems to collect outcome data and beneficiary feedback. Findings will be compared with post-distribution monitoring interviews twice a year.
51. To ensure efficient links between monitoring findings and decision-making, a matrix of recommendations will track implementation issues and guide monthly adjustments to the design of WFP's activities. WFP will use the corporate toolbox to monitor food prices and capture seasonal changes in areas of intervention where CBTs are provided. WFP's partnership with the *Office d'aide à la commercialisation des produits vivriers* will ensure regular and accurate monitoring of food prices.

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
Food			
Cereals	19 593	12 052 893	
Pulses	2 591	1 585 338	
Oil and fats	900	1 021 536	
Mixed and blended food	3 600	3 139 200	
Others	413	283 533	
Total food	27 097	18 082 499	
External transport		3 261 461	
Landside transport, storage and handling		4 909 740	
Other direct operational costs: food		2 980 133	
Food and related costs¹		29 233 833	
Cash-based transfers		16 403 856	
Cash-based related costs		1 834 359	
Cash-based transfers and related costs			18 238 215
Capacity development and augmentation			4 285 147
Direct operational costs			51 757 195
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B) ²			12 178 770
Total direct project costs			63 935 965
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ³			4 475 518
TOTAL WFP COSTS			68 411 483

¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

² Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support cost allotment is reviewed annually.

³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
Staff and staff-related	
Professional staff	2 753 481
General service staff	4 388 616
Subtotal	7 142 097
Recurring and other	1 913 091
Capital equipment	81 272
Security	1 286 240
Travel and transport	1 356 071
Assessments, evaluations and monitoring ¹	400 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	12 178 770

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are carried out by third parties.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Cross-cutting results		
C.1 Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences	C.1.1 Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) C.1.2 Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements	
C.2 Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity	C.2.1 Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges	
C.3 Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population	C.3.1 Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers C.3.2 Proportion of women and men in food assistance decision-making entities (committees, boards, teams, etc.) C.3.3 Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity	

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food		
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food (SDG target 2.1)		
Strategic outcome category		
1.1: Maintained/enhanced household access to adequate food	1.1.1 Food Consumption Score 1.1.2 Coping Strategy Index 1.1.3 Proportion of households and individuals reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base 1.1.4 Gross enrolment rate of boys and girls 1.1.5 Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools by sex 1.1.6 Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools 1.1.7 Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools by sex	Continuous political stability. Adequate and timely donor support is available. Complementary technical services and inputs are provided by cooperating partners.
Output category		
Targeted beneficiaries provided with food in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner	1.1.1 Number of beneficiaries by sex provided with food 1.1.2 Quantity of food provided	
Targeted beneficiaries provided with cash-based transfers in sufficient amounts and in a timely manner	1.2.1 Number of beneficiaries by sex provided with cash-based transfer 1.2.2 Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries	
Targeted beneficiaries provided with non-food items	1.3.1 Number of beneficiaries provided with non-food items	
Natural and physical assets created, rehabilitated or maintained by targeted groups	1.4.1 Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 2: Improve nutrition		
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG target 2.2)		
Strategic outcome category		
2.1: Improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods	2.1.1 Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) 2.1.2 Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) 2.1.3 Proportion of target groups that consume a minimum acceptable diet 2.1.4 Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Continuous political stability. Adequate and timely donor support is available. Complementary technical services and inputs are provided by cooperating partners.
2.2: Enhanced social and public-sector capacity to identify, target and assist nutritionally vulnerable populations	2.2.1 Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard	
Output category		
Targeted beneficiaries provided with specialized nutritional products	2.1.1 Number of beneficiaries provided with specialized nutritional products 2.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided 2.1.3 Quantity of specialized nutritional foods provided	
Advocacy and education provided	2.2.1 Number of people who receive three key nutrition messages 2.2.2 Number of people exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging 2.2.3 Number of people receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 4: Strengthen SDG implementation		
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs		
Strategic outcome category		
Enhanced capacities of public- and private-sector institutions and systems, including local responders, to identify, target and assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations	4.1.1 Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard	Continuous political stability. Adequate and timely donor support is available. Complementary technical services and inputs are provided by cooperating partners.
Output category		
Training provided to national authorities, civil society, community members, farm organizations or targeted individuals	4.1.1 Number of national staff trained 4.1.2 Number of training activities provided 4.1.3 Number of technical support activities provide	

ANNEX III



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

Acronyms Used in the Document

CBT	cash-based transfer
CP	country programme
MNSP	Multi-Sector Nutrition Strategic Plan
NDP	National Development Plan
NNP	National Nutrition Programme
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund