

Standard Project Report 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

COTE D'IVOIRE

Saving Lives and Livelihoods, Promoting Transition

Project Number	200464
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	245,861
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	123,360
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	135,671

Project Approval Date	24 May 2013
Planned Start Date	01 Apr 2013
Actual Start Date	02 Apr 2013
Project End Date	31 Dec 2016
Financial Closure Date	n.a.

Approved budget as 31 December 2015 in USD	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	1,753,121
Cash-based Transfer and Related Costs	14,403,588
Direct Support Costs	9,234,573
Food and Related Costs	33,455,269
Indirect Support Costs	4,119,259
Total Approved Budget	62,965,810

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Total Approved Commodities	35,438
Planned Commodities in 2015	6,837
Actual Commodities in 2015	4,082

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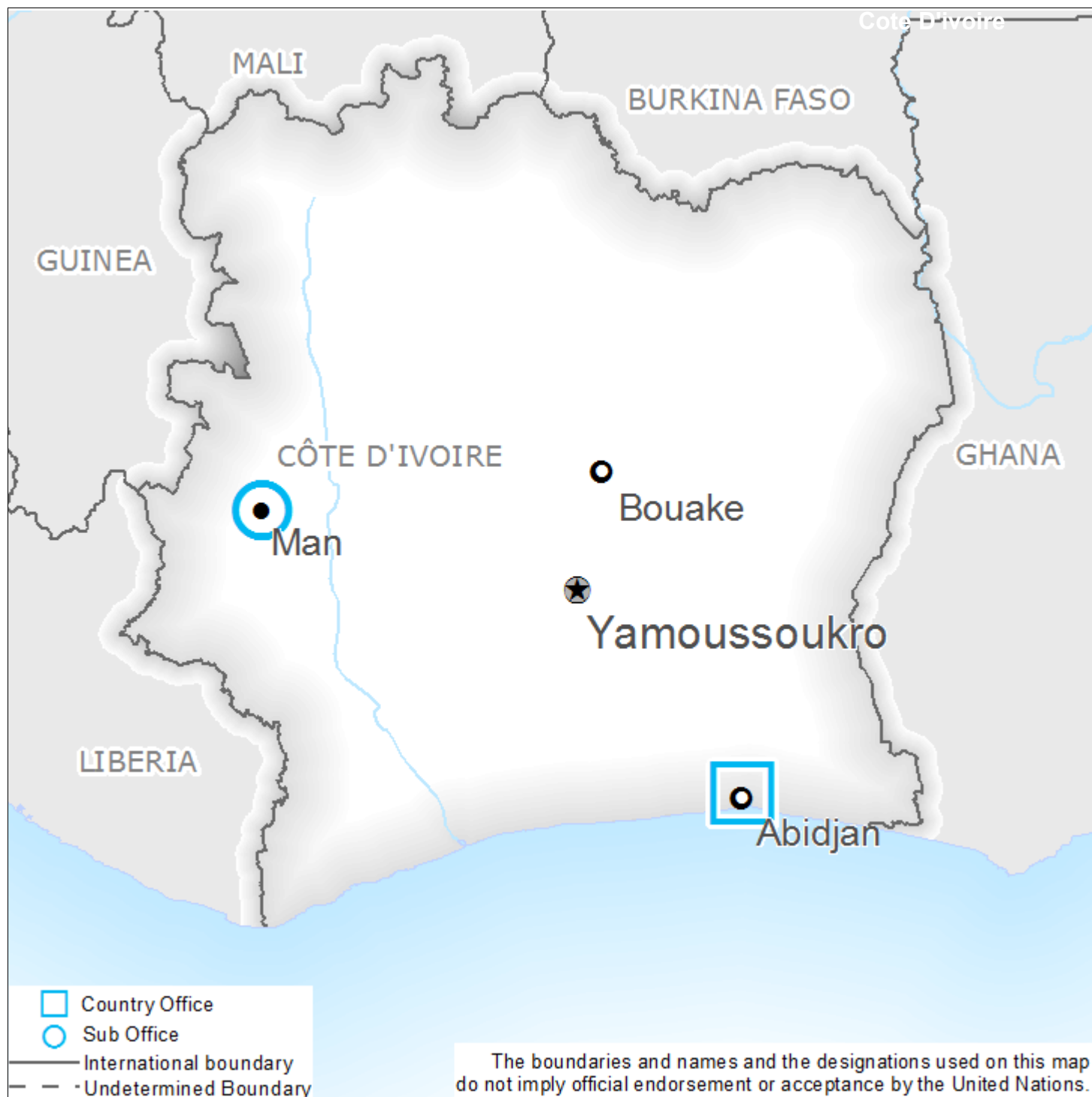
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Country Overview



COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Cote d'Ivoire has 23 million inhabitants, of whom 70 percent live in rural areas. The country is a leading producer of cocoa and coffee. Following the 2011 post-electoral crisis, Cote d'Ivoire faced significant population displacements and disruptions of basic services, challenges from which the country is still recovering. The major humanitarian concerns were on the west, where population's displacements were more important, in addition to movements to Liberia and other neighboring countries.

With the 2015 October presidential elections, Cote d'Ivoire turned the page of the crisis and is progressively heading towards political stability and economic recovery. However, the national reconciliation between communities from different ethnic groups remained one of the most important challenges to be addressed by the Ivorian authorities. The nationality and the land tenure issues which were at the roots of 2010-2011 post-electoral conflict created some localized inter-communities conflicts in 2015, particularly in the western regions, where the security situation is still fragile. According to UNHCR, about 38,000 Ivorian are still living in Liberia.

The results of the National Living Conditions survey (ENV 2015) showed that the food insecurity situation remains worrying in particular in the western (27 percent) and northern regions (18 percent) where the prevalence of food insecurity exceed largely the national prevalence (12.8 percent). The outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease in neighboring countries of Guinea, Liberia had a significant impact on the western regions of Tonkpi, Guemon and Cavally. Although, there is no case of Ebola reported in the country, the preventive measures (closure of the borders with Ebola affected countries, ban of eating and hunting bush meat, etc.) undertaken by the Ivorian Government affected the pre-existing fragile food security situation in the west. The Ebola-related border closures limited possibilities for rural Ivorian farmers to sell crops at cross-border markets with higher prices. The reduction in income is estimated between 40 and 60 percent. The ban on fishing at the Cavally River, defining the border between Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire, also contributed to the deterioration of revenues and increased food insecurity in assessed villages, leading to greater risk of social tension from pressure on cultivated lands.

Cote d'Ivoire is ranked 172 out of 188 countries in the 2015 UNDP Human Development Index. The National Living Conditions Surveys noted that 46 percent (against 48 percent in 2008) of the population lives below the international poverty line of USD 1.25 per day. Primary school enrolment is at 95 per cent, and the country has the West Africa's highest HIV prevalence rate (3.7 percent). The national prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) has decreased from 7.1 to 4.2 percent from 2011 to 2014, with significant difference among the regions (North = 8.9 percent and Northeast = 5.4 percent). The national prevalence of chronic malnutrition is at 31.4 percent. Despite government and other partners' efforts regarding equality opportunities, gender efforts must be pursued: Cote d'Ivoire Gender Inequality was 0.645 in 2013, placing the country 133th out of 145 worldwide. Furthermore, WFP has supported the government in the implementation of the platform for the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement by the finalization of the Multi Sectoral Strategic Plan of Nutrition.

SUMMARY OF WFP ASSISTANCE

In order to address the residual humanitarian needs of the 2010-2011 post-electoral crisis, WFP provided food and non-food assistance to vulnerable populations through a Protracted Relief and Rehabilitation Operation (PRRO) to address food and nutrition insecurity in the West and the North. Under the PRRO, WFP gradually shifted from emergency to recovery and longer term assistance by restoring or creating productive assets to increase and diversify livelihoods and build vulnerable communities' capacities to cope with shocks. Nutritional rehabilitation was provided to children between 6 and 59 months with moderate acute malnutrition, as well as malnourished pregnant women and nursing mothers. Clients on Antiretroviral therapy (ART) received food support and cash assistance, as well as caretakers of severely malnourished children in therapeutic feeding centres.

In addition, WFP implemented a development school feeding project in the priority regions with the worst combined scores of gross enrolment and pass rates, food insecurity level and chronic malnutrition prevalence (Cavally and Bafing (West), Bagoue, Poro, and Tchologo (North); Gontougo and Bounkani (North-east). WFP's objectives aimed at increasing enrolment and retention rates, particularly among girls, and to build the capacity of the government counterpart to fully implement its sustainable school feeding programme.

WFP interventions are aligned with the government's National Development Plan 2012-2015, the revised UNDAF 2013-2015, and strategic documents such as the National Strategy for Social Protection (2013-2017) and the National School Feeding Strategy (2012-2017). The PRRO objectives were aligned with Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1, 4, 5 and 6.

The school feeding development project objectives are in line with MDG 2. Capacity building was an important aspect that WFP focused on as part of the partnership with the government and the cooperating NGOs.

In 2015, one of the most innovative interventions was the implementation of a cash transfer pilot supporting families of moderately malnourished ART clients receiving food-by-prescription (FbP), which revealed that introduction of cash based transfers had a greater impact on nutrition status, decreasing prevalence of moderate acute malnutrition among WFP's assisted ART-clients from 76 percent to 50 percent. Beneficiaries discharged after six months were enrolled in WFP and government-supported income-generating activity schemes established in partnership with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The Ministry of Health and other stakeholders were responsible for complementary interventions, including counselling, medical treatment, psychological and social support.

Food or cash-based transfers assistance for asset provided to vulnerable returnees and local groups in Toulepleu, Guiglo, Tai and Bolequin departments in the western region of the country were successful to restore livelihoods and build resilience, while fostering social cohesion. By applying vulnerability criteria jointly set by WFP, NGOs and communities, local focus groups permitted to select beneficiaries from different ethnic groups to work together and foster social cohesion.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Number of children below 5 years of age	12,854	14,292	27,146
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	255,881	212,086	467,967
Number of adults	27,081	33,245	60,326
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	295,816	259,623	555,439
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	297,611	267,250	564,861
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	476,449	450,111	926,560

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	2,501	409	590	580	2	4,082
Development Project	3,676	218	698		1,005	5,596
Total food distributed in 2015	6,177	627	1,288	580	1,007	9,679
Total food distributed in 2014	6,139	357	700	424	76	7,696
Total food distributed in 2013	15,763	816	1,586	775	145	19,086

Operational SPR

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANCE

The general security situation continued to improve over 2015, despite localized armed attacks and inter-communities conflicts which occurred in the western region of the country. Also, the outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease in neighboring countries (Liberia and Guinea) significantly affected the food security situation in the villages located in the west, along the border with the Ebola-affected countries. The preventive measures (closure of border, ban in consumption of wild meat and hunting) implemented by Ivorian local authorities disrupted the livelihoods in the western regions and limited the populations' capabilities to conduct their regular income generating activities.

The Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200464 (PRRO) provided food assistance through the following activities: (i) general food distribution (GFD) to returnees and vulnerable local populations, including those living in villages along the border; (ii) treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW); (iii) food-by-prescription (FbP) and cash transfers for malnourished clients under anti-retroviral treatment (ART); (iv) social protection support for orphans and other vulnerable children; and (v) food assistance for assets (FFA).

As a result of the 2011 post electoral crisis, many basic social infrastructures destroyed during the conflict, particularly in the west were not totally restored, and nearly 38,000 who fled to Liberia were still living there. The repatriation process was suspended in June 2014, but resumed in December 2015.

The PRRO was aligned with the 2009-2015 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) cycle and WFP Strategic Objectives 1 (Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies) and 2 (Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile setting and following emergencies).

RESULTS

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

The post-harvest assessment, the "Cadre Harmonise" exercise (a consensus-based food security analysis) and the rapid food security evaluation carried out in 2015 permitted WFP to identify the most food-insecure regions. WFP also closely worked with UNHCR to identify the villages where returnees were staying and where access to food remained an important constraint due to a limited access to arable land and few opportunities for income generating activities. In partnership with NGOs, WFP-assisted beneficiaries were selected based on criteria jointly set by WFP and the communities. Vulnerable women-headed households and the persons (including the returnees) who lost their sources of revenue because of Ebola were prioritized. These beneficiaries participated in assets creation initiatives in order to restore their livelihoods, and develop alternatives sources of income. WFP paid particular attention to land tenure issues when implementing Food Assistance For Assets (FFA) related activities, in order to allow fair and adequate utilization of the benefits of the project. Assets to be created or rebuilt were also jointly identified with the targeted communities and cooperating partners.

WFP and its partners identified and assisted through general food distributions all displaced persons and host families affected by the security incidents which occurred in the villages along the Liberian border during 2015. Few villages were attacked by unknown armed persons and many people were killed and their houses destroyed. WFP coordinated its relief assistance with the government and other UN agencies to ensure that the right beneficiaries were selected and they timely received adequate food and non-food packages.

Since 2014, and in line with the improvement in the overall security situation, WFP initiated a gradual shift from general food distributions to more targeted assistance. Initially, no WFP assistance was envisaged for internal displaced persons (IDPs) through PRRO in 2015. However, WFP had to respond to the population displacements generated by the localized security incidents. As a result of this situation, 9,250 IDPs were assisted with General Food Distribution (GFD) rations.

WFP planned to assist 20,000 Ivorian returnees from Liberia. But, only 1,114 of them (5.6 percent) returned in December through UNHCR organized convoys.

WFP provided treatment for children aged 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition and undernourished pregnant and lactating women through targeted supplementary feeding (TSF). These interventions were focused in the north and north-east regions of Savanes and Zanzan districts where the prevalence of global acute malnutrition remained high at respectively 5.8 and 11.1 percent compared to the others regions of the country and where the aggravating factors (limited access to potable water and to adequate health services,) were still significant.

WFP targeted regions remained among the poorest of the country and were characterized by the limited availability of basic social services. Moderate malnourished children aged from 6-59 months were enrolled into WFP-supported programme. Beneficiaries received a ration of Plumpy Sup for children, and Super Cereals and fortified vegetable oil for PLW. The low percentage (15.8 percent) of assisted pregnant and lactating women reflected the need to reinforce sensitization campaigns for medical consultations during pregnancy.

Planned 2016 nutritional evaluations (Nutritional Causal Analysis, SMART) in these regions will help in better understanding the situation and adapt the response strategy. The regular pipeline breaks in Plumpy Sup faced by WFP allowed to assist only 32 percent of the planned number of children.

Using the nationally established standard criteria -Body Mass Index (BMI)-, WFP worked with partners to screen persons living with HIV/AIDS to determine their nutritional status in line with the HIV pillar related to care and treatment. Those who have BMI under 21 were enrolled into the food assistance programme. WFP provided them with a food by prescription ration, composed of super cereal and fortified vegetable oil. Also, their families received a monthly family ration (for 6 persons) composed of cereals (rice), vegetable oil, pulses and iodized salt, or cash based transfers of XOF 36 000 (USD 72), which was equivalent to the cost of the food basket on the local market. WFP assisted 9,667 beneficiaries (109 percent) under the food by prescription intervention for ART-clients and the assistance provided through the social protection support for the other vulnerable children (OVC). Out of these beneficiaries, only 464 were assisted with both in-kind food ration, composed of super cereals and vegetable oil for the ART-client, and cash transfers for his/her family members. The remaining 9,203 beneficiaries received only in-kind food assistance. WFP reached more beneficiaries than planned as a portion of a 2014 specific contribution dedicated to HIV/AIDS-related interventions was received in early 2015. That permitted to assist additional number of beneficiaries.

With the suspension of the repatriation process for eleven months in 2015, WFP increased the number of beneficiaries engaged in assets creation interventions. Then, following the markets analysis results, cash based transfers were expanded to additional villages in the western regions to allow a better access to food for vulnerable returnees who came in 2014 and persons affected by the border closure because of the Ebola outbreak in the Liberia and Guinea. WFP reached additional 5,359 beneficiaries (132 percent) with cash for assets compared to the initial number.

Regarding cash for assets, WFP distributed USD 225 493 (96 percent of planned resources). The planned number of beneficiaries was initially established at 4 000 persons, but more beneficiaries were reached as available resources for FFA activities permitted to increase the number of beneficiaries in order to create more productive assets in the selected villages. The resources allocation for cash for assets and ART-clients households were in line with the prearranged Donors' conditions.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of adults	24,092	26,373	50,465	27,081	33,245	60,326	112.4%	126.1%	119.5%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	21,851	25,269	47,120	23,963	24,236	48,199	109.7%	95.9%	102.3%
Number of children below 5 years of age	13,145	12,630	25,775	12,854	14,292	27,146	97.8%	113.2%	105.3%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	59,088	64,272	123,360	63,898	71,773	135,671	108.1%	111.7%	110.0%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	103,275	109,725	213,000	65,693	79,400	145,093	63.6%	72.4%	68.1%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	96,144	149,716	245,860	124,968	146,768	271,736	130.0%	98.0%	110.5%
The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants									

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Internally Displaced Persons	0	0	0	4,227	5,023	9,250	-	-	-
Participants in Food For Training	366	438	804	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	3,544	5,316	8,860	3,125	6,542	9,667	88.2%	123.1%	109.1%
Participants in Food For Assets	4,937	3,291	8,228	9,015	5,557	14,572	182.6%	168.9%	177.1%
Caretakers - Therapeutic Feeding	0	0	0	2	279	281	-	-	-
Beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)/ targeted food distribution/assistance (GFD-TFD/A)	2,000	3,500	5,500	26,536	28,671	55,207	1,326.8%	819.2%	1,003.8%
Children 24 to 59 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	1,842	2,058	3,900	590	662	1,252	32.0%	32.2%	32.1%
Children 6 to 23 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	840	1,260	2,100	795	951	1,746	94.6%	75.5%	83.1%
Pregnant and lactating women participating in targeted supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate acute malnutrition)		7,000	7,000		1,106	1,106		15.8%	15.8%
Returnees	8,000	12,000	20,000	518	596	1,114	6.5%	5.0%	5.6%
Cash-Based Transfer Beneficiaries	8,802	7,498	16,300	10,031	11,628	21,659	114.0%	155.1%	132.9%

Commodity Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	120	23	19.0%
Corn-soya Blend (csb)	1,034	570	55.1%
Iodised Salt	25	2	7.4%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food		10	
Rice	5,221	2,501	47.9%
Split Peas		568	
Vegetable Oil	437	409	93.7%
Total for 2015	6,837	4,082	59.7%
Total reported in 2014 SPR	11,769	4,318	36.7%
Total reported in 2013 SPR	11,757	9,040	76.9%

	Planned Distribution (USD)	Actual Distribution (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash-Based Transfer			
Cash	1,440,870	325,493	22.6%
Total for 2015	1,440,870	325,493.23	22.6%

'Story Worth Telling'

Koadeguezon is a village located at about 32 kilometers from Bolequin Department in the west of Cote d'Ivoire. Like many other villages in that region, the 2011 post electoral crisis deeply affected the social cohesion among communities from different origins living in this village. In Koadeguezon, a new chief was nominated to replace the previous one in exile. Unfortunately, the return of the previous chief created trouble among two communities with two opposing chiefs.

WFP then started its assistance for returnees and vulnerable host families in this village in January 2015 through Food assistance For Asset (FFA). Activities were focused on creation and expansion of lands for agricultural production. WFP established a food management committee composed of women and men from different communities in the village. The committee organized regular sensitization sessions, with the support of the cooperating partners to promote the reconciliation.

These efforts, and the proximity engendered by their participation to daily work in the fields, have dispelled misunderstanding prevailing between the communities and created a better social cohesion among the members of these two communities: they peacefully resumed living together. In this village, WFP assistance was a source of reconciliation on top of addressing food insecurity problems. Koadeguezon has become a model of social cohesion where the entire population is welded around development actions. These populations are very grateful to WFP.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In WFP-targeted villages, beneficiaries' selection process is conducted through focus groups discussion with the communities' leaders, the representatives of the various ethnic groups, including women. These sessions permitted to clarify with the communities their responsibilities in conducting the activities and the need to get them inclusive and fair. WFP and its cooperating partners used these opportunities for promoting gender sensitization initiatives.

A balanced representation of women and men in leadership positions was encouraged in local food management committees.

Under food assistance for assets interventions, women were fully engaged in the selection and prioritization of activities, as well as the use of assets. Most households are headed by men (57.1 percent). However the decision on the use of food was mainly made by women (78 percent) or by both women and men (8 percent). Under general food distributions interventions, 50.2 percent of households were headed by men and the decision on the use of food was mainly made by women (81 percent) and by both (1 percent).

As part of the logistics support, a local female-headed carrier company was contracted to deliver food from the WFP main warehouse to partners' warehouses. When partnering in national survey, WFP ensured that disaggregated data were collected and the gender specific analysis is undertaken.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, PDM FFA, Programme monitoring.	60			8
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, PDM GFD, Programme monitoring.	60			1
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, PDM FFA, WFP survey.	50			78
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, PDM GFD, WFP survey.	50			81
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, PDM FFA, Programme monitoring.	50			14
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, PDM GFD, Programme monitoring.	50			18
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FFA, Programme monitoring.	50			47
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, GFD, Programme monitoring.	50			56
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FFA, Programme monitoring.	60			28
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, GFD, Programme monitoring.	60			30

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Although the overall security situation has significantly improved across the country, some specific locations in the western region remained fragile to insecurity due to porosity of the border with Liberia, and the tension between communities from different ethnic groups. Inter- communities' conflicts and/or armed attacks from unknown persons were registered in the villages along the Liberian border.

Following the armed attacks which occurred in 2015, WFP provided emergency food assistance to internal displaced persons - IDPs (mainly women and children) who had fled from their villages and had lost all the belongings, including their harvests. WFP's assistance was closely coordinated with the government and other humanitarian actors and allowed to address immediate food needs for both IDPs and host families who supported this additional burden. WFP's and its cooperating partners ensured that food and non-food distributions were undertaken in the host villages where the beneficiaries were installed and where the security was fully established by government's forces. According to Post Distribution Monitoring results (August 2015), 87 percent of the beneficiaries spent only one or two hours at the distribution points and had the possibility to express any concerns at the complaint desks established by WFP.

WFP also provided a long three months food return package to Ivorian refugees who were repatriated from Liberia through UNHCR organized convoys. The returnees arrived at the entry point/center where all the services (medical screening, psychological support) and information on their entitlements were provided.

This assistance remained an essential contribution to the repatriation process as the beneficiaries were returning after 4 to 5 years of exile and had, most of the time, nothing to eat and to gradually resume their lives: either their houses were destroyed, or they found their cultivation lands occupied by other persons. WFP's assistance allowed them to focus on other priority issues (housing and administrative aspects) during the first three months of their return.

In the villages of origin, WFP also continued supporting them through food assistance for assets creation. That contributed to their reintegration, to involve them in income generating activities and to strengthen the social cohesion in the targeted villages as all the different ethnic groups participated into these assets rehabilitation and/or creation initiatives. WFP and partners conducted sensitization campaigns on social cohesion and conflict resolution mechanisms.

Beneficiaries were also well informed on the conditional food assistance process (including cash based transfers), their entitlements and the beneficiaries' selection criteria which were jointly set on transparent manner with the communities through focus groups discussion.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, FFA, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, FFA, WFP survey.	80		100	58
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, GFD, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, GFD, WFP survey.	80		100	60
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, FFA, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, FFA, WFP survey.	80		100	61
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, GFD, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, GFD, WFP survey.	80		100	56
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, FFA, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, FFA, WFP survey.	90		100	100
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, GFD, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, GFD, WFP survey.	90		100	100
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, FFA, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, FFA, WFP survey.	90		100	100
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, GFD, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, GFD, WFP survey.	90		100	100
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, FFA, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, FFA, WFP survey.	80		100	54
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, GFD, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, GFD, WFP survey.	80		100	64
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, FFA, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, FFA, WFP survey.	90		100	100
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, GFD, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, GFD, WFP survey.	90		100	100

Outputs

In order to continuously strengthen the government's capacities at central and decentralized levels, WFP organized training sessions on food security data collection and analysis. WFP also jointly conducted the various needs assessments and post distribution monitoring exercises with the government and local NGOs. WFP significantly supported the government during the national living conditions and food security survey by coaching them (staff from National Institute of Statistics) during the food security data analysis phase. That technical assistance enabled them to update information on the prevalence of the food security situation at national level.

WFP designed its Food assistance For Asset (FFA) interventions to increase access to cultivation lands and diversify the sources of animal proteins (construction of fish ponds, traditional poultry farms) for beneficiaries affected by the consequences of restricted movement in response to Ebola outbreak in Liberia and Guinea. The FFA activities allowed beneficiaries to build 85 percent of planned poultry farms and significantly increase the areas for agricultural activities.

In terms of participation, WFP managed to encourage the effective participation of women in the work, including in the low land where they were responsible for the maintenance of the fields and the transport of basic materials needed to protect the irrigation canals. Women were also represented in the food/cash management committees. They participated, with the other members of the communities and the cooperating partners, in the decision to better and fairly utilize the various assets created and/or restored.

The engagement of selected communities for FFA and their involvement in identifying the priorities had really contributed in reaching these important achievements: almost all planned assets have been realized.

As the technical partner implementing the nutritional component for ART-clients under the Global Funds, WFP oversaw national NGOs selected to implement the project across the country. Several trainings related to beneficiaries' identification, daily measurements of project performance indicators, commodities management were conducted over 2015. WFP assistance is provided through the medical centers to which required non-food items were allocated. All targeted 72 nutrition centers received food commodities from WFP. In addition to food assistance, WFP equipped the nutrition centers with anthropometrics materials and their staff were trained on nutrition treatment. Moreover, WFP supported its partners in the sensitization and counselling of the mothers of malnourished children on good nutrition practices and ART-clients.

In regards with the cash based transfer, the limited resources available for ART-clients did not permit to adequately provide planned assistance. The number of beneficiaries assisted was reduced to 2,754 persons (out of 12,000 planned) and only three months cash transfer was conducted (instead of 6).

However, the important contribution programmed for cash for assets allowed for reaching more beneficiaries and adequately implement planned activities.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO 2: Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	2	2	100.0%
Number of government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	17	17	100.0%
Number of national assessments/data collection exercises in which food security and nutrition were integrated with WFP support	exercise	3	3	100.0%
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	1	1	100.0%
SO 2: FFA				
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	Individual	1,467	1,530	104.3%
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	Individual	1,249	1,533	122.7%
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	233,376	225,493	96.6%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	2,308	1,931	83.7%
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	Asset	59	50	84.7%
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	5	5	100.0%
SO 2: HIV/TB: Care and Treatment				
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	Individual	800	115	14.4%
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	Individual	1,200	349	29.1%
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	1,153,440	100,000	8.7%
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	45	45	100.0%
SO 2: Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	27	27	100.0%

Outcomes

In order to evaluate the impact of WFP-provided assistance, post distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys were carried out by WFP and its partners. Concerning the beneficiaries of general food distribution (returnees and IDPs), the results showed that more than half of beneficiary households had acceptable food consumption score. The findings informed that WFP's assistance contributed to reduce the proportion of households with poor food consumption. A global improvement in food consumption is observed for all categories of beneficiaries compared to the previous PDM survey.

Also, the results showed positive progress in beneficiaries' dietary diversity score. Compared to the results from the previous year, the percentage of beneficiary households employing negative coping strategies decreased, which means that they were less confronted with difficulties related to food access or utilization.

Post distribution monitoring results noted that percentage of beneficiaries under food or cash for asset who had poor and borderline food consumption scores decreased compared to the previous year. The beneficiaries who received WFP's assistance through this modality of intervention employed fewer negative coping strategies. The PDM survey allowed to measure the access of communities to assets through the community asset score. WFP supported the communities in building many traditional poultries farms. This activity contributed to strengthen the communities' livelihoods, increased their incomes and improved the diet diversity of these communities. During 2015, 37 percent of WFP's assisted communities had respectively increased, and stabilized the functioning of their assets while 57 percent of beneficiaries were able to create new productive assets. The implementation of Food/cash related intervention was a strong and reliable channel to enhance social cohesion among communities.

The implementation of nutritional assistance to ART-clients was confronted with lack of sufficient resources to reinforce the monitoring visits and ensure that WFP-provided support was adequately coordinated with the others stakeholders responsible for the medical aspects. WFP faced serious constraints in ensuring that non-foods inputs (medicines, psychosocial services) were also available at the treatment centers to encourage the attendance. The limited capacities of the government's structures at decentralized level remained one of the key elements which hampered the effective and efficient coordination of the various contributions. WFP's assistance contributed to reach the target concerning the ART-clients nutritional and MAM treatment recovery rate (75 percent). WFP's assistance contributed in improving the nutritional status of ART-clients, which in return improved treatment adherence and treatment outcomes.

Compared to the previous follow up, the MAM recovery rate has decreased from 85 to 75 percent due to the lack of resources which affected WFP's capacity to adequately supply the treatment centers. These pipeline breaks resulted in an increase in the default rate.

The National Capacity Index (NCI) exercise initially planned for last quarter of 2015, had been postponed due the presidential elections to 2016.

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value (at start of project or benchmark)	Previous Follow-up (penultimate follow-up)	Latest Follow-up (latest value measured)
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
CSI: Coping Strategy Index (average)				
Base value: Sep-2013, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, WFP survey.	18	18		17
Diet Diversity Score				
Base value: Sep-2015, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, WFP survey.	4.2	4		4
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
Base value: Sep-2013, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, WFP survey.	4.2	4		4
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
Base value: Sep-2013, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, WFP survey.	4.2	4		4
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Sep-2013, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, WFP survey.	2.5	13		12
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Sep-2013, PDM SEPT 2013, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, PDM JUIN 2015, WFP survey.	2.5	12		13
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Sep-2013, PDM SEPT 2013, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, PDM JUIN 2015, WFP survey.	2.6	13		10
Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
ART Default Rate (%)				

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Base value: Dec-2013, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	15	8	6	7
ART Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)				
Base value: Oct-2013, PDM, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	75	71	85	74
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, PDM, WFP survey.	80			37
CSI: Coping Strategy Index (average)				
Base value: Sep-2013, PDM, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, PDM, WFP survey.	18	18		14
Diet Diversity Score				
Base value: Sep-2013, PDM, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, PDM, WFP survey.	4.5	4		4
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
Base value: Sep-2013, PDM, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, PDM, WFP survey.	4.5	4		4
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
Base value: Sep-2013, PDM, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, PDM, WFP survey.	4.5	4		4
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Sep-2013, PDM, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, PDM, WFP survey.	6.5	33		22.7
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Sep-2013, PDM, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, PDM, WFP survey.	5.9	29		23.8
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Sep-2013, PDM, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, PDM, WFP survey.	7.1	35.6		21.8
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Sep-2013, PDM, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, PDM, WFP survey.	2	8		6.5
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Sep-2013, PDM, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, PDM, WFP survey.	2	10		6.4
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Sep-2013, PDM, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, PDM, WFP survey.	1.5	7.5		6.5
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
Base value: Dec-2013, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	15	25.5	6	22.5
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
Base value: Dec-2013, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	3	0.4	0.7	0.6
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
Base value: Dec-2013, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	15	0.2	0.6	0.5
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
Base value: Dec-2013, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	75	72	88.9	75
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Calculer a partir des donnees secondaires, Secondary data.	50			12

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

In 2015, two main areas for capacity development for the government and cooperating partners were prioritized by WFP: food security and nutrition.

WFP continued developing the technical skills of the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Institute of Statistics on food security analysis. Most of the food security assessments (pre and post-harvest assessments, emergency food security assessment, living condition survey, post distribution monitoring) were jointly carried out by WFP and these two government's structures to guide the analysis process.

Under the nutrition component, WFP organized, in partnership with the National Nutrition Programme different workshops aiming at building the capacities of the government's staffs at the districts level with the required technical skills to manage the programme under their direct supervision. The trained heads of Districts were in charge of coordinating all health and nutrition-related interventions of the district. WFP equipped all assisted nutritional centers with anthropometric materials to adequately report on the beneficiaries' nutritional status. The local NGOs also benefited of the trainings and coaching from WFP.

WFP fully participated in the preparation of key strategic national documents (nutrition policy, development plan, strategic plan for fight against HIV/AIDS) by providing technical guidance and advice.

WFP, the National Nutrition Programme and the National Funds in Response to HIV/AIDS continued to jointly monitor the pilot project initiated in 2014. The project aimed at supporting ART-clients who were discharged from nutritional programme to develop some income generating activities through the poultry farm funded by the UBRAF. In 2015, the beneficiaries started selling the products (chicken and eggs) of the farm and saved some resources to gradually expand their activity. Two national NGOs ensured the project implementation under the coordination of the local representative of the Ministry of health.

INPUTS

Resource Inputs

The resources received by WFP enabled WFP to cover only 53 percent of the beneficiaries' needs in 2015. WFP had to continuously adjust the scale of the food rations under general food distribution and/or food assistance for assets initiatives to ensure that no pipeline breaks occurred in 2015. Also, activities related to capacity development and augmentation (trainings, provision of equipment, computers, and motorbikes) have significantly been reduced or kept on hold. This affected WFP's hand over strategy consisting in gradually transferring some technical skills to the cooperating partners, particularly within the context of this recovery operation. Throughout the year, WFP continued to raise awareness and advocate for additional resources and support from partners.

The flexible cash funding received through multilateral allocations enabled WFP to undertake cash based transfers interventions in areas where the markets were well functioning and where this modality was preferred by the beneficiaries. This was essential to strengthen the agility of WFP and ensure the uninterrupted assistance, particularly when food commodities originating from Burkina Faso were delayed due the political crisis. Further, the fortified food commodities received in kind allowed WFP to cope with shortfalls in Plumpy Sup and pursue nutritional assistance to moderate malnourished children aged from 6 to 59 months who were enrolled in the treatment of malnutrition programme. Further, the government of Cote d'Ivoire maintained its taxes exemptions for food imports and provided a new premise for WFP main Office in Abidjan.

Donor	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Private Donors		58	58
USA	150	1,928	778
Total:	150	1,986	836

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts

In order to promote local and regional economies and support the small producers, WFP purchased 47 percent of food distributed over 2015 on both local and regional markets. The bulk of the regional food purchases was done from Burkina Faso (900 mt) and Togo (400 mt). Despite the political instability in Burkina Faso in 2015, the suppliers were able to deliver the requested tonnage in a timely fashion. Local suppliers continued to be coached to meet the same performance.

Commodity	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Beans	75	0	0	
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	197	
Iodised Salt	0	1	0	
Rice	553	1,300	0	0
Vegetable Oil	0	10	0	
Sum:	628	1,311	197	0

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Less than 5 percent of food transportation was directly managed by WFP, the rest through private transporters. WFP continued to closely work with the local service providers, including in the area of cleaning and food handling. Transport of small tonnages (less than 5 mt), mainly for the nutrition activities continued to be challenging in 2015. This was overcome by increasing the use of WFP's cars for the transport of small tonnage (less than 2 mt).

Post-Delivery Losses

Losses that occurred in WFP's cooperating partners' warehouses resulted from poor storage conditions, deteriorated packaging materials, reconstitution, re bagging, and repacking. Losses at WFP warehouses were due to infestation, reconstitution, re bagging, and repacking. Fumigations sessions have taken place to reduce infestation.

A truck of 40 mt of rice was exceptionally lost by a private transporter collaborating with WFP. The truck was probably diverted by the driver. As per the signed agreement with WFP, the transporter has fully taken the responsibility has already reimbursed 36 mt (out of 40 mt). The remaining of 4MT will be recovered in early 2016.

MANAGEMENT

Partnerships

The implementation of WFP's activities was supported by various local partners, one international partner and UN agencies. WFP closely worked with the Government of Cote d'Ivoire through its decentralized structures and line ministries. WFP conducted with the government the National Living Conditions survey which has allowed to determine the national prevalence of poverty and food insecurity. WFP and cooperating partners conducted a food security assessment in the west which found that access to farmland remains a serious issue for returnees. The National Nutrition Programme responsible for coordinating the SMART has focused instead on finalizing the 2016-2020 nutrition multi-sectorial strategy. WFP provided technical and financial support for a national survey on food security and nutrition of People Living with HIV/AIDS.

WFP partnered with the National Nutrition Programme (PNN) for the implementation of nutrition and HIV activities. With WFP's technical and financial assistance, the government finalized the 2016-2020 national multi-sectorial nutrition strategy which will be integrated into the next national development plan and will define the framework for all nutrition interventions. The main outcomes were: i) stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children; ii) developed capacity to address national food insecurity needs; iii) improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure.

WFP partnered with Alliance Cote d'Ivoire, one of the two Principal Recipient (PR) of Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria to provide nutritional assistance to people living with HIV/AIDS as part of the approved national project. The implementation of activities were done by local NGOs. They were also responsible for social and medical care of the beneficiaries. WFP strengthened their monitoring and evaluation system and provided them with financial support. Quarterly monthly coordination meetings were held with Alliance to appreciate the progress of the project. WFP's interventions were fully coordinated with UNAIDS and other main stakeholders through regular United Nations and/or government coordinated meetings.

WFP and UNHCR jointly coordinated their support to returnees by providing food rations and non-food items at the entry at the border with Liberia. They also provided additional support to the most vulnerable returnees in their villages. A joint action plan was signed between the two organizations to improve the quality of the assistance.

WFP actively participated in the preparation of the inter-agency contingency plan in case of outbreak of Ebola in Cote d'Ivoire. WFP was members of established Task Forces.

WFP participated in preparation of the 2009-2015 UNDAF action plan. WFP attended coordination and consultation meetings jointly held with the government. The revised 2013-2015 UNDAF has been extended up to end of 2016 while the government continued to prepare the next National Development Plan (2016-2020).

Partnerships	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	35	1		2

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	35			35
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	100		100	100

Lessons Learned

Despite some positive outcomes achieved through the HIV-related interventions, WFP faced significant constraints to mobilize sufficient resources for this programme. The planned cash based transfer for ART-clients households has not been undertaken as expected. Also, the information on the prevalence of food insecurity and malnutrition of HIV-affected persons was not regularly updated by the government and, the geographical dispersion across the country of selected localities/assisted-centers have increased the challenges. Due to the fact that only local NGOs were pre identified as cooperating partners, the need for close follow up and monitoring was much more important. This was not always possible due to limited funds.

In order to reinforce the beneficiaries' targeting process, WFP conducted - in partnership with the National Nutrition Programme - a nationwide food security and nutrition evaluation of the HIV-affected persons. Also, all the cooperating partners' capacities were reassessed to identified their gaps and developed a new capacity building strategy/plan for those in the targeted interventions areas of the north and the north east.

WFP conducted several trainings for its cooperating partners, but the regular mobility or change in their staffing did not allow to adequately build sustainable capacities and capabilities for many of them. WFP discussed this issue with the concerned Donors and planned to revise the number of NGOs and localities.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice			0
Private Donors	WPD-C-02670-01	Iodised Salt		1	1
Private Donors	WPD-C-02670-01	Rice		0	0
Private Donors	WPD-C-02670-01	Vegetable Oil		10	10
Private Donors	WPD-C-02670-02	Corn Soya Blend		47	47
USA	USA-C-01023-03	Corn Soya Blend	150		150
USA	USA-C-01121-01	Beans		75	75
USA	USA-C-01121-01	Rice		1,853	553
Total:			150	1,986	836