



Office of Evaluation

Assistance to Populations Affected by the Côte d'Ivoire Protracted Crisis

PRRO 10672.0

Final Evaluation Report

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Prepared by:

Giorgio V Bradolini	Food Security Expert, Team Leader
Raphael Girod	Health and Nutrition Expert
Mathias Rwehera	Education Expert
Daniela del Giudice	Data Analyst (Contribution)

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Evaluation Management

Evaluation Manager:
Director, Office of Evaluation:

Alain Cordeil
Caroline Heider

Fact Sheet

Title of the Operation	Assistance to populations affected by the Côte d'Ivoire protracted crisis				
Operation Number	PRRO 10672.0				
Approval Date	01.07.2007 – 31.12.2008				
Operation objectives	To contribute to return, stability and household food security through food aid interventions that preserve human and productive assets while promoting recovery and self-reliance of vulnerable people affected by the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire				
Operation specs	Start Date	End Date	Beneficiaries	Metric tons	Budget (US\$)
Design at the start	1.7.2007	31.12.2008	981,000	47,256	41,239,517
Design at the time of the evaluation	1.7.2007	31.08.2009	1,302,865	47,256	79,658,506
Planned food aid activities			Beneficiaries	Metric tons	Food value (US\$)
General emergency distribution			17,000	1,274	724,599
Food for Work			35,000	7,878	2,045,865
Food for Training			20,000		292,266
Supplementary feeding			6,000	808	
Caretakers of Children in TFC			4,000		292,266
Mother and Child Health			10,000		
PLWH in families			33,000	7,664	
OVC in families			15,000	1,290	2,338,131
Emergency School Feeding			580,000	19,001	
Food for social workers			18,000	1,091	9,060,258
Take home rations for girls			243,000	8,250	
Total			981,000	47,256	14,753,385
Government	Ministry of Education: Direction nationale des cantines scolaires, Ministry of Health, Programme national de nutrition, Agence national pour le développement rural, Ministry of Agriculture				
NGO	Care, Caritas				
Bilateral					
Multilateral	ONU CI, UNICEF, FAO, UNOCHA, UNAIDS, IOM				
Main Donors	African development bank				
	European commission				
	Greece				
	Japan				
	Korea, Republic of				
	Netherlands				
	Private donors				
	Switzerland				
	UN CERF Common funds and agencies				
Other ongoing WFP Operations	10720.0 Special Operation Côte d'Ivoire 10720.0 – Repairing of rural roads and bridges in Côte d'Ivoire in support of PRRO 10672.0				
	10061.3 Regional operation: Air Passenger Service In West Africa Coastal Countries Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia & Sierra Leone				

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Executive summary

Background. The *World food programme* (WFP) has been present in Côte d'Ivoire since 1989, mainly in support of the national *School feeding programme*. WFP operations were scaled up, in order to match the emergency food needs of the population affected by the 2002-2003 conflict. Since then, WFP run three *Emergency Operations* (EMOPs) and a regional *Protracted relief and recovery operation* (PRRO), followed by the PRRO 10672.0. As a result of the protracted crisis, food insecurity and malnutrition persist: in the 5 Northern regions 4 percent severe and 17.5 percent global acute malnutrition rates were recorded by a recent survey (SMART, 2008).

Context. WFP undertook the *Protracted relief and recovery operation 10672.0* (PRRO 10672.0, the Project under evaluation), in order to alleviate food insecurity. This project was planned for a period of 18 months (1 July 2007 - 31 December 2008), with a total cost of US\$ 41,239,517 for WFP, a food tonnage of 47,256 mt (US\$ 14,753,385) and 981,000 beneficiaries. In November 2008 the Project was extended to 31 August 2009 and the budget increased to US\$ 79,658,506.

Description of the operation. The PRRO has concentrated on the following activities:
Strategic objective 1 (SO1) Relief, comprising two activities:

- a) General emergency distribution to *Internally displaced people* (IDP) in camps, till the closure of the camps in June 2008;
- b) General emergency distribution to resettled IDPs during the lean season.

Strategic objective 2 (SO2) Food for recovery:

- a) Food for work (FFW): Rehabilitation of rural infrastructure
- b) Food for training (FFT).

Strategic objective 3 (SO3) Nutrition and Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) interventions:

- a) Nutrition: support to moderately malnourished children in *Supplementary Feeding Centres* (SFC) , to caretakers of severely malnourished children in *Therapeutic Feeding Centres* (TFC) and to pregnant and lactating women in *Maternal and children health* (MCH) centres.
- b) Human Immune-deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS): delivery of HIV prevention and nutrition rehabilitation assistance to *People living with HIV and AIDS* (PLWH), Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) and Orphan and other Vulnerable Children (OVC).

Strategic objective 4 (SO4): Food for education (FFE), the largest component of the Project:

- a) Support to the national School feeding programme, as a way to encourage primary school enrolment, by delivering food rations to pupils and voluntary teachers.
- b) Accessory activities in support of the School feeding program (de-worming of pupils, HIV awareness raising)

Evaluation features. This evaluation covers the initially planned PRRO implementation period: 1 July 2007 - December 2008. The evaluation included the assessment of the Project documents, field visits to corroborate recorded data, together with sample data collection, interview and discussion with Project staff, partners and beneficiaries in 42 locations. The

Summary report presented to the WFP *Executive Board* for consideration will be available to stakeholders.

Relevance and appropriateness. The Project immediate objectives coincided with WFP Strategic objectives and matched the food security approach of the Côte d'Ivoire Government *Poverty reduction strategy paper* (2008), even if at the time of the PRRO no such planning tools existed. The Project design was aligned to the WFP Contingency plan. A WFP *Country strategy*, needed to cope with the improved situation in Côte d'Ivoire and new orientation of the Government and Donors, had not been developed yet. Emergency assistance is shifting now from *centre stage* to move a support role of the development process. The Project Logical framework included a limited and quantitatively imprecise set of indicators. The Project Monitoring and evaluation unit recorded a considerable amount of data, although approximate. Such information was shared in a limited way with the Implementing partners. Therefore, local partners contribution to the re-planning of activities was secondary. The Project funding of the operation and shipment of food was lower than planned, possibly due to a change in perspective of most donors' strategy. In fact, Donors have refocused their priorities from relief to development.

Results. In response to the reduced availability of resources and increase in fuel and food prices, some activities were downsized or interrupted. A smaller number of food rations per recipient was distributed, in order to keep in line with the planned number of beneficiaries.. From January to December 2008, the acme of the Project, a grand total of 706,505 *recipients* were assisted (100 percent of planned). *Beneficiaries*, i.e. recipients plus their families members entitled to their share of the family rations, were 792,294 (81 percent). Pupils assisted by the school canteens accounted for 94 percent of the beneficiaries. From July 2007 to December 2008, food distribution reached 24,633 mt, vs a planned 47,256 mt target. Other constraints to a full scale delivery of food included the higher than expected costs of food commodities and transport.

The Project was implemented in a flexible way, rescheduling activities to the effective availability of inputs. In curtailing Project operations, life saving activities were prioritised, with emphasis on the assistance to HIV affected people.

In order to maximise food aid impact, external partnerships were established, along the following priorities: (a) integration of food aid into national policies and the fight against poverty strategy, and (b) reliance on the proved skills of implementing partners in charge of the follow up of the beneficiaries. At the end of 2008, the Country office had received 61.8 percent of the resources planned in the Project document. Commodities and Direct support costs, the largest component of the budget, were those with the highest execution rate.

Pupils assisted through the School feeding programme were the largest group of beneficiaries (83.8 percent), followed by General emergency distribution (6.1 percent), HIV and AIDS (5.5 percent), Nutrition (2.9 percent), Food for work (1.4 percent) and Food for training (0.5 percent). The beneficiaries who received the higher amount of food per capita were those assisted under the HIV and AIDS component. The SO1-Relief activities number of recipients matched the original target, even if the effectiveness was hampered by the late delivery of food. Most SO2-Food for work interventions included the rehabilitation of farm to market roads and bridges, enabling development of agriculture in isolated areas. SO3-Nutrition activities were in part successful. The recovery rates for the SFC and TFC beneficiaries were positive, even if the repeated interruptions in the food delivery chain increased the recipients defaulter rate. SO3-HIV and AIDS: PLWH under treatment and receiving nutritional aid recorded a constant weight gain, with a peak after 5-6 months. Food aid to OVC through family rations enhanced the acceptance of the vulnerable children by host families and facilitated the enrolment of the recipients in vocational training courses.

SO4-Food for education. During 2006/2007, the Project provided food assistance to 3,013 primary schools: 1,951 (65 percent) in the Northern regions and 1,062 in the Southern ones. The Project supplied 80-90 percent public schools canteens running North of the Green line (East to West divide between the Government and Force nouvelles zones), and less than 50 percent South of such demarcation. The number of pupils registered in the assisted schools averaged 630,000 in that year, with strong fluctuation across school terms.

Due to incomplete official data on enrolment, the Evaluation team concentrated its analysis on a sample of visited schools. The total enrolment grew by 19.3 percent between academic years 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and by 13.6 percent between 2007/2008 and 2008/2009, well over the national average. The enrolment growth by gender shows no substantial difference in the effects on girls and boys. However the increase in registration into Grade 1 was decidedly higher for girls than for boys. The theoretical probability of a girl to reach the final primary grade improved from 43 percent to 75 percent, between 2006/2007 and 2007/2008. The project implementation contributed to improvements in girl pupil retention. Schools charge parents with several fees, school feeding included, a practice originating from the *National school canteens sustainability programme* and accepted by WFP, even though it represents an obstacle for some of the poorest children to attend school, in the absence of consistent support mechanisms. In order to render school feeding sustainable, the *Direction nationale des cantines* (DNC) promoted the establishment of women's economic groups, producing and supplying food to the School canteens, with mixed results.

Overall assessment. Available resources were uneven to fully match the broad set of objectives stated in the Project document. Project Indicators recorded mixed results. The number of assisted beneficiaries were near the Project goal, even if the level of achievement was unbalanced across activities. The Project now faces a development oriented context, without having clarified the change in the challenges under-laying its relevance. The lack of actions valorising the rehabilitated infrastructure limited the development benefits associated to such actions. Vocational training had a great appeal for war affected children and contributed to their reintegration in the job market. Vulnerable people' access to social services improved, even if nutrition activities were plagued by insufficient implementing partners skills and resources and low rate of food delivery. The food aid provided to malnourished children and, HIV affected people improved their access to higher integrated care and social services. The School feeding activities contributed to improve both boys and girls attendance rate and proportion of female pupils in the assisted schools.

Key issues for the future. Local procurement can contribute to contain the increased costs of commodities and transport, which hampered food procurement and delivery. High rates of food insecurity exist North of the Green line, where development is progressing at a slower rate than in the South. Therefore, demand for more effective food aid is expected. In view of the Project extension, a greater role of Implementing partners and beneficiaries in streamlining field activities is forecasted. Such an approach has to be based on greater local involvement in identifying and planning PRRO activities, which already occurs in the School canteens in the South.

Key recommendations

General recommendations

1. Adjust beneficiaries targeting to the new situation and design a development oriented *Country strategy*, coherent with the Government and Donors priorities.
2. Prioritise a smaller range of activities (SO3 and SO4), matching the existing Project human resources skills, improving efficiency there by improving technical competencies in coordination with implementing partners.

Lean season food aid

1. Define the intervention priorities for the resettlement of new vulnerable groups (IDPs), on integrated needs of local development in order to build conditions for sustainable food security.

Food for work

1. Address the infrastructure rehabilitation needs in the framework development plans, in order to build conditions for sustainable food security.

FFT in agriculture

1. Link the implementation of this activity to rural development strategies.

Nutrition

1. Adjust the geographical targeting, by concentrating on the higher malnutrition rate areas, based on detailed participatory needs assessment, by collaborating with local Health and nutrition centres. The criteria for the selection/discharge of beneficiaries should be implemented in a more stringent way.

HIV and AIDS: PLWH

1. Establish WFP Country HIV strategy, in order to reflect the present realities, experience and knowledge. Include in HIV activities the three components: care and treatment, mitigation and prevention, adjusting individual assistance on careful participatory needs assessments.
2. Ensure the participation of HIV affected people in the monitoring and exchange of information concerning their assistance
3. Contract a nutritionist with expertise in HIV, to supervise the nutrition components of HIV programming.

HIV and AIDS: OVC (FFT)

1. Food for training. Define the intervention priorities on the basis of a job market study, in order to increase the opportunities for trainees to find a job.

School feeding

1. Prioritise the Northern regions, those with higher malnutrition prevalence rates, for School feeding assistance. Match School feeding activities in the North, West and East regions, as in the South, by including the development of local planning, management and monitoring skills, along with conditions and opportunities existing locally.
2. Strengthen the DNC skills in planning, *Monitoring and Evaluation* (M&E) and logistics coordination.
3. Encourage the School Management committees, in collaboration with village authorities, to support specific cases of children unable to pay the School canteen fee, in order to avoid social exclusion.
4. Implement the *Take home rations for girls* activity in the Northern regions, for the advanced grades beneficiaries, starting with a pilot initiative.

1 Background

1.A Context

1. **Country / regional situation overview.** In 1999 a coup broke Côte d'Ivoire stability. The Country split in 2 parts in September 2002: the Government controlling the Southern regions and a coalition of rebel groups (the *Forces Nouvelles*) the Northern ones. In between the buffer *Zone of confidence*, manned by UN and French interposition troops was created. In October 2005, the UN Security Council issued Resolution 1633, which outlined a map towards peace, through: *Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration* (DDR); identification of population and registration of voters in view of the elections; restoration of State authority; redeployment of the administration and public services; and, restructuring of the armed forces. On 1 November 2006 the Security Council adopted Resolution 1721, extending by a maximum of 12 months the transition period established in October 2005 under the previous Resolution 1633.

2. The *Zone of confidence* was dismantled in early 2007, as a result of the Ouagadougou Agreement. UN peacekeepers were redeployed to observation posts along the *Green line*, a median point inside the former *Zone of confidence*. Further steps outlined in the agreements included the rapid reviving and implementation of the DDR and identification process, the return of the administration to the North. Despite the recent political improvement, the long-term effects of the crisis, including widespread food insecurity are expected to persist. The security situation in the North is improving. Recent revivals of hostilities resulted in new Internally displaced people (IDPs) movements in the West, where return of previous IDPs are underway, albeit in a limited way.

3. With an average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita of US\$ 866, half of the population is living under the poverty line, with 14.8 percent living below the extreme poverty line of US\$/day 1 per person. According to the 2006 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report, Côte d'Ivoire is 164th out of 177 countries in the Human Development Index scale, in steady decline since 1980. As a corollary, the humanitarian situation has deteriorated over the years, adversely affecting IDPs and other vulnerable groups. Likewise the food insecurity level is high. The crisis has resulted in increasing poverty, from 38.2 percent of total population in 2002 before the conflict to an estimated 43.2 percent in 2006. On the assumption of a durable resolution of the socio-political conflict, real Gross domestic product growth is projected to gradually improve, after the stagnation of the 2000-2006. In 2007 it grew +1.8 percent, in 2008 +3.0 percent and in 2009 it is forecast to grow +4.5 percent.

4. The 2006 WFP/FAO joint *Emergency Food Security Assessment* (EFSA), surveyed 1,000 households in 10 out of 19 Country regions (Centre-North), recorded 9 percent of food insecure people and an additional 20 percent at risk. Most food insecure households were in the West. In the Western *Moyen Cavally* region, 43 percent of households were food insecure. High food insecurity rates were in the *Denguele* and *Bafing* regions. The Food Security Monitoring System also showed that a large proportion of households were at risk of food insecurity in North-Western regions of Man (40 percent) and Bouake (28 percent). The (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees's UNHCR) *Rapid survey* (September 2008) recorded 78,867 IDPs in the *Moyen Cavally* region.

5. The **nutritional status** of vulnerable populations in Côte d'Ivoire has deteriorated since the onset of the crisis. According to United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) *Multi Indicator Cluster Survey* (MICS), countrywide global malnutrition prevalence decreased from 7.3

percent (2004) to 6.7 percent (2006) and severe malnutrition prevalence decreased from 1,5 percent to 1.1 percent in the same period. Although, the long standing effects of the crisis are reflected in the chronic malnutrition increase from 20.8 percent in 2004 to 32.9 percent in 2006 - plus 12.1 percent in two years -In 2006, in the North 13.6 percent of children under-five suffered from wasting. The WFP/UNICEF/PNN *Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions Survey* (SMART, 2008) recorded in the five Northern regions 4 percent severe and 17.5 percent global malnutrition rates (20.5 percent for boys and 14.7 percent for girls). In comparison, the same survey recorded 0.7 percent severe and 4.7 percent global acute malnutrition rates in three areas around Abidjan. Such values were higher than those recorded in the North in 2004 (*Enquête nutrition et mortalité*: 11.0 percent and 2.7 percent) and in 2006 (MICS: 12.0 percent and 2.0 percent).

6. The under-five death rate has increased from 117 per 100,000 live births (2004) to 125 per 100,000 live births (2005). Only a third of the births are attended by skilled personnel. In the same year, maternal death was 690 deaths for 100,000 live births. With a HIV prevalence rate of 3.9 percent (UNAIDS 2008) Côte d'Ivoire was the most affected country in Western Africa. HIV and AIDS was concentrated in urban areas. The deterioration of social and health conditions, due to the persisting crisis, was likely to contribute to the rise in HIV transmission.

7. The 2006-2010 *National strategic plan for HIV and AIDS* made provision for an expanded access of HIV positive patients to anti-retroviral therapy (ART). An estimated 190,000 people need ART, of which 50,000 were under treatment. WFP, in line with the Government policy, provides food support in conjunction with ART. Nevertheless, since the poorest may still not have access to drug therapy due to its cost (CFA 1,000 or two US\$ per month), some HIV-affected beneficiaries receive WFP food aid. The Ivorian Government has created a *National Nutrition Programme* (PNN), gradually taking over the existing nutrition interventions implemented by international medical and nutrition Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) projects.

8. The **education sector**. Following the breakout of the 2002 crisis, virtually all primary education institutions ceased operation in the Northern regions, almost all teachers fled the region. As a result all education systems in the North stopped operation for almost 2 years. In the Government zone, demand for education exceeded the reception capacities of educational structures, while in the non-Government zone, the educational system is still weak due to lack of accredited teachers and poor infrastructures. The rapid return of teachers and the *Ministry of Education* staff is revolving. According to the MICS study (2006), the net primary enrolment ratio was estimated at 55 percent (male 59 percent, female 51 percent) at the national level, but only between 26 percent and 31 percent in the North (*Savanes*) and North West (*Bafing, Denguele, Worodougou*) regions, which have the lowest national girls' enrolment rates (21-25 percent). Illiteracy rates peak at 85-90 percent in the Northern rural areas, where four women out of five are illiterate. The national *School canteens programme*, run by the *Direction Nationale des Cantines Scolaires* (DNC) of the *Ministry of Education*, is resuming its presence in the North. Most Government staff, who had worked there – (including teachers and health workers) - fled to the South during the civil war. Their return was hampered by insecurity and reluctance of volunteer teachers and health workers associated with the *Forces Nouvelles* to leave their positions.

9. **Key actors** present in the Côte d'Ivoire food security sector are: WFP, FAO, providing training, seeds and tools to farmers; the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) with a small scale agricultural seeds and tools distribution programme; international and local NGOs, implementing a range of agricultural, nutrition, education and HIV and AIDS programmes mainly in the West and North regions. The presence of a UN mission in Côte d'Ivoire (ONUCI) and the Special Representative of the Secretary General ensures overall high level coordination of field activities with the Government and with the *Forces Nouvelles*.

10. The UN Interagency coordination was at two different levels: the *UN Country team* and the *Interagency Humanitarian Coordination Committee*, led by the *Humanitarian coordinator*, with the assistance of Office for the Coordination of the Humanitarian Activities (OCHA). WFP bilateral coordination with FAO, UNICEF and UNHCR is reported to be excellent. Memorandum of understanding was signed with each Agency, and included concrete plans of action in the field of agriculture, nutrition, HIV, protection and education. WFP co-chairs jointly with FAO the *Food security and nutrition theme group*, participating actively also with Education, Protection and HIV theme groups. Constant coordination is ensured with Cooperating Partners and with the ICRC at national and regional level through regular meetings.

1.B Description of the Operation

11. WFP has been present in Côte d'Ivoire since 1989, mainly in support of the national *School canteens programme* (Project 03358). The beginning of the Ivorian crisis interrupted the phase-out plan of handing over the entire school feeding program to the Government by 2003. At the end of March 2004 Project 03358 was duly terminated and school feeding activities continued under emergency operation 10244.1. During and after the conflict, WFP scaled up its emergency food assistance, undertaking three Emergency operations (EMOPs) and the regional Protracted relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10372.0, in support of displaced populations, Liberian refugees, farmers and vulnerable groups affected by the conflict and its social consequences. Food assistance was provided through:

- general food distribution to populations in transit to farmers during the lean season, coupled with seeds and tools distribution to refugee and IDP populations in camps;
- feeding malnourished and HIV-affected people
- food aid to children and volunteer teachers in primary schools, under an extensive school feeding programme.

12. WFP approved a *Protracted relief and recovery operation* (PRRO 10672.0) in order to help the recovery and transition to development throughout the country. The PRRO 10672.0 *Assistance to populations affected by the Cote d'Ivoire protracted crisis* was planned for a period of 18 months (1 July 2007 - 31 December 2008), with a total cost of US\$ 41,239,517 for WFP and with a food tonnage of 47,256 mt (US\$ 14,753,385). In November 2008 the Project was extended to 31 August 2009, with the budget raised to US\$ 79,658,506, and the target population to 1,302,865. The Project overall goal was to contribute to return, stability and household food security through food aid interventions that preserve human and productive assets while promoting recovery and self-reliance of vulnerable people affected by the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire. The PRRO 10672.0 was designed to assist one million people through 4 components: *Relief, Food for Recovery, Nutrition and HIV & AIDS Interventions and Food for Education*.

13. The Project *Immediate objectives* were grouped under WFP strategic objectives as follows:

SO1. Relief: Provide life-saving assistance through general food distributions to targeted beneficiaries are critically food-insecure. The role of food aid was to maintaining the nutritional status of the IDP and to decrease the food expenditure of the households.

SO2. Food for recovery: Protect livelihoods, support rehabilitation of productive assets and enhance resilience to shocks. Food aid role is encouraging the participation of the beneficiaries in community work activities.

SO3. Nutrition and HIV & AIDS Interventions: Support the improved nutrition and health status of children, pregnant and lactating women, People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWH) and other vulnerable groups. Food aid role is improving the nutrition status of the women and children, maintaining the nutritional status of the HIV and AIDS affected people, and encouraging host families to shelter OVC and fostering OVC access to vocational training sessions.

SO4. Food for Education: Support access to primary education, and reduce gender disparity in access to education. Food aid role is increasing the enrolment and attendance rate of boys and girls in primary schools

14. Planned activities¹:

SO1 Relief: (2 percent of beneficiaries and 4 percent of resources). It comprises two initiatives:

- a) General emergency distribution to IDPs and returnee refugees in camps, in particular in the West of the country. This activity was implemented in a limited way and suspended, as the last IDPs camps were closed in June 2008.
- b). General emergency distribution to resettled IDPs and returnee refugees during the lean season (three months).

15. SO2 Food For Recovery: (9 percent of total beneficiaries and 22 percent of total resources). The Project sustains the return of previously displaced populations by promoting self-sufficiency and asset creation through various agriculture-related FFW/FFT activities:

- a) FFW – Food-For-Agriculture: Rehabilitation of secondary rural access roads, small bridges, irrigation systems and wells; the distribution of a WFP seed protection rations in complement to FAO seeds, tools and fertilizer. FFW projects are selected by WFP with a needs-based approach. Partners and communities in food insecure areas are encouraged to initiate FFW schemes. NGOs and village councils implement the activities. Food aid is provided to the selected communities through NGOs in charge of food distribution.
- b) FFT – Literacy and Agriculture; such as functional literacy, food processing, food conservation techniques, marketing cash/food crop; and gender awareness. This activity was performed in a limited way and suspended, due to lack of resources.

16. SO3 Nutrition and HIV/AIDS interventions: (5 percent of beneficiaries and 16 percent of resources)

- a) Nutrition – The Project supported supplementary feeding programmes in areas with high malnutrition rates in order to improve the nutritional status of acutely malnourished children under five years of age (through food rations distribution to their caretakers) and malnourished pregnant and lactating women. When cases of moderate acute malnutrition² were diagnosed by nutritional/medical implementing partners, the Project provided take-home rations composed of Corn Soya Blend (CSB), vegetable oil and sugar in the health / nutrition centres for the malnourished children and their mothers. Nutrition rehabilitation programmes provided food through *Supplementary feeding centres* (SFC) and *Therapeutic feeding centres* (TFC) in mobile clinics or hospitals managed by local and international NGOs, the Ministry of Health and the PNN. The Project food aid is remitted to these Centres (SFCs and TFCs) and UNICEF ensure that therapeutic milk and BP-100 are provided and identifies needs for complementary items. Pregnant and lactating women beneficiaries receive food as take-home

¹ In the Project Logical framework and in this report, the SO1, SO2, SO3 and SO4 acronyms are used as fast reference to the Project *Immediate objectives*, in relation to their dependence from WFP *Strategic objectives*.

² UNICEF is in charge of the cases of severe acute malnutrition.

family rations for nine months, from the sixth month of pregnancy to the sixth month of the life of the infant.

b) HIV & AIDS – The Project delivers a package of HIV prevention (PMTCT) and nutrition rehabilitation adherence (PLWH) assistance to HIV-affected beneficiaries and MCH programmes. The Project also assists vulnerable people living with HIV and AIDS, selected by medical and food insecurity criteria, with a family ration for nine months, as well as host families of HIV orphans for a period of ten months. Take-home family rations contribute to an adequate dietary intake and serve as an income transfer that allows household budgets to include non-food expenditures. Activities such as awareness raising, risk reduction and prevention education by UN/NGO partners at food distribution sites have been incorporated. Assistance to pregnant and nursing HIV-positive mothers living in food insecure areas through Prevention of Mother-To-Child (PMTCT) programmes. *Orphan and vulnerable children* (OVC) are the last target of this component, assisted, on the basis of their food insecurity, through

- food aid to encourage the support of the host families and
- Vocational training courses, such as those dealt in SO2, but mostly related to urban jobs.

WFP and UNICEF collaborate with the *Programme National de Démobilisation, Désarmement et Réinsertion* and local and international NGOs in this sector. The food is provided to implementing partners who ensures food distribution to beneficiaries.

17. *SO4: Food-for-Education (FFE)*: (85 percent of beneficiaries and 62 percent of resources)

- Food assistance was provided to increase enrolment and attendance rates, enhance retention and narrow enrolment gap between boys and girls. In order to achieve these objectives, hot meals were to be served to 580,000 children (27 percent of the 2,179,801 total enrolled children in 2006/2007), during the lunch break, on each school day of 2007/2008, i.e. the same number as with the earlier PRRO 10372.0. Food was to be provided, as an incentive, as a take-home, family ration to 3,600 volunteer teachers in the 2007-2008 academic years in the North where teachers were lacking.
- The Take home rations for girls (60,000) was not implemented, as rated a low priority in coping for lack of funding.
- In order to increase the coordination with UNICEF and other partners in support of the education system under the leadership of the national Government, the Project funded: (1) De-worming of pupils, (2) Construction and use of improved energy cooking stoves by schools, and (c) Delivery of HIV and AIDS awareness courses to pupils³.

FFE was the largest component of the PRRO. It was implemented by the *Direction nationale des cantines scolaires* (DNC).

18. The Project document included some imprecise data on beneficiaries. The overall target was set at the level of 1,006,000 beneficiaries (in fact: 981,000), while the beneficiaries break down, both in the text and in the technical annexes, differs, in part for confusion in the reckoning of individual *recipients* and family rations *beneficiaries*, in part for divergent activities clustering and beneficiaries numbers. This discrepancy was not restored during the Project implementation, this can be verified by reading the Project quarterly reports, whose beneficiaries numeric targets and classification differ from those of the Project document and during a period.

³ These activities belong to the Essential package by WFP and UNICEF.

19. The evaluation team revised and discussed with the Country office the Logical framework (making explicit the hierarchy of the interventions) and consolidated a reference *Table of Project interventions*, by systematising and reconciling the Project document figures. Such Table summarises the targets and specifies both the number of individual recipients and of all the family members beneficiaries of food aid (family rations), therefore providing reliable data for checking and validating the Project implementation. This exercise was made necessary for the evaluability of the Project progress, as the sources of information about the implementation - mainly the Project database and the quarterly reports – was varied and presented conflicting data for assisted beneficiaries.

Table 1. Project interventions

Activity	L	Intervention	Status	Assisted population					Activity rate		
				Planned		Achieved			% of planned		
				People		Schools	People		Schools	Assisted population	
				Recipients	Beneficiaries		Recipients	Beneficiaries		Direct	Family members
SO1				17,000	17,000	0	9,635	48,177	0	57	283
1.1	A	General Emergency Distribution to IDPs in camps	Discontinued								
1.2	A	General Emergency Distribution to returnee IDPs	Done	17,000	17,000		9,635	48,177		57	283
SO2				11,500	55,000	0	3,063	15,327	0	34	29
2.1	F	Food for work	Done	7,300	35,000		2,269	11,345		31	32
2.2	I	Food for training in agriculture	Done	4,200	20,000		794	3,982		19	20
SO3				31,400	68,000	0	32,551	66,508	0	104	98
3.1.1	C	Supplementary feeding of moderately malnourished children	Done	6,000	6,000		9,434	9,434		157	157
3.1.2	B	Caretakers of children in TFC	Done	4,000	4,000		4,002	4,002		100	100
3.1.3	D	Mother and child health MCH	Done	10,000	10,000		9,685	9,685		97	97
3.2.1	J	PLWH in families (Support to ART)	Done	8,400	33,000		5,366	26,830		69	83
3.2.2	J	PMTCT	Done				463	463			
3.2.3	K	OVC in families - FFT	Done	3,000	15,000		3,601	16,094		120	107
SO4				644,350	841,000	200	661,326	662,282		103	79
4.1.1	E	Emergency school feeding	Done	580,000	580,000		661,087	661,087		114	114
4.1.2	G	Benevolent teachers	Done	3,600	18,000		239	1,195		7	7
4.2	E	Take home rations for girls	Not done	60,750	243,000						
4.3	E	Increased coordination in support of the education system	Done			200			3,013		
Total				704,250	981,000	200	706,575	792,294	3,013	100	81

Source: Project documents and database

1.C Evaluation features

20. The evaluation was conducted from November 2008 to January 2009, at the end of the initially planned Project implementation period, in order to provide recommendations for the extension of activities or the conversion of the operation into development projects. The rationale was to inform Executive Staff, Executive Board, Regional Bureau and Country Offices, as main users of the evaluation, of the results achieved by the PRRO. The evaluation was managed by the WFP *Office of Evaluation* (OEDE) at the request of the Regional Bureau and the Country Office.

21. **Scope of the evaluation.** The evaluation covered the period under which the Project had been implemented: 1 July 2007 to December 2008. The Evaluation team examined the PRRO activities throughout the North and South zones. All major partners were interviewed (Government, UN Agencies, Donors representatives, NGOs, beneficiaries associations, etc...) The analysis and assessment of the Project was conducted by using the criteria: relevance and appropriateness, coherence, efficiency, effectiveness and connectedness; and answered the evaluation matrix questions (Annex 3). The evaluation also covered cross-cutting issues such as gender, partnership and protection.

22. **Methodology.** *The evaluation* included: a pre-mission, comprehensive of desk phase, a full scale evaluation field visit, including elaboration and submission of the Evaluation report. The *Pre-mission* included the collection of information, clarification of the Terms of Reference (TOR) and Logical framework and development of an appropriate evaluation design, taking into consideration the scope of the evaluation and the *evaluability* of the Project.

The *Evaluation mission* included checking and completion of the data collected during the pre-mission, field visits, completion of data collection and discussion with the Country office.

23. During the pre-mission, criteria for identification of a section of intervention sites was established, in collaboration with the Country office and a calendar of field visits agreed. The selection criteria adopted in selecting the villages to be visited were:

- geographical and logistic, i.e. sampling of target villages in the areas served by each sub-office, along a continuous track from Abidjan, to Man and Guiglo, to Odienné, Korhogo, to Bouaké, to Abidjan. The respective regions were covered by field visits to villages located at maximum 3 hours from each region capital city.
- Thematic, i.e. sampling all the Strategic objectives present in each area served by each sub-office and assisted by different Implementing partners.
- Quantitative, i.e. covering a greater number of villages in the region with more Project activities,

Table 2. Field visits

Regions	Capital city	Initiatives visited				Total
		Per objective				
		Strategic objective 1	Strategic objective 2	Strategic objective 3	Strategic objective 4	
Lagunas	Abidjan				2	2
18 Montaignes	Man		2	2	3	7
Moyen Cavally	Guiglo	1	2	2	2	7
Denguélé	Odienne	1	1	4	2	8
Savanes	Korhogo	1		4	4	9
Vallée du Bandama	Bouaké			6	2	8
Total		3	5	18	15	42

24. Field visits were agreed, according to logistic and security issues prevailing at the time of the evaluation. In fact the Country Office and sub-offices were adequately equipped and liaised with authorities and Implementing partners in the field, thus allowing safe access to sites and flexible re-scheduling of the field visits, depending on changes in security phases. In the Evaluation matrix, indicators on qualitative aspects of the Project were integrated with numeric indicators of the progress of the activities.

The field visit took place at the beginning of 2009, while the Country Office was finalising data collection from the end of 2008, preparing the annual report of activities and elaborate new collaboration agreements with implementing partners. Some staff and partners were still on annual leave and unavailable for discussion with the evaluation team. The draft evaluation report was submitted to WFP headquarters 3 March , 2009, as planned.

25. Data collection strategy and sources. The Project implementation was routinely monitored in the field, using as a source of information the implementing partners and the WFP field monitoring assistants on a monthly basis. Such data was systematised in the Project database and used by the Country office (CO) to elaborate the Project quarterly reports.

The evaluation team collected data from numerous sources:

- *Recorded data.* The collection and analysis of documents included policies, programming documents, project documents, the standard project reports, etc.

- *Primary data,* including phone, face-to-face interviews and field visits to sample villages, with focus groups discussions. The evaluation team met the Country office and sub-office staff, Government officials, partners NGOs, UN agencies and other organizations.

Two questionnaires were issued through the sub-offices, in order to record (a) implementing partners' views of the Project monitoring system and (b) repartition of pupils by grade and sex in the schools surveyed by the Evaluation team. Interviews took place with key stakeholders, i.e. OMX and OED concerned units at WFP Headquarters.

26. Twenty-two PRRO implementing partners answered to the questionnaire on the appraisal of the technical components of the Project, dealing with topics such as: M&E training, use of the information system, contractual relationship, attainment of the results, risk appraisal and future collaboration. The questionnaires focused on the assessment of:

- the capabilities of the Project Management unit to manage data on Project implementation,
- the strength of the M&E system related to the SO3 component of the Project.

Two Focus-group discussions were conducted on HIV activities in the Bouaké region, to survey: behaviour change, perception of the Project and pertinence of monitored data. Four main inputs of food security were considered: (1) consumption of diverse food groups, (2) food shortage, (3) rations distribution frequency and (4) food expenditure.

27. Recorded data quality. The Project M&E system was reshaped at the beginning of 2008. As a result, a new database was established, including the raw data on which this evaluation was based. An improved Nutrition data collection system was established, in connection with the PNN. While the PRRO improved the quality of its monitoring system, the inappropriate choice of some Project indicators is still evident. For instance, no information exists on the use of acquired skills by trainees after the courses, measurement of lactating women indicators is lacking. Furthermore, school reconciliation of the net enrolment ratio of the Project depended on the DNC, whose data collection was difficult to access in remote areas, which were the more insecure, and possibly most needy regions of the North.

28. The renewed M&E database records data started in January 2008. Available information for the previous six months was cumulated with those of the regional PRRO 10372.0. The

information stored in this repository was strictly linked to the execution of the activities, providing raw data for the elaboration of parameters related to Outputs and Outcomes.

29. Data recording by implementing partners is also failing, as the PRRO has little resources to undertake data checking in the field. Figures recorded in the Project database are often inexact, apparently due to the absence of a proper quality control procedure. The M&E unit focuses on the execution of activities, while data on the activities impact was lacking. The participatory approach is apparently absent from the Project M&E methodology, fully relying on the partners' delivery of information and lacking a procedure for validating the aggregates, by sharing them with the Implementing partners.

30. The Country office collects systematically information on beneficiaries and activities of the Project, through the Implementing partners' network, and loads such data in an Excel database. Collected data was incomplete because:

- Government bodies were slowly recovering access to insecure areas during the Project implementation,
- each Project partner had a different methodology and timeframe for data collection, not always standardised within the Project methodology,
- access to Project partners in the field were subject to human threats and weather constraints.

31. The implementation oriented monitoring system resources were limited and, obviously did not provide data on the impact and sustainability of the interventions. Sometime the available data was not aligned with the Project indicators. In order to provide a picture on the reliability of collected data, a short presentation of the Project M&E system is provided hereafter.

32. The Evaluation team had cross-checked the recorded data of the activities with first-hand field observations. Some recorded data available in the Project database was biased, apparently due to poor data checks after data entry and lack of sharing and verification by the Implementing parties. Specifically:

- FFW activities data were fragmentary,
- Vocational training data about vulnerable children did not allow tracking the trainees progress after completion of the courses,
- Data provided by Implementing partners on nutritional status of assisted lactating and pregnant women were only partial,
- School enrolment data for the two country zones for academic years 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 showed a substantial decreasing trend, something contradicted by observation
- School enrolment data did not show the distribution of pupils by grade, something needed in order to assess the school retention rate, especially for girls;
- School enrolment data did not allow comparison between assisted and non assisted schools, except for the PRRO 10372.0 Project in the Southern regions, and allow limited comparison between different periods in assisted schools,
- Data on the number of rations received by each beneficiary were often incomplete.

33. **School feeding data sources** is a good example regarding the difficulty to establish a reliable database. Data tables obtained proved useless for a trend analysis. Recorded data show enrolments per school term in the Government zone for academic years 2006/2007 and 2007/2008, and in the Northern regions for 2007/2008 only. Thus, the change between the two years in the whole country can not be appraised. Even the Government zone recorded change is not credible: from a maximum enrolment of 1,925,176 in the second term in

2006/2007 to a maximum of only 753,290 in 2007/2008 (i.e., less than 40 percent of the previous year). Enrolments for the whole country in 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 show that the figure for 2006/2007 is identical to the figure given by UNESCO's Institute for Statistics (2,179,801), thus implying that it concerns the whole system, not only assisted schools, as implied by the sources.

34. The DNC Annual Report 2006-2007 shows that enrolment in Project assisted schools in the Government zone, for the academic year 2006/2007, fell in the second and the third term by more than 75 percent, while the attendance rates were respectively 95.6 percent, 97.0 percent and 97.4 percent in the three terms. This statement is self-contradictory, questioning the reliability of school data.

35. The Evaluation team analysed data gathered during the field visits in: four schools in the Government zone, nine schools in the Northern region (i.e., the area under the Forces nouvelles influence); for a total of seven regions out of 19 covered by the Project. A non assisted school was added to the sample in order to be able to compare enrolment rates between assisted and non-assisted schools

36. **Quality assurance.** This evaluation follows the new Evaluation Quality Assurance System (EQAS) set up by OEDE. The pre-mission and the final evaluation reports have been structured along the lines foreseen in EQAS. WFP has developed an *Evaluation quality assurance system* (EQAS) based on the UNEG norms and standards and good practice of the international evaluation community (Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance [ALNAP] and DAC). It sets out process maps with in-built steps for quality assurance and templates for evaluation products. It also includes checklists for feedback on quality for each of the evaluation products including the Terms of Reference. EQAS methodology was systematically applied in the course of this evaluation and relevant documents were provided to the evaluation team. The evaluation was exposed to a quality assurance process that entailed internal review by OEDE (for quality check) and the creation of an internal stakeholders group, who provided an independent assessment of the quality of the evaluation.

37. The quality assurance process drew on the OEDE quality pro-forma which has been developed on the basis of those adopted by ALNAP and OECD/DAC. Concerning the quality of data and information, the evaluation team ensured systematic check on accuracy, consistency and validity of collected data and information. The evaluation team members had no stake in WFP activities undertaken or underway in Côte d'Ivoire or with partners of the implementation of the Project in the field. This situation ensured that no conflict of interest existed between the evaluation team members and the Project assessed.

2 Findings

2.A Operation design: relevance and appropriateness

2.A.1 Objectives of the Operation

38. In recent years, FAO, UNICEF, OCHA and WFP performed vulnerability analyses of the Côte d'Ivoire population (cf. UNICEF MICS, WFP/FAO biannual Food security evaluations, etc.). The Project design and tuning of operations used the output of such studies.

39. The PRRO 10672.0 project was designed to alleviate food insecurity, by supporting the resettlement of IDPs, the rehabilitation of rural infrastructure and vocational training of war affected children, as well as by improving women and children access to health and education services. The Project objectives were relevant with the needs originally assessed: to use food aid in order to improve the nutritional status of the beneficiaries and to facilitate the recovery of the livelihood of food insecure people. At the time of the Project identification, policy documents were oriented to relief actions, a fact reflected in WFP 2006 *Contingency plan*. In fact insecurity and political uncertainty precluded then a different approach to field activities. Thus, the Project objectives included the recovery of Food insecure IDPs (SO1 and SO2) and the general support to the access to social services by vulnerable sectors of the population. Special emphasis was put on the role played by nutrition in the care and support of PLWH. Such design was appropriate to tackle the food aid needs existing at the time of the PRRO identification and corresponded to Government recovery priorities. Emergency assistance is shifting now from *centre stage* to move a support role of the development process.

40. Since then, the Country stabilization has shifted Government and Donors priorities from relief to development. The Government poverty reduction strategy paper (2008) is prioritising development initiatives and the Country office participates in UN agencies development plans formulation. The new context reduces the relevance of the objectives tackled by the Project. The appropriateness of actions such as General distributions, tackling immediate nutritional needs, has decreased. The evaluation results are an opportunity to start a replanning exercise, based on the recommendations in is report.

41. In 2008, the WFP/UNICEF/PNN SMART survey recorded much higher Global acute malnutrition rates in 5 Northern provinces (17.5 percent), than in areas around Abidjan (4.5 percent). Field surveys tried to identify areas of extreme malnutrition, with the support of SFC. A participatory approach could reduce the cost and improve the reliability of such exercises at the micro level. Structural inequalities between North and South might well be addressed in a development more than in a relief context. Beneficiaries and partner organizations are now able to generate income and/or to run social services. Food aid is no more an autonomous tool, but has to be aligned and integrated into local development strategies addressing food insecurity. Typically, the Project largest component (SO4: Food for education) was ranked very high in national policies, representing an obstacle to the return of public education services in the separatist areas. School feeding, supplied free of charge, fostered the access to primary education during the institutional crisis. This objective (included in the PRSP) has now to be aligned with national policies, such as the *National School canteens sustainability programme*, that is fostering sustainability by raising contributions to pay for School canteen costs.

42. Different food rations were designed for different activities (Annex 5), by considering the specific exigencies of each group of recipients. SO3 Nutrition and HIV activities recipients were provided with enriched food rations. *Supplementary rations were used to treat moderately malnourished children. HIV affected people rations were designed in part based on food security and access to other sources of food as well as special nutritional needs for HIV affected households.* The energetic level was about a third of food daily needs in the Emergency school feeding component, providing pupils with a lunch meal at the school canteen. All other used rations were designed to address the daily exigencies of the beneficiaries. Family rations were used to assist the SO1, SO2 and SO3-*HIV and AIDS programmes* and SO4-Food for social workers recipients.

2.A.2 Internal coherence

43. The Project's immediate objectives coincided with WFP Strategic objectives valid at the time of the Project identification. Each objective addresses a different need and sector of the population. The WFP's five *Strategic objectives* of the new Strategic plan (2008-2011) are in line with the 2004-2007 plan *Strategic priorities*, but with a change in emphasis. The coherence of the Project objectives with the new Strategic objectives is still high, even if specific activities have to be realigned, in order to be coherent with the new framework.

Table 3. WFP Strategic objectives

<i>Strategic priorities (2004-2007)</i>		<i>Strategic objectives (2008-2011)</i>	
SP1	Save lives of war-affected populations who are critically food insecure	SO1	Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies
-		SO2	Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures
SP2	Protect livelihoods, support rehabilitation of productive assets and enhance resilience to shocks	SO3	Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations
SP3	Support the improved nutrition and health status of children, women, PLWH and other vulnerable people	SO4	Reduce chronic hunger and under-nutrition
SP4	Support access to primary education and reduce gender disparity in access to education		
SP5	Help Governments Establish and Manage National Food-Assistance Programmes	SO5	Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase

44. Accordingly, the activities underway have to be realigned along the new Strategic objectives as follows:

Table 4. Realignment of the Project activities under the Strategic plan 2008-2011

<i>Strategic plan 2008-2011</i>				<i>Current project Activity</i>
<i>Strategic objectives</i>		<i>Goals</i>	<i>Main tools</i>	
SO1	Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies			
SO2	Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures	To support and strengthen capacities of Governments to prepare for, assess and respond to acute hunger arising from disasters	- Vulnerability analysis and mapping - Early warning products and tools	Food security assessment
SO3	Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations	To support the return of refugees and IDPs through food and nutrition assistance	- Food distribution programmes that facilitate re-establishment of food and nutrition security	GFD / Lean season distribution
		To support the re-establishment of livelihoods and food and nutrition security of communities and families affected by shocks	- Special operations to rebuild essential hunger-related infrastructure	FFW
SO4	Reduce chronic hunger and under-nutrition	To help countries bring under-nutrition below critical levels and break the intergenerational cycle of chronic hunger	- Mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN) programmes	SFC, TFC, MCH
		To increase levels of education and basic nutrition and health through food and nutrition assistance and food and nutrition security tools	- School feeding programmes - Policy and programmatic advice	FFE, FFT
		To meet the food and nutrition needs of those affected by HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other pandemics	- Programmes addressing and mitigating HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other pandemics	PLWH, PMTCT, OVC
SO5	Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase	To develop clear hand-over strategies to enhance nationally owned hunger solutions	- Hand-over of WFP hunger tools	(FFE)

45. WFP contingency plan for the Côte d'Ivoire (2006), considered two scenarios: (a) the recrudescence of the conflict and (b) the stabilisation of the situation, with humanitarian crises localised in pocket areas. The PRRO adhered to the latter scenario, thus playing a relevant part of the economic recovery effort.

46. The assessment of local partners expertise was performed in 2006; these exercise results were used in selecting Implementing agencies. Most retained partners had previously been

working with the regional PRRO 10372.0 and other WFP projects. This approach provided continuity in the identification of beneficiaries, especially in terms of geographical targeting. The implementation of the Special Operation Côte d'Ivoire (10720.0) *Rehabilitation of rural roads and bridges in Côte d'Ivoire in support of PRRO 10672.0* was complementary to the PRRO, thus strengthened the Project FFW component.

2.A.3 External coherence

47. Food security was part of the Côte d'Ivoire Government *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper* (PRSP, 2008), leveraging the recovery of economic production and increase of public services efficiency. The PRSP prioritises Peace consolidation, including resettlement of IDPs (Objective 1 of the PRSP), the Wealth and employment creation in rural areas (Objective 2) and the Access to basic social services (Objective 4). The Project Relief and Recovery components (SO1 and SO2) were coherent with the priorities of the Objective 1 of the *Poverty reduction strategy paper*, WFP participated to the formulation of In fact they assist IDPs in the transition from food insecurity to the creation of sustainable food and income assets. This long term approach is more effective in the South, where the security level is higher, public institutions continuity of action was not disrupted by the conflict and more resources exist. The PRSP encourages NGOs and the private sector in general to play an important role in supplying basic social services, where the public intervention is weaker, such as in the insecure and remote rural areas. The Project support to the rehabilitation of productive assets in post-conflict Côte d'Ivoire is coherent with the PRSP approach.

48. National indicators record a swift recovery of the Ivorian economy. Donors recognise that political stabilisation is accompanying the going on along with economic recovery and that the slow but constant progress of the peace process allows the implementation of long term initiatives; in short, development is under way, even if at a different pace along the coast and inland. Donors mood and vision are in line with the Government appreciation of the existence of conditions for the deployment of public services and the implementation of development policies. Food aid is still considered as a relevant tool, provided that beneficiaries nutritional needs are strictly defined and food aid is delivered in line with food security strategies. Consultation with key donors (EC, US, France and Japan) showed that these major donors phased out relief operations and are now focusing on development actions.

49. The Project SO1 and SO2 components address the needs of IDPs, assisted in their resettlement, during and after the closing of IDPs camps. The concentration of these activities in the areas most affected by the conflict was coherent with the PRRO objective. The SO3-Nutrition component provided nutritional relief to malnourished children and women and fostered their access to the services provided by the SFC, TFC and MCH centres, in line with the PRRO objective.

50. The SO3-HIV and AIDS component was by and large aligned with Government policies and national plans relating to HIV and AIDS and food security. The *Plan stratégique national de lutte contre le VIH/SIDA 2006-2010* indicated an integrative approach of food and nutritional assistance to support people infected with HIV or affected by AIDS, by setting nutritional support as one of its six priority areas. This National plan strategically tackles improvement of the nutrition and food security of PLWH and AIDS-affected people, together with the promotion of the access to fortified foods.

51. The Project has prioritised its interventions in food insecure areas that are also areas that have consistent HIV prevalence rates. The National plan targets such objectives through the provision of food and nutrition kits, food and seed distribution, food fortification and sensitisation and the dissemination of lessons learned in pilot experiences. The Project is in

line with this National strategic plan in providing tailored micronutrient fortified food (CSB and oil) rations to food insecure people infected with HIV or affected by AIDS. Since May 2009 a national nutrition HIV protocol is available, following development of the national nutrition and HIV guidance. WFP's mandate on nutritional assistance to HIV affected people was generally well understood by the partners. Detailed composition of the food rations is provided in Annex 5.

52. Within the UNAIDS Division of Labour, WFP has the lead role in *dietary and nutritional support* with WHO, UNICEF as its main partners. The Project HIV activities were hampered by the lack of national nutritionists working on HIV. The linkage of the Project sponsored ART activities with livelihoods, income generating activities and vocational training, a crucial element to the sustainability of support of HIV-infected and AIDS-affected beneficiaries, was limited. There were no resources to implement plans to link food aid with livelihood activities. This intervention was broadly coherent with the PRRO objective, even if its design did valorise in a limited way local skills.

53. The SO4 (School feeding) component of the Project is aligned with the national education policies, and specifically with the implementation of the *National school canteens sustainability programme*. The improvement of the Education authorities access to rural areas is one of the major achievements of the rehabilitation of public services countrywide. Such progress is changing the priorities of the School feeding component, relying each day more on the capacity of DNC to plan, implement and monitor School feeding.

54. The Project external coherence was enhanced by the coordination with national institutions (i.e. DNC, Ministry of Education, Health, Agence nationale de Développement rural (ANADER), NGOs, etc.) and humanitarian agencies (UNICEF, OCHA, FAO, UNHCR, IOM, etc.). The Project signed agreement with such institutions, in order to obtain their commitment and participation in the forecasted initiatives. IOM, FAO, ANADER, NGOs provided guidance and expertise and, in some cases, UNICEF, FAO, DNC, NGOs also delivered material inputs.

2.A.4 Project design

55. The poor description of the Project's implementation mechanisms and absence of reference to counterparts' commitment (for instance, financial contribution) in the Project document is in line with a relief orientation, in which local players have a limited role in shaping the intervention. The lack of details in the Logical Framework (LF) also reflected such orientation: Outcomes, Output and Activities were not articulated in different frames. Confusion between Outcome and Output indicators resulted in the poor monitoring of the progress toward the specific objectives (outcomes), as the stated Indicators applied mostly to the degree of execution of Activities. Another initial weakness of the LF was the *limited quantitative figures included among the Objectively Verified Indicators and the sources of verification*, sometimes unavailable.

56. The Project properly identified risks and assumptions: key issues for field deployment of activities being *the permanence of security and stabilisation of the North-Western region and the return of Government services to the separatist areas*. The situation in the field evolved in the direction advocated by the Project, with substantial gains around the urban areas (especially in the South) and a slower change in the Northern and rural areas. The planned food tonnage was adequate to reach the target of about a million beneficiaries during the timeframe of Project implementation.

57. SO1 and SO2. The Relief (SO1) and Recovery (SO2) interventions, intended to foster IDPs food self-sufficiency. The design of these actions was aligned with the progress in the recovery of Côte d'Ivoire from the conflict emergency. In fact the improvement of the Country situation (i.e. the closure of IDPs camps) and shortage in the Project's food pipeline limited the number of activities implemented.

58. SO3. The assistance to malnourished children and women was coordinated with the *Programme National de Nutrition (PNN)*, active in nutritional education. Nutritional aid was directed to foster nutrition status and change of behaviour at once. Activities were clustered in two main objectives:

- Nutrition. Reduced level of malnutrition among targeted children under-five and pregnant/lactating women in targeted areas,
- HIV and AIDS. Improved nutrition and health status of recipients under Anti-retrovirus therapy (ART), people assisted under the *Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT)* of HIV programmes and OVC.

The design was incompletely matching the right issues, that is the need to complement nutritional aid and HIV and AIDS care with support to the beneficiaries and their caretakers livelihood. In fact treatment adherence and nutrition status of HIV affected people was supported by distribution of family ration comprising fortified food, to acknowledge the role of family in care and treatment of it HIV positive members, to reduce stigma on this member and also as a incentive to visit health facilities.

59. The key assumptions of food aid to HIV affected people are that nutrition supports the adherence to ART and that treatment and improvement of the nutritional status of patients/people at risks strengthens their immune system response. Malnutrition weakens the immune system, thus increasing susceptibility to infections. The Project design incorporated HIV and AIDS focused interventions, by targeting affected people on the basis of their food insecurity and not only of their HIV and AIDS status. Thus, the Project prioritised HIV affected people living in food insecure areas and in Abidjan outskirts. Supply of food aid was intended primarily to support patients adherence to ART treatments and host families commitment to the OVC welfare. The design of this activity was inappropriately addressing the complex issues (care and treatment, mitigation and prevention) impacting on the effectiveness of food aid to HIV affected people.

60. The criteria for selection of beneficiaries for PLWH / ART programme were the HIV test and food security index; in the case of the ART activity the patient had also to be under treatment. The Project provided the food rations, part of the logistics and some minor items included in the food aid package. The indicators at the output and outcome levels are appropriate and well defined, e.g. actual number of HIV orphan and vulnerable children having received WFP food assistance, by gender.

61. People with HIV and AIDS are frequently exposed to a cycle of under-nutrition and infection, each of which may accentuate the negative impact of the other, while at the same time increasing the severity of the HIV infection. The Project used food distribution sites to enable partners to raise awareness on HIV transmission, providing information on prevention. Most assumption of the HIV component were without the control of the Project management, that is:

A) At the Outcomes level:

- a. Security conditions in the intervention areas
- b. Sector policies targeting demobilization, rural infrastructure rehabilitation, health care and education access

B) At the Outputs level:

- a. Medical personnel available
- b. Health centres functional in targeted Departments
- c. UNICEF/ WHO collaboration.

The PRRO design was incompletely addressing this complex set of issues, contributing to the effectiveness and sustainability of the action. Breakdown in the supply chain, lack of logistic means and of food diversity, the risks higher ranked by the Implementing partners were not included in the Logical framework. The ensuing difficulties in dealing with Implementing partners were rooted in such design insufficiency.

62. SO4 Food for education. In the design of the Project, insufficient care was given in considering the time necessary to produce changes in accessing to formal education, as school admissions take place once a year. The Project started in June 2007, 2 months before the courses beginning. And changes in the following academic year, i.e. 2008/2009, are hard to be measured, due to slow data collection on pupils' enrolment and attendance rates.

2.A.5 Appropriateness

63. Malnutrition is endemic in many rural regions and newly urbanised areas of Côte d'Ivoire, and linked to both poverty and culture/education. The internal conflict has accentuated this critical situation, by disrupting production and trade, as well as by igniting migrations of IDPs, overlapping with the trans-border refugees' emergencies. Security is slowly recovering, with IDPs still present in pocket areas of the Western regions (Moyen Cavally and 18 Montagnes). Most affected are rural mothers and children. Cultural patterns and dietetic traditions in part adding to this unbalance. The head of the household and those in charge of the heaviest jobs are entitled to food before the weaker members of the family.

64. The planned inputs and activities of the Project were in line with local needs. The Project used Food aid as a leverage to improve the nutritional status of the beneficiaries and to promote transition of food insecure people from relief to development.

65. The adaptation of food aid to the local conditions, was achieved by collaborating with UN agencies and Implementing partners active in the field. Thus food aid was used as a tool for the implementation of food security (SO1, SO2) and of the access to social services (SO3 and SO4). Such an approach was appropriate to match a situation in which local public and private organisations are slowly and unevenly taking the control of the development process. In absence of a Country strategy, such partnerships increases the risk of perpetuating food aid to clusters of the population no longer in need, by subordinating beneficiaries targeting to partners priorities.

66. National policies orientation were not always consistent with the needs of the most needed people: the DNC was obviously more active in the Government controlled South. Assisted Health and nutrition centres were concentrated in Bouaké. Education officials, teachers and parents, in the Northern *Forces nouvelles* held regions, stated that the reestablishment of School canteens was greatly appropriate and encouraged child participation in educational activities.

2.B Outputs and implementation processes: elements of efficiency

2.B.1 Levels of outputs

67. From January to December 2008, a grand total of 706,505 recipients were assisted vs 704,250 planned (100 percent), including family members in receipt of with family rations, beneficiaries were 792,294 vs 981,000 (81 100 percent). Women were 45 100 percent and children (< 18 years) 95 100 percent of the total beneficiaries. In fact pupils assisted by the school canteens were 94 100 percent of the beneficiaries. From July 2007 to December 2008, food distribution reached 24,633 mt, vs a planned 47,256 mt in the Project document, with a 52 100 percent of achievement.

Table 5. Food distribution by activity (1.7.2007-31.12.2008)

Activity	Food delivery			
	Planned	Actual		Actual / planned
	mt	mt	%	%
SO1	1,274	3,256	13.2	255.6
- IDPs in camps		40	0.16	
- General emergency distribution	1,274	3,035	12.32	
- Lean season distribution		119	0.48	
- Resettled IDPs		62	0.25	
SO2	7,878	2,248	9.1	28.5
- Food for work		515	2.09	
- Seed protection ration		0	0.00	
- Food for training		1,733	7.04	
SO3	9,762	6823	27.7	69.9
- Patients in social institutions		1	0.01	
- Supplementary feeding		254	1.03	
- Caretakers of children in TFC	808	62	0.25	69.9
- Therapeutic feeding		0	0.00	
- Mother and child health		247	1.00	
- PLWH in families	7,664	3,875	15.73	50.6
- OVC in families	1,290	2,383	9.67	184.8
- OVC in social institutions		1	0.00	
SO4	28,342	12,305	50.00	43.4
- Emergency school feeding	19,001	12,049	48.92	63.4
- Food for social workers	1,091	252	1.02	23.1
- Take home ration after TFC	8,250	4	0.02	0
Total	47,256	24,633	100	52.1

Note: the classification of activities was reshaped in 2008, thus this table presents a larger set of entries

Source: Project document / Project logistics unit.

68. Even if, in absolute terms, the score of beneficiaries was not too far from the target, it should be highlighted that the amount of food rations received by each beneficiaries were less than planned. The reduction in the budget and food availability was affected by (1) the exclusion or suspension of three activities and (2) the reduction in the number of rations per beneficiary, i.e. the duration of the individual assistance. In fact, in curtailing Project operations, life saving activities were prioritised, with emphasis on the assistance to HIV affected people. In some cases the target was surpassed through the re-identification and the adjustment of beneficiary targeting, (e.g., the pupils assisted through School feeding). FFW activities – directed to IDPs resettlement and livelihood enhancement - were performed under-target. Food aid to benevolent teachers (pedagogues working for free) was started and

later discontinued, HIV affected people food aid was implemented in a smaller proportion than scheduled.

69. Food delivery. 65. As a whole, 52.1 100 percent of planned food aid was delivered. The execution rate was highly uneven among activities. In fact the General emergency distribution (255.6 100 percent) and OVC (184.4 100 percent) food tonnage was higher than planned in the Project document: during the PRRO implementation a larger than planned need was identified in such sectors. All the other activities scored decidedly lower execution rates, best performing being Emergency school feeding (63.4 100 percent) and HIV and AIDS activities (PLWH 50.6 100 percent). Lowest scoring were Nutritional feeding (31.6 100 percent), Food for social workers (23.1 100 percent) and SO2 (Recovery) activities (28.5 100 percent). Although, the reduction of delivered food, with respect to the PRRO document, hampered the implementation of activities. Late shipments also reduced the utility of some actions (e.g., food aid delivered after the end of the lean season).

70. The SO4 activities, essentially the support to the school canteens, accounted for 50.0 of the delivered food, SO3 (Nutrition and HIV and AIDS) for 27.7 percent , SO1 (support to returnee IDPs in the lean season) for 13.2 percent and SO2 (FFW and FFT) for 9.1 percent . Apart from school feeding, the most beneficial activities were: PLWH in families (15.73 percent), General emergency distributions (i.e., support to returnee IDPs in lean season: 12.80 percent), OVC in families (9.67 percent), Food for training (7.04 percent) and Food for work (2.09 percent).

71. The Bouaké and Abidjan (i.e., Southern regions) sub-offices channelled 24.33 percent and 23.87 percent of food aid each. Guiglo (17.35 percent), Korhogo (15.34 percent) and Man (11.04 percent) the other most performing sub-offices, while Odienné scored the lowest (8.08 percent). The 3 Western regions (Guiglo, Man, Odienné) together scored 29.7 percent.

72. Beneficiaries assisted. The largest group of beneficiaries is made by pupils assisted through the School canteens programme (83.8 percent), followed by General emergency distribution (6.1), HIV and AIDS (5.5 percent), Nutrition (2.9 percent), Food for work (1.4 percent) and Food for training (0.5 percent).

73. Beneficiaries by region. Abidjan was the sub-office serving the higher number of beneficiaries (the School canteens pupils of the Southern regions), with 36.0 percent of the total. Bouaké sub-office came next (21.6 percent). Each of the other sub-offices assisted between 8.9 percent and 12.6 percent of the beneficiaries. The Bouaké sub-office includes food aid to the Eastern regions; recorded data provided by the Project do not allow the breakdown of such geographical targets.

74. Food individual amount by activity, i.e. the amount of food received by each category of beneficiaries, was highly variable, due to different rations composition and duration of the aid packages. The beneficiaries who receive the higher amount of food were those assisted under the HIV and AIDS components (OVC: Kg/person 111, PLWH: Kg/person 104). FFT trainees and Lean season returnee IDPs were also highly scoring, with Kg/person 67 and 42 respectively. All the other groups were endowed with an average of Kg/person 8-19.

75. Food individual amount by region is the amount of food received by beneficiaries in each region. This value has to be confronted with the food aid package planned for each group of beneficiaries. The sub-offices of Bouaké (Kg/person 73.89), Korhogo (37.98) and Man (32.39) had a greater commitment of food per beneficiary; the Abidjan sub-office (Southern regions) with Kg/beneficiary 20.59 recorded as the lowest. This result reflects the greater role played by the SO2 and SO3 components in the higher scoring regions and the quite exclusive presence of the School feeding programme in the Southern regions. Such conclusion is substantiated the amount of food aid distributed by field office. Korhogo, Bouaké received the

higher food volume (over 300 mt/WFP staff), followed by Odienné and Guiglo. Abidjan recorded the lowest score, about 80 mt/WFP staff (but it should be noted that the main office was in charge also of countrywide services).

Table 6. Individual amount of food distributed by sub-office (1.1.-31.12.2008)

<i>Sub-office</i>	<i>Food aid</i>		<i>Kg of food / beneficiary</i>	<i>Staff, January 2008</i>	<i>mt of food per field office staff</i>
	<i>mt</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>			
Abidjan*	5,878.735	285,451	20.59	70	84
Guiglo	4,274.045	171,483	24.92	17	251
Man	2,718.382	83,929	32.39	17	160
Odienné	1,989.734	70,799	28.10	7	284
Korhogo	3,779.790	99,530	37.98	11	344
Bouaké	5,992.299	81,103	73.89	19	315
Total	24,632.990	792,294	31.09	141	175

Source: Project database. * Including San Pedro field office

76. The rate of achievement of the Project, as a whole and for each output, is calculated according to the following Evaluation matrix.

Table 7. Rates of achievement of the Project

Issue / Question		Indicators	Achievements
1. Which is the Project efficiency and implementation capacity?			
A. The delivery tools of food aid as identified in the Project are efficiently used?	Qualitative and when possible quantitative evidence of efficient utilization	Increase in commodities transport price hampered the tendering process. Available resources were delivered on a discontinuous basis, due to late funding and shipment. Regional and local purchases did not solve the problem, as the region is food insecure and local prices higher than those of the int'l market. Local communities contributed to bridge food supply to School canteens beneficiaries (SO4). Delayed and reduced feeding is recorded in the other Strategic objectives.	
B. Institutional arrangements are adequate?	Evidence of partnerships	Partnerships with the DNC and NGOs active in delivering nutrition and health care services were the basis of the Project field implementation. No links with other institutions in charge of food security, such as the Ministry of agriculture. SO1 and SO2 activities were undertaken under the umbrella of a technically competent agency or institution. Regular coordination were held with UNHCR and IOM, in charge of IDPs, with UNICEF and with the HIV and AIDS network.	
C. Funds and food provided are adequate?	Level of financial execution of the project and of food shipment	Execution of the 61.8% of allocated budget, of which 86.2% of commodities Delivery of 52% of food tonnage (TM 24,633 vs TM 47,256) 100% of recipients (706,575 vs 704,250) 81% of beneficiaries ⁴ (792,294 vs 981,000)	
D. Adequacy of institutional arrangements?	Evidence of effective channels of communication between Headquarters, Country office, sub-offices and local institutions on food distribution	CO coordination with Headquarters was mediated by Dakar regional office, providing extra skills to the CO (e.g., M&E advice and training) Coordination with local institutions was strong, according to the CO	
E. Adequacy of available human resources?	Evidence of availability of qualified human resources at the adequate place to support capacity building activities.	Project staff (2009): 107 people 76% of previous year 52% staff deployed in sub-offices	

⁴ Beneficiaries are the total number of people benefiting from food aid, i.e. this digit includes family members of the participants.

Issue / Question	Indicators	Achievements
2. Has the resettled people livelihood and food security improved?		
A. Has the project improved the situation of the IDPs/Refugee returnee beneficiaries resettled?	IDPs and Refugee returnee beneficiaries resettled (17,000)	57% of recipients (9,635 vs 17,000), 48,177 beneficiaries
B. Have the resettled beneficiaries' food security improved?	Proportion of beneficiary household expenditures devoted to food (<50% of household revenues)	Resettled people are food insecure for: lean season food shortage – depending on weather - and limited access to land and food production inputs. No data recorded by the Project on Household expenditure
3. Has vulnerable population access to social services?		
A. Have the vulnerable women and children accessed to nutrition and health services in targeted areas?	Global (moderate and severe) acute malnutrition prevalence decreased in children under-five and pregnant/lactating women in targeted areas (% according to the area)	<i>A. Nutrition</i> No systematic data recorded by the Project on malnutrition prevalence evolution Limited technical skills of implementing partners reduced the adequacy of beneficiaries targeting Defaulter rate of nutrition services beneficiaries > 10% Recovery rate of the SFC (69.2%), TFC (61.5) MCH beneficiaries children underweight at birth 8.5% <i>B. HIV and AIDS</i> Access to health services was increased by food aid. Moderate improvement of the nutritional status of food aid recipients was recorded Several implementing partners lacking adequate technical resources were not able to cope with the complexity of the HIV activities
B. Has the school children access to education services improved?	Net enrolment rate: percentage of primary school-age boys and girls enrolled in WFP assisted primary schools, between academic years (%)	Enrolments of boys and girls in WFP assisted schools grew by 19.3% between 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and by 13.6% between 2007/2008 and 2008/2009
C. Has the school girls access to education services improved?	Ratio of girls and boys enrolled in WFP targeted primary schools (> 0.7)	Girls were a majority of 53.6% and 52.8% in Grades 1 and 2 in 2007/2008, but overall the GPI was yes, GPI = 0.796 in 2008/2009
D. Are the School feeding activities linked to development initiatives?	Number of schools jointly targeted for the implementation of essential learning package (200)	3,013 schools with supplementary activities (de-worming) Improved stoves construction

77. SOI Relief. In response to the reduced availability of resources, some activities were downsized or interrupted. The last IDPs camps in Guiglo closed in June 2008. A small portion of the General food distribution was used to assist IDPs in camps before such date. Moyen Cavally was the area of greater concentration of returnees, the beneficiaries of General distributions.

78. Thus, assistance to IDPs concentrated on the support to returnees at home during the lean season, both in 2007 and 2008. The Lean season food distribution focused on Returnees recently resettled in the West, while in the rest of the country this initiative assisted peasants whose harvest was affected by bad weather and lack of food stocks, with preference for Returnees and poor households. Vulnerability criteria considered (a) the conditions of beneficiaries, i.e. if they were IDPs returned to their villages and (b) the state of harvest, i.e., if it had been affected by the climate. Tracking of returnees was performed in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), at the regional (sub-offices) level. Recipients were entitled to family rations distributions. Lean season distribution contained the risk of consumption of seed in 33 villages, where it was associated to FAO seed distribution.

79. The number of recipients was consistent with the target. A total 9,635 recipients (57 percent of the target, set at 17,000) and 48,177 beneficiaries (in the LF this beneficiaries target was not differentiated from the recipients' one), including family members (five people per family), were assisted.

80. The Guiglo (Moyen Cavally) sub-office assisted one third of the assisted number of SO1 beneficiaries (34.9 percent), Man, Korhogo and Odienné sub-offices, all scored under 20.0 percent. Beneficiaries received an average Kg 43, about a half such digit in Man than in the other regions. Late shipment of food (postponed from October to December 2008), affected the effectiveness of this intervention. Beneficiaries and local authorities participation was well tuned. Local commitment to rural infrastructure recovery was a very positive asset in the implementation of this activity. Local contribution included the design and engineering of the works and supply of building materials.

81. SO2 FFW. The initiatives undertaken were properly designed, and involved the mobilization of local professionals – such as the *Departmental directions of infrastructure engineers* –, and entrepreneurial resources – such as local building companies -. Project formulation and supervision was assured by the key funding agency, often ONUCI. Communities participated in the identification of the activities, organising local labour and providing part of the raw materials, such as sand, stones, wood.

82. The Project contributed food rations for casual labour and a part of the work tools and materials. FFW allowed the rehabilitation of infrastructure in West and North-West regions, for instance bridges (8), small bridges (65), wells (30), rural roads (km 17), and latrines (120), employing 2,269 journal workers. Physical results were short from the planned Km 80 of irrigation systems, 400 water wells, 12 bridges, km 150 of rural roads and an undefined number of teachers' housing to be rehabilitated.

83. This activity was low priority and as such was affected with a low volume of food, followed by food pipeline breaks and delays. The coordination of several partners often resulted in substantial delays in the interventions. This was summed to the remoteness of some actions, thus the FFW was implemented in a more limited proportion than planned (31 percent of beneficiaries), with a higher proportion in the Moyen Cavally region (93 percent of the target). Each beneficiary received an average of Kg 10 of food. The food aid distributed under this activity was 6.5 percent of planned tonnage in the Project document. The beneficiaries were well under target (31 percent). This activity benefited 11,345 members of the FFW journal workers' families. Such misbalance resulted a low rehabilitation work and ration/beneficiary rate.

84. SO2 FFT. This intervention was aimed at enhancing the skills of the returnee IDPs in farming and related jobs. Due to lack of resources, this action – considered low priority - was discontinued, as not qualifying as a priority. The Food for training component was mostly implemented outside agriculture, achieving 19 percent of the Project forecast trainees (794 recipients vs. 4,200 planned). Food tonnage distributed in implementing this activity was higher than planned (134 percent), as training periods were longer than planned. Vocational training was equally divided among boys (46 percent) and girls (54 percent). Literacy courses were usually associated to vocational training. The greatest proportion of beneficiaries was assisted by the Guiglo sub-office (52.9 percent), followed by Bouaké (21.4 percent), Man (14.8 percent) and Korhogo (9.5 percent). The girls accounted for 46 percent of the trainees. Each trainee received an average of over Kg 67 of food. The Project records do not allow to assess if the training of the vulnerable children was successful in fostering their access to the job market.

85. SO3 Nutrition. The Project worked with partners – in particular UNICEF through the Government *National nutrition programme* (PNN) and NGOs – to support supplementary and

therapeutic feeding programmes, in areas with high malnutrition rates, in order to improve the nutritional status of moderately malnourished children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women. On various occasions, the evaluation team observed laxity in the selection of beneficiaries by Implementing partners, more interested in keeping their numerical targets than to assist the really moderately malnourished children. Targets included moderately malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women at risk of malnutrition, starting from the 6th month of pregnancy. Recipients of Supplementary feeding of moderately malnourished children were more than planned (9,434 instead of 6,000), while Caretakers of children in TFC (4,002 vs 4,000) and Mother and child health (9,685 vs 10,000) matched the target. Man, Bouaké and Korhogo sub-offices scored between one third and one fourth of the beneficiaries.

86. Nutrition aid was provided through Supplementary feeding centres (SFCs) and Mother and Child Health (MCH) centres. When cases of moderate acute malnutrition were diagnosed by nutritional/medical implementing partners, the Project provided take-home rations composed of CSB, vegetable oil and sugar in the health / nutrition centres for the malnourished children and their mothers. The Project assisted accompanying mothers of children cared for by Therapeutic feeding centres (TFCs) in hospitals or mobile clinics managed by local and international NGOs, the Ministry of Health, with the increasing educational assistance by the PNN. UNICEF ensured that therapeutic milk and BP-100 were provided to severe malnourished children. Food aid made available under this heading was 69.9 percent of planned tonnage (565 mt vs 808 mt). Both SFC and MCH beneficiaries received a higher average ration (Kg/person 18.7) than the TFC (Kg/person 9.7) ones. In fact, rations were provided to each target were different and adapted, based on caretakers feedback.

87. SO3 HIV and AIDS. The Project HIV and AIDS focal point defined standards for the duration of food assistance for different beneficiary categories, even if it did not establish any written guidelines or standards on the duration of food assistance / phasing out of food aid recipients. The project targeted beneficiaries on the basis of their food insecurity and HIV status. [Selection criteria were designed in coordination with key partners, after review of past practices and lessons learned from implementation of PRRO 10372.0.](#) Information about the eligibility criteria was not disseminated in a consistent manner to the communities through the Project key partners. Most implementing agencies were not aware of WFP standards for the duration of time for food assistance. Thus, the phasing out from food assistance was done according to partners' assessment of the general situation of the beneficiaries and not according to a specific standards or specific criteria. This led to some beneficiaries receiving food assistance for long periods of time.

88. Data on the nutritional status of the beneficiaries was not recorded by the Project, whose indicators concerned the rate of adherence / dismissal of the recipients. The planned outputs of HIV operation were not quantified in the original LF. Change in the nutritional status of the beneficiaries was not systematically recorded by the Project. The challenge for food aid in this area is the promotion of the coordination and optimization of the resources of the network of NGOs working with the target communities. These should be able to orientate their actions to impact on people' livelihood and document achievements by collecting beneficiaries' household data through participative tools. Difficulty in data standardisation and sharing between the Project and the partners reduced the effectiveness of the monitoring process.

89. The Project delivered a package of HIV prevention and nutrition rehabilitation assistance to 5,366 HIV affected people (69 percent of planned). The Project assisted vulnerable people living with HIV and AIDS, selected on medical and food insecurity criteria, with a family ration for 9 months, as well as host families of HIV orphans (OVC) for a period of 10 months (OVC were also assisted through vocational training). In order to improve food palatability, oil fortified with vitamins A and D was included in the rations in appropriate quantities, as

PLWH have eating difficulties and need to consume as much energy and nutrients in a limited number of small meals. Although, such measure should have been completed by training implementing partners on guiding recipients about the preparation and consumption of oil reach meals. Take-home family rations were intended to contribute to adequate dietary intake and to serve as an income transfer that allowed household budgets to include non-food expenditures.

Under the PLWH component, the Project assisted 463 pregnant and nursing HIV-positive mothers living in food insecure areas through *Prevention of mother to child transmission* (PMTCT) programmes. Beneficiaries received food aid as take-home family rations for 21 months, from the 7th month of pregnancy to 18 months of the life of the infant.

Table 8. Planned duration of food assistance by beneficiary category

Beneficiary category	Duration of food aid
PLWH / ART	9 months
Tuberculosis	8 months
PMTCT	21 months
OVC (institution/family)	10 months

90. SO3 HIV and AIDS OVC. These children were assisted through (a) food aid assistance to the host families and (b) vocational training, along the same model as the beneficiaries of the SO2 FFT. OVC assisted were 3,601, 20 percent higher than planned. This FFT activity applied to children affected by the conflict (73 percent), children associated to conflict parties (26 percent), and social insecure children in Abidjan (1 percent), whose vulnerability was associated to HIV and AIDS. The largest number of recipients was assisted by Bouaké sub-office (36 percent), followed by Guiglo (20 percent) and Man (17 percent). The girls prevalence rate was 52 percent. This activity positively enhanced the acceptance of the vulnerable children by host families.

91. Recipients were concentrated in the towns, plagued by higher rates of HIV prevalence and where are the sees of the implementing partners. A few beneficiaries from the rural areas were assisted (especially through religious centres located in villages), in some case through the delivery of monthly food rations at their home village. The SO3-HIV and AIDS component delivered 50.6 percent of the planned tonnage.

92. The SO4 Food for education activities were coordinated with the *Direction nationale des cantines* (DNC). The DNC works through a network of Regional Direction regional de l'éducation et de la nutrition (DRENs) and Departmental offices Inspection des écoles primaires (IEPs), coordinating the public school, with a more effective presence in the South. Beneficiary schools had to establish a School canteen Management committee, Comité de gestion (COGES). In the Government controlled zone, the Project supplied food to the DNC, which then fully managed it throughout the Southern regions, whereas in the Northern regions the Project supplied the food and also assumed distribution and follow up activities through partnership with Caritas and Care (logistics) and the DNC (schools canteens coordination and supervision).

93. *Targeting* played out differently, according to the zone of intervention. In the Northern regions all schools were initially included in the Project. Emphasis was put on the resumption of Schools activities in as many villages as possible. It was only later, when all schools had re-opened and Project resources decreased, that assisted schools had to be selected. In 2008/2009 the proportion of assisted schools in the North varies among DRENs from around 70 percent to more than 90 percent. What is problematic here is that the Project does not control the selection process. This has led to the exclusion of some remote small schools and

to the inclusion of some large urban schools⁵. In the latter case, often children refuse meals for taste preferences.

94. The total number of schools on-going in the different regions was 9,106 in 2005/2006 and 8,660 in 2006/2007. The Project School feeding intervention was coordinated with that funded by the DNC. In 2007/2008 the DNC assisted 2,218 School canteens and 304,782 pupils, while the Project assisted 3,013 schools, of which 1,951 were in the Northern regions, and 594,453 pupils (vs 580,000 planned), of which 324,164 were in the Northern regions. The Project supplied 80-90 .School canteens on-going North of the Green line, and less than 50 percent South of such demarcation. At the end of 2008 the project had a rate of implementation of 79 percent in terms of beneficiaries served: 661,087 (43.9 percent girls) recipient of School meals, compared to 841,000 initially planned. Thus the numeric target of this action was fully achieved, even if this proportion is not likely to be sustainable in the long run.

Table 9. Number of assisted schools and pupils by zone and provider, 2007-2008

Assisted school category	Number of assisted schools			Number of assisted pupils		
	Southern regions	Northern regions	Total	Southern regions	Northern regions	Total
Project (WFP resources)	1,062	1,951	3,013	270,289	324,164	594,453
Government resources only	2,218		2,218	304,782		304,782
Total	3,280	1,951	5,231	575,071	324,164	899,235

Source: Project administration, M&E electronic file *Cantines et Rationnaires*
DNC, *Résultats du traitement des données, année scolaire 2007/2008*

95. Two constraints had a negatively impact on the performance of this activity. The first problem concerned the number of opening days of the canteens. Normally the canteens should open and serve a meal every school day, i.e. about 110 days per academic year. In 2007/2008, the number of days with a meal served by each sub-office was lower: 82 days in Korhogo, 83 days in Guiglo, 88 days in Odienné, 106 days in Man and Bouaké; and 72 days in the Government zone. Delays in food delivery and some strikes by teachers were the main obstacle to food delivery.

96. Secondly, distinction has to be made between the pupils who actually have a meal and those who are merely *beneficiaries* of a meal. The number of beneficiaries (in French *les rationnaires*), is the theoretical number of pupils who are entitled to a meal, based on the initially planned food availability. The number of beneficiaries was pre-determined, depending on food availability, and negotiated between the Project and the DNC. Once the global amount of rations had been determined, the DNC defined the repartition of daily rations between assisted schools. This amount was necessarily smaller than the number of enrolled pupils per school. As a consequence, an implicit selection was part of this scheme, based on family resources available for paying the School canteen fee (F CFA 25 per meal). Another source of exclusion was the lack of appeal of some food items (such as the corn soybean blend) with some children, due to nutritional habits. This latter problem was linked to a broader targeting issue (see below). In any case the main reason of the lower than planned food distribution, in 2008 only 8,661 mt of food were distributed out of a planned 16,395 mt (53 percent), was mainly due to lack of funding.

97. A total 239 out of a planned total of 3,600 voluntary teachers received take-home rations. The reason is that with the resumption of Government activities in the Northern zone, the teachers who had fled the region were returning en masse and the need for voluntary teachers had rapidly decreased.

⁵ Such as one school complex in Bundiali DREN with enrolment of 815 of which 590 meal beneficiaries.

2.B.2 Channels of delivery

98. WFP relies on commercial trucks for primary and secondary transport in Côte d'Ivoire. Cooperating partners provide tertiary transport. Poor reliability among local transporters remains a challenge. Most losses were caused by poor handling and reconditioning processes in cooperating partner warehouses. Corrective measures have included training and additional guidelines for warehouse managers. Losses at WFP warehouses were minimal as a result of improved reconditioning and repackaging conditions, better fumigation systems and efficient stock management.

99. The delivery of the Project activities was integrated with the implementing partners field programmes. Different arrangements have been established, with implementing partners, whose characteristics can be delineated as follows:

- *key cooperating partners* (Care NGO, Caritas NGOs and DNC), in charge of reception, storage and delivery of food aid provided by the Project to *implementing partners* (i.e., the organization assisting the recipients),
- *cooperating partners* (international and local organisations), in charge of reception, storage and distribution of the Project food aid to recipients, assisted through their field programmes,
- *implementing partners*, distributing to recipients the food provided by the Project and channelled through the *key cooperating partners*.

100. *Key cooperating partners* were also in charge of implementing food distributions to recipients assisted through their own field programmes, that is they acted also as *cooperating partners*. In the case of *Key cooperating partners* and *Cooperating partners*, food aid could be associated or not associated to funding of side activities, such as the purchase of Food for Work (FFW) materials and work tools.

Some implementing partners were able to ensure the follow up of the beneficiaries, after the end of food aid assistance, through their involvement level the local society and connection with public social services. The limited amount of the Project funds has eroded the ability of the Project to work through the international *key cooperating partners* (Care en Caritas), suggesting the adoption, in the future, of a more direct approach in delivering food aid to *implementing partners*.

101. The PRRO logistics were effective in supporting local partners' activities, even if delays in food shipments resulted in food aid delivery constraints. In 2008, the ratio ration/beneficiary (proportion of the daily food need provided through Food aid) scored about 1.0 for the SO2-FFT and SO3 activities, 0.8 for the SO1 (lean season) and SO3-TFC activities and about 0.5 for the SO4 (FFE) activities. furthermore, some beneficiaries complained that the CSB was inedible and infested with bugs.

102. The implementation of the SO1 was coordinated with IOM. Lean season distribution was the key activity, a part from some General food distributions in the camps (0.16 percent of food tonnage) at the beginning of the operation. Some targets were assisted through NGOs, supporting resettled IDPs. Most of these activities were channelled through Man and Guiglo sub-offices (Western regions). The food rations were usually delivered during the three months of the lean season (July to September), even if with some delays.

103. Implementing partners of the SO2 activities (FFW and FFT) were communities, assisted by public bodies as ANADER, and NGOs. Breaks in food pipeline resulted in food delivery delays, by several months. Local authorities collaborated with the beneficiaries and other partners (e.g., ONUCI) in identifying, prioritising and designing FFW projects. Such interventions were conceived in the frame of the rehabilitation of infrastructure for food

production, such as rural roads. NGOs, even if endowed with training skills, designed FFT activities in an improvised manner, that is without surveying the job market / following up the beneficiaries access , after training.

104. The implementation of SO3 involved NGOs and public bodies, in charge of Nutrition and Health centres. Such centres medical services identify vulnerable people and provide treatment and follow up of the patients. Implementing partners undertook awareness raising action. When the food pipeline was disrupted, the shipment of food to HIV and AIDS and Nutrition activities beneficiaries was prioritised over the other components. In fact the PLWH and OVC received Kg/person 104 and 111 respectively, as an average, decidedly higher than the other beneficiaries.

105. The substantial lack of HIV and AIDS expertise of the Country office, which was further weakened by staff rotation, negatively affected the guidance and assistance provided to the Implementing partners. Social workers from the health centres were used to assess whether the person was eligible for food assistance.

106. The DNC collaborated to the implementation of SO4. Schools requesting DNC support had to rehabilitate the School canteens and to establish their Managing committees (COGES). The DNC representatives at the local level (DRENs and IEPs) coordinated the establishment of the COGES of the School canteens, bodies headed by the village chief and with the participation of elders and the school master. A voluntary school teacher manages each canteen and a cook is in charge of the food preparation.

107. The DRENs and IEPs appraised the eligibility of the schools for food aid. Delivery of food to the schools was managed and supervised by the DNC through its network of DREN in the Southern regions. DNC was in charge of delivery of food to School canteens in the Southern regions, while in the North Care and Caritas NGOs food delivered to both School canteens and implementing partners: in the Northern regions, the Government bodies' rehabilitation was at a less advanced stage. The Evaluation team visited a school⁶ that had received no food before the 3rd of January 2009. This means that pupils did not receive any meals for the whole first term: As start-of-year conditions affect parents' decision to register pupils, this was a setback for the Project strategy.

2.B.3 Implementation mechanisms

108. The needs assessment and identification of beneficiaries was based on the outcome of previous projects. Implementing partners selected recipients along the PRRO criteria, in their areas of intervention. The Project appraised beneficiaries lists for consistency, when needed recurring to external expertise (e.g., SO3-HIV and AIDS). The Project relied essentially on the implementing partners past positive score. Implementing partners capacities were assessed in 2005-2006. In fact, the conditions of intervention, security, logistic and limited presence of public services in many rural areas, created a strong dependency on the expertise of the partners. Information on target areas was cross-checked with general studies, such as UNICEF MISC 2006, UNHCR fast survey of IDPs, and especially the *Food security evaluation* by WFP / FAO 2006. The procurement and shipment of food was undertaken along WFP standards. Implementing partners' storage facilities were checked, directly or through the Key cooperating partners. Training of Implementing partners included M&E, logistics, gender and protection issues.

109. The management of the operations concentrated on the fine tuning and execution of activities, while overall prioritising, planning and coordination of partners played a secondary role. The number of assisted beneficiaries by activity and the number of rations per

⁶ School : Fodio, DREN : Bundiali

beneficiary were finely adjusted step by step. FAO seed distributions were coordinated with the Project in 33 villages benefiting from lean season (SO1) food distribution. No copying strategy was implemented in order to overcome the suspension of the *Take home rations for girls* activity.

110. Project staff. About 50 percent of the Project personnel was deployed in the field. Staff repartition by sub-office was in close relation with the field intensity of activities there, with Bouaké, Man and Guiglo ranking higher. Following the progress of the country recovery and stabilisation, the downsizing of activities brought to the reduction in the number of sub-offices and staff at the end of 2008. Staff from the closed offices was partly redeployed to the remaining ones.

Table 10. WFP sub-offices in Côte d'Ivoire

Office	Situation	Region	Staff, January 2008	Staff, January 2009
Abidjan	Running	South	63	56
San Pedro	Closed (Abidjan in charge)	South	7	
Man	Running	West	17	20
Guiglo	Running with reduced staff	West	17	3
Odienne	Running	North-west	7	9
Korhogo	Close (Bouaké in charge)	North	11	
Bouaké	Running	Centre	19	19
Total			141	107

Source: Project HR unit

111. The new and leaner organisation put in place relies each day more on the collaboration of implementing partners and less on that of key cooperating partners, in order to contain implementation expenses. In such context, little attention was paid to improve the targeting and monitoring of activities in progress, such as in the case of the Nutrition and HIV and AIDS components.

2.B.4 External Institutional arrangements

112. External partnerships were consistent with WFP approach: (a) integration of food aid into national policies and the fight against poverty strategy, and (b) reliance on the proved skills of implementing partners in charge of the follow up of the beneficiaries. In this way, food aid activities were integrated in development strategies of the implementing partners. The Project organised a number of awareness training sessions on food aid management and on protection-related issues, in order to enhance the skills of the implementing partners. Gender perspective was specifically targeted, in relation to women protection during food distributions.

113. SO1 and SO2 activities were coordinated with international and local organisations in charge of the assistance to the IDPs target. No framework agreement was signed with such partners.

The SO3 Nutrition activities relied on the collaboration with UNICEF, in charge of therapeutic feeding, and PNN (WFP-PNN memorandum of understanding), for the elaboration and delivery of nutritional and hygiene training packages. WFP collaborated with such organizations in identifying people needs (SMART survey). Furthermore, a framework agreement on support to TFC was signed with UNICEF.

SO3 HIV and AIDS. The Project supported partner NGOs and health centres, in preventing and mitigating HIV consequences for individuals, families and communities. Organisations already involved in HIV and AIDS prevention and home-based care were preferred as

implementing partners. Collaboration with the Government institutions and humanitarian agencies was good. The Project coordinated with the *UN Team on AIDS*, *UN Theme group on HIV nutrition and nutrition-HIV team Work group* and UNAIDS and with UNAIDS, UNICEF and WHO.

114. SO4. The UN system (under World Bank leadership and with the participation of UNESCO and UNICEF) in cooperation with bilateral partners (France, Japan) and the civil society, contributed in rescuing and validating education activities, since the 2002/2003 academic year. The Project coordination with the DNC was good, the latter having also adopted the same M&E database established by WFP Country office, in order to facilitate data exchange.

115. *Implementation at school level.* The teacher in charge of the School canteen is the fulcrum of this activity. This person has to combine his/her teaching tasks with those related to the management of the school canteen, which include:

- Compile a daily list of pupils who intend to have lunch that day and collect their contribution, with the help of all teachers;
- Photocopy each class list for the records;
- File class lists in a binder by class,
- Establish daily rations of every item according to the number of registered pupils;
- Provide the cook with food items and money for other components;
- At 12 o' clock: roll call every class, supervise hand washing and seating in the canteen;
- Supervise the cook and assistant during the preparation of meals,
- Complete daily stock forms;
- At the end of the month complete the financial statement and handover the accounting documentation to the inspectorate.

116. Sometimes the person in charge advances some money to pay the cook, and reimbursed by COGES at a later stage, i.e. when the number who eat is less than 100 (the cook receives F CFA 5 for every meal served a day; but F CFA 500 is the minimum acceptable for a day of work [equivalent to US\$ 1]; therefore if the number of meals does not reach 100, this supplement pays the defaulting cook's salary). So, this person does substantially more work every day, is more at risk and is not compensated. What is at stake is whether such reliance on personal commitment is sustainable in the long term, even if rewarded at an improved professional level.

2.B.5 Internal institutional arrangements

117. The Project was managed by the WFP units in charge of the planning and execution of the operations. Logistics, communications storage and security skills were available within the Project. Half the Project staff was deployed in the sub-offices, a more than average rate for UN agencies. Personnel qualifications were strong in logistics and general services. WFP regional office (Dakar) supported the Country office, in reshaping the M&E system, training of local staff in charge of the management of the database. Technical competencies were unbalanced regarding sectoral and development issues. The lower than planned Project funding and food shipment resulted in more than required office endowments. Project staff was reduced from 141 to 107 at the end of 2008, including the downsizing of the Programme unit from 12 to 5 people.

118. Most Implementing partners were highly satisfied with the Project achievements. Although, concerned with difficulties in dealing with the Key collaborating partners in managing contracts, reporting of activities and accountancy. Activities were adjusted with little involvement from implementing partners in sharing information or in taking of

decisions. Key collaborating partners attended monthly coordination meetings, the other implementing partners every two months. Minutes of the meetings were not shared. Thus, the purposes and way the activities were adjusted was often misunderstood. Beneficiaries representatives coordinated regularly with the Bouaké region only.

119. The management of the PLWH component showed mixed results. The Project management unit performed well, according to the output of the field survey, as 70 percent of the questions received a completely positive replies and 90 percent of the replies were satisfactory (see Figure 1). Despite the elaborate strategy in outsourcing services, the Implementing partners considered that their partnerships with WFP was weak, for lack of grass-roots participation in decision making, ineffectiveness of the communication channels and poor sharing of information. Partners little understood the Project pyramidal structure and M&E procedures. In this regard regular contacts would have helped in clarifying these issues. Any adjustment in dietary rations, phasing out strategy should have been carried out on the basis of clearly defined criteria. Figure 1 illustrates the perception of the PRRO HIV and AIDS partners on the Project managerial skills.

Figure 1

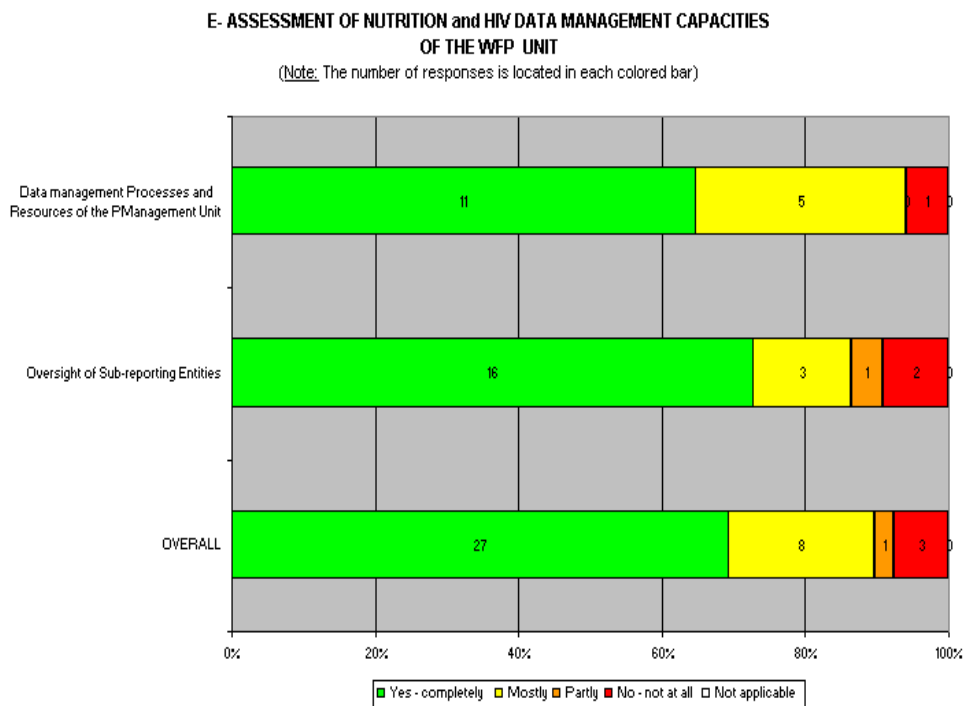


Figure 1. HIV and AIDS data management capacities of the Project management unit

2.B.6 Cost and funding of the Operation

120. The Project funding of the operation and shipment of food was lower than planned. Resources mobilization also suffered from a change in perspective of most donors, shifting their interest to development initiatives (cf. the EC *Country strategy paper* and *National indicative programme* and the French cooperation *Food aid guidelines*).

121. The Common funds of the UN system and multilateral trust funds were the main source of resources of the operation (US\$ 12.5 million), with important contributions coming from Japan (US\$ 3 million), the Netherlands, the African development bank and Switzerland (about half million dollars each). As a whole, the analysis of the Project financing reveals a limited interest of the donors more active in the Country, such as the EC, the USA and France.

Table 11. Project allocations by source, 1.7.2007-31.12.2008

Allocations	US\$	%
Operational requirements	49,866,272	100.00
Donor		
- African development bank	500,000	1.00
- European commission	70,351	0.14
- Greece	73,747	0.15
- Japan	3,000,000	6.02
- Korea, Republic of	200,000	0.40
- Netherlands	624,000	1.25
- Private donors	1,095,000	2.20
- Switzerland	458,715	0.92
- UN CERF, Common funds and Agencies	4,817,544	9.66
- Multilateral	7,686,074	15.41
- Carryover from previous operations	3,309,060	6.64
- Miscellaneous income	12,049	0.02
Total received	21,846,540	43.81

2.B.7 Cost efficiency

122. At the end of 2008, the Country office had received 61.8 percent of the resources planned in the Project document. Commodities and Direct support costs, the largest component of the budget, were also those with the higher execution, with respect to planning. At the same time, the Project underwent a recosting exercise (February 2008) and a Budget revision (November 2008) process, that doubled the forecast budget from US\$ 41.2 million to US\$ 79.7 million.

123. Budget increase was required in order to allocate new resources for the implementation of delayed activities and to compensate the increase in food and transport costs, higher than planned in conflict areas. In order contain expenditures, the Project purchased about half food commodities locally or in the region, such as rice in Burkina Faso. Lengthy clearance procedures resulted in heavy demurrages, delays and subsequent pipeline breaks. In some instances, local purchase was the most cost-effective option.

124. About 50 percent of expenditures regarded delivered commodities; internal and external transport and storage costs accounted for 24 percent. Direct support costs (i.e. material endowments, mostly concentrated in the SO4 area, in terms of supply of School canteens materials and extra-teaching activities, such as de-worming) accounted for 26 percent of the actual expenditures at 31.12.2008.

Table 12. Project expenditure at 31.12.2008

Cost category	Planned budget	Actual expenditure	% of planned	% of expenditure	Revised budget, 31.12.2008
Commodities	14,753,385	12,718,967	86.2	49.9	35,768,977
External transport	6,720,625	2,224,929	33.1	8.7	9,892,170
LTSH	6,662,502	3,983,900	59.8	15.6	11,697,122
ODOC	2,400,580	784,843	32.7	3.1	3,390,413
DSC	8,004,513	5,766,301	72.0	22.6	13,878,904
ISC	2,697,912				5,030,920
Total	41,239,517	25,478,940	61.8	100.0	79,658,506

Source: Project administration

2.C Results

2.C.1 Effectiveness

125. The Project general objective was partially achieved. Livelihood and nutritional status of assisted critically food insecure and malnourished people was stabilised.

126. SO1. The General distribution to returnee IDPs, during the lean season facilitated the recovery of the returnees farming activities. This activity concentrated in the Western regions where the larger number of resettling people were. In fact insecurity is high in pocket areas of the North-West. Interviewed beneficiaries were well aware of the importance of this aid. The nutritional status of the beneficiaries Returnee IDPs was maintained, even if the late deliveries reduced effectiveness. As a transient operation it was apparently successful, but limited to a smaller number of beneficiaries than planned.

127. SO2. Both components enhanced the recovery of the material and human resources in the conflict affected areas, even if under-schedule implementation, due to low priority assigned to such activities, decreased the effectiveness of these actions.

128. FFW projects rehabilitated rural infrastructure, therefore improving the rural production capital and providing alternative job sources to marginalised peasants (priority: returnee IDPs). Most interventions included the rehabilitations of farm to market roads and bridges, an action unblocking agricultural potential in isolated areas. The reactivated basic rural infrastructures positively impacting agricultural production and rural household livelihood, according to interviewed beneficiaries. The implementation of these activities was under-schedule and confined within the areas of reach of Guiglo, Man and Odienné sub-offices, the most devastated by the conflict.

129. Thus, technical, organisational and development issues not tackled by the FFW projects limited the contribution of such interventions to rural development. As such, this intervention was still tackling the conditions prevailing in the immediate aftermath of the conflict. The beneficiaries' were able to cope with the lean season food shock, even if they lacked the inputs required to ensure food security sustainability. Insecurity on land property is also affecting IDPs access to farming land. A long term approach is necessary, in order to tackle such a complex equation, including the individual, village and market dimensions of farm production.

130. FFT in agriculture. Training of returnee IDPs in agriculture was implemented on a small scale. The improvement of agricultural professional skills would have a better level of food security and given sustainability to the Returnees maintenance of nutritional status. The Project established neither indicators on the beneficiaries' learning level, skills improvement nor recorded the increase of production related to the improvement of technology. No major change in farming technology was recorded during the field survey.

131. SO3 Nutrition. These activities, undertaken in collaboration with UNICEF⁷, were undermined by the difficulties for caretakers to adhere to the necessary full time treatment necessary for their children healing from moderate malnutrition and disruption of the food delivery. Constraints included drug availability and cost. The high rate of abandon was the result of the limited amount of food aid per beneficiary. The recovery rate of the beneficiaries was just over the threshold (Table 13). This component of the Project had to deal with the lack of resources and experience of several nutritional centres, whose services were not assisted by updated nutrition and health professional staff. Their good will did not overcome

⁷ WFP distributed food only to caretakers, whereas UNICEF was in charge of health staff training and of providing therapeutic food, essential medicines, and related materials.

such major deficiencies, accrued by the logistics constraints and low priority rate assigned to the shipment of food for these activities.

132. The recovery rates of the SFC and TFC beneficiaries were positive. Such data were collected by the implementing partners, but not systematically in a consistent way, through all the partners. Size or weight scales were often broken or missing. The follow up of a specific indicator was poor. In the case of TFCs, recorded values for assisted children show an impact lower than expected: recovery rate: 61.5 percent vs 75.0 percent, defaulter rate 12.7 vs 10.0). The beneficiaries of Guiglo and Man sub-offices had lower rates of achievement than the other ones (over 5 percent death rate and over 10 percent defaulter rate). The improvement of the nutritional status of children assisted by SFCs recorded a recovery rate of 69.2 percent (vs an objective of 70.0 percent), and defaulter rate 10.4 percent (vs 15.0).

Table 13. Performance of beneficiaries of the nutrition activities (1.1-31-12-2008)

Activity	Defaulter rate (%)		Death rate (%)		Recovery rate (%)	
	Total	Threshold	Total	Threshold	Total	Threshold
SFC	10.4	15.0	0.9	3.0	69.2	70.0
TFC	12.7	10.0	4.4	10.0	61.5	75.0
	Defaulter rate (%)		Death rate (%)		Weight < 2.5 Kg at birth	
MCH	17.0		0.3		8.5	10.0

Source: Project database

133. MCH recipients of food aid were also supported by the delivery of awareness events on reproductive health. The percentage of assisted mothers' children born underweight (Kg < 2.5) was 8.5 percent vs 10 percent, which represents a fair achievement. Although, the high defaulter rate (17.0) poses the problem of the adequacy of the way this activity was implemented.

134. A Focus group discussion was held to collect insight on behavioural change, perception and Project performance. Its results are highlighted here below:

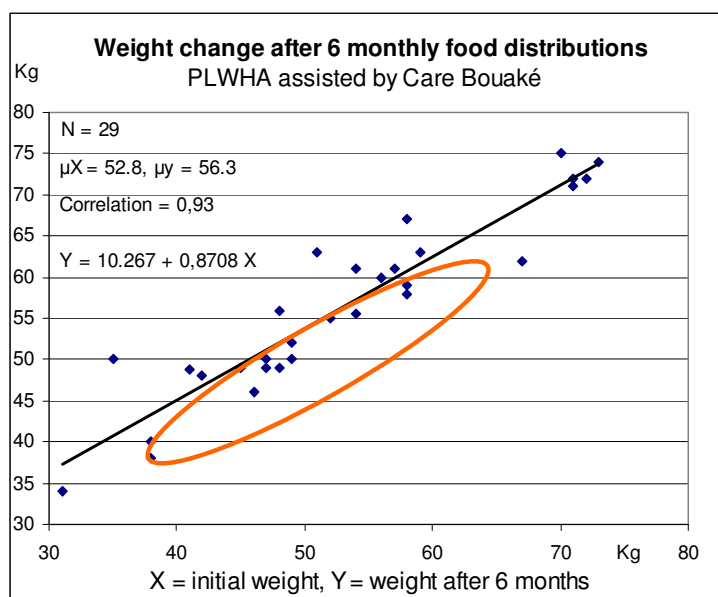
- need for basic training on nutrition,
- food aid was considered both as a means to prevent hunger and a kind of income transfer,
- supplied food characteristics were usually culturally adequate,
- rations were adequate for 4-5 people beneficiaries families, but inadequate for the usually larger extended households,
- food aid reduced family expenditure in food,
- households were confident that access to Income generating activities would have improved their food security.

135. SO3: HIV and AIDS. PLWH and PMTCT. The features of this component are summed as follows:

- The multi-sectoral ramifications of dietary and nutritional responses to HIV presents a complex working field, not properly assessed in the Project design;
- It is not clear if the Project document assumed inclusion of activities beyond food assistance, such as, nutrition assessment, education and counselling;
- Linkage with partners and projects specialising in livelihoods, income generating activities and vocational training has been limited, but crucial to the sustainability of the Project approaches in support of HIV-infected and AIDS-affected beneficiaries;
- there is no plan or guidance for the assessment of beneficiaries readiness to be phased out of food support,
- there was no procedure for the quality assessment and validation of data provided by partners.

136, The Project geographical focus was appropriate: food insecure areas that are also areas with the higher HIV prevalence rates. The implementing partners supported the creation of self-help groups of PLWH, affiliated to local networks, in order to access to ART treatment, nutrition and welfare schemes. The Bouaké sub office assisted 40 percent of the PLWH, and the Korhogo one 29 percent . The greater presence of technical skills in this area of the Northern region possibly explains this geographical preference. A sample monitoring of the change in weight of PLWH under treatment and receiving nutritional aid in Bouaké, highlights a constant weight gain, with a peak after 5-6 months (see Figure 2).

Figure 2. Weight change of PLWH after 6 months of food distribution, Care Bouaké



Source: Evaluation field survey (Annex 19)

137. The self-help groups of pregnant/lactating women identified those needing Ante-natal care and fostered their access to PMTCT clinics. The PMTCT beneficiary mothers were 467. Voluntary counselling and HIV and AIDS testing were positively fostered by food aid. Overall, awareness about HIV and AIDS, and PTMCT increased as voluntary counselling and testing to mothers in child bearing age and pregnant women were being provided. Although, stigmatization effects are perceived in the reluctance of most mothers to collect the food rations personally, in order to avoid identification by their community members.

138. A Focus group discussion was held to collect insight on behavioural change, perception and Project performance. Beneficiaries highlighted the following points:

- assisted PLWH regularly attended ART treatment for longer duration than other PLWH,
- food aid improved household food security and reduced opportunistic infections, by enhancing the immune system expression and allowing PLWH to work (most PLWH were unemployed),
- selection of food aid beneficiaries was uneasily performed by using the Project mixed nutritional and social criteria plus ART treatment condition,
- food aid contributed to reduce social stigma, also if in a small proportion.

139. The provision of food to HIV-affected households enabled them to retain some of the resources that might otherwise have been spent on purchasing food and medicine. Family members could be drawn away from production or income generating activities to care for sick relatives. The beneficiaries target was not optimal, with respect to the WFP HIV and

AIDS strategy. At the time of the PRRO identification, no clear WFP HIV targeting strategy existed. Targeting of beneficiaries in food insecure areas, often rural, was based on the EFSA 2006 survey and on the presence of most HIV facilities, in food insecure areas, concentrated in the centre and North of the country. These activities were prioritised and performed above schedule, even if Implementing partners were not always able to supply full packages of assistance, including prevention, treatment and follow up. The M&E Project was weak, insufficiently involving partners in a two-way check of the activity progress. This situation limited the decision making and adjustment process, as well as the appraisal of the Project impact on the livelihood of beneficiaries. Lack of evidence of the intervention effectiveness reduced the Project strength in negotiating with partners. Thus, opportunities were lost in providing sustainable solutions to the HIV affected people.

140. Implementing partners were highly satisfied in terms of results and sustainability of the activities, although they were concerned by difficulties in contracting, reporting and funding (expenses validation) by the Key collaborating partners. Although, there was no plan for follow-up interviews to assess whether beneficiaries were ready to be phased out and no livelihood activities were planned succeeding the phasing out/graduation from food assistance. Some implementing partners initiated livelihood or income generating activities during the period of provision of food assistance or immediately after, but these were independent approaches, not connected to the Project strategy. In fact, there are cases of households assisted for years, without introduction to any livelihood activities. Due to the low labour capacity of PLWH, beneficiaries require support in developing income generating and livelihood activities.

141. SO3: OVC in families were assisted through (a) food aid to the host families and (b) FFT package, also based on family rations. OVC vocational training was directed to provide children affected by the war, such as demobilised soldier children, with literacy and job skills. A wide range of urban and rural courses were supported: cooking, tailoring, hairdressing, for girls; farming, electricity, mechanics, wood carpentry, and other craftsmanship's, mostly for boys. Such technical skills were completed with to literacy and basic knowledge classes. At the end of the capacity building phase, usually 9-12 months, some training centres provided the trainees with personal work kits.

142. The variety of conditions of the agencies implementing this activity did not allow the standardisation of the training strategy, resulting in the impossibility to prioritise or balance the different curricula, according to local needs for qualified workers. Some schools provided complementary basic training on managerial issues, in order to facilitate the access to the market. The shaping of this initiative was disturbed by the incomplete understanding of job market needs, the limited assessment of professional aptitudes of the trainees and the lack of capital for the newly trained professionals (cf. microfinance).

143. The Project established no indicators for the beneficiaries' learning level and skills improvement, or at least for their access to employment. The evaluation of the effectiveness of this activity was limited to the attendance rate of the beneficiaries. In some cases, trainee girls were not allowed to attend the courses by their families, who were concerned with the fulfilment of the home workload and creation of early marriages conditions. The beneficiaries acquired new professional ability, but had little opportunities to apply the learned skills during the project implementation timeframe. the economic situation offered little opportunity for fast expansion of the job market. The valorisation of such human capital depend on many factors outside the reach of the Project and implementing partners' skills.

144. SO4 The results of SO4 activities is examined separately in the two major geographic zones (North, under the *Forces nouvelles* sway, and South, under Government control), because of the significant differences in the initial conditions of education and also the different impact of the crisis in the two areas. These results must also be based on the two

stated objectives: increasing access to primary education and reducing gender disparity. This analysis is based on the observation of changes through three academic years, namely 2006/2007 before the intervention, 2007/2008 during intervention and 2008/2009 the final stage of intervention. The underlying assumption, particularly in the Northern regions, where many schools had stopped the activity for a number of months, was that provision of a hot meal at school would encourage parents to send more of their school age children to school. If such assumption is true, the total enrolment and Primary 1 registration in the assisted schools should have increased. On the other hand, the assessment of the Project impact requires looking beyond the assisted schools at the overall education system. The assumption is that school feeding in those places that were more vulnerable would bring not only an increased school population but also an increased enrolment rate (percentage of pupils going to school with respect to all those aged between 6-11 years).

145. The under-funding and disruption in the food supply pipeline limited the achievements of this activity. The School canteen fee, for example, was not supporting the enrolment of poor children in the North. *Parent-Teacher Associations* provided a daily contribution equivalent to US\$ 0.04 towards the salaries of canteen workers, the purchase and preparation of vegetables, sauces, firewood and the functioning of local, regional and national levels of the DNC. The food aid was directly delivered to the schools. Although not included in the initial project design, some actions have nevertheless taken place for example to provide teachers' housing, to repair school buildings and to recruit volunteer teachers for assisted schools. Such enlargement of the Project design improved the sustainability of the other activities on the education systems in the affected areas.

146. *Support access to primary education.* Table 14 shows a summary of the changes in enrolments in the sample of surveyed schools. Total enrolment grew by 19.3 percent between the academic years 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 and by 13.6 percent between 2007/2008 and 2008/2009. By way of comparison the total national primary school enrolment grew from 2,111,971 in 2005/2006 to 2,179,801 in 2006/2007, i.e. by 3.2 percent. Thus, the Project contributed significantly by accelerating access to primary education in 2007/2008 and 2008/2009. It was not of course the only factor, the other being the gradual return of peace and stability in the region. In 2008/2009 the rate of growth of primary school enrolments reduced because the peace effect had been exhausted. Furthermore, when the expected outcome materialised, i.e., the enrolment rate grew, the Project didn't increase the number of School feeding recipients accordingly. As a result, the proportion of fed pupils decreased, thus excluding some children.

Table 14. Changes in enrolments in the sample of schools

Year	Total enrolments			Growth (%)		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2006/2007	995	1,253	2,248			
2007/2008	1,185	1,497	2,682	19.1%	19.5%	19.3%
2008/2009	1,351	1,697	3,048	14.0%	13.4%	13.6%

Source: Evaluation field survey

147. *Reduce gender disparity in access to education.* The second major objective of the project in the area of School feeding was to enhance retention and narrow the enrolment gap between boys and girls. In 4 regions, the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in primary schools reaches 1 to 4 and highlights the obstacles confronting girl pupils in completing the primary school cycle. As they grow older, they face a lot of social pressure to drop out school, as their work is required at home and they approach their marriage age. By providing Take home rations for girls in Grades 4, 5 and 6 the Project would have pledged to help maintain or improve the enrolment and retention of female students. A Take-home ration, consisting of Kg 50 of rice every 3 months, was to be provided to girls attending the last 3 years of the primary cycle of schools in 4 Northern regions with clear gender disparity in access to

primary education. A pilot phase with 15,000 girls was to be conducted in the *18 Montagnes* region in the first year of implementation and then to be extended to the remaining three regions (*Bafing, Denguele, Worodogu*) the second academic year (2008/2009) targeting 60,000 girls in total. The Take home rations for girls action was not implemented for lack of resources. Nevertheless the general school feeding operation with wet rations for girls and boys alike had a positive effect on retention of girls. Using the data in our sample of schools Table 15 shows the proportion of girls in enrolment by grade in the three school-years being considered.

Table 15. Girls enrolment (%) by grade and zone

Year	New comers	CP1	CP2	CE1	CE2	CM1	CM2	Total
<i>All sample</i>								
2008/2009	49.9	48.6	48.7	44.1	43.9	39.2	36.9	44.3
2007/2008	53.6	52.8	44.4	46.7	41.0	41.7	28.9	44.2
2006/2007	45.1	45.8	45.8	48.2	47.5	38.7	36.4	44.3
<i>North region</i>								
2008/2009	48.6	47.6	47.9	40.8	40.4	33.9	36.5	42.4
2007/2008	53.1	52.6	40.9	43.7	35.2	37.7	28.4	41.9
2006/2007	45.4	45.5	42.4	41.5	47.5	36.5	37.1	42.2

Source: Evaluation field survey

148. Reduction in gender disparity in excess to primary education was puzzling. The M&E reports show a decreasing *Gender parity index* (GPI) between 2007 and 2008, from 0.74 to 0.72 in the North and from 0.95 to 0.77 in the South. In the schools surveyed by the evaluation team, the Gender Parity Index (GPI) went from 0.794 in 2006/2007 to 0.792 in 2007/2008 to 0.796 in 2008/2009. Reduction in the pipelined resources resulted in not implementing the Take home rations for girls, an activity that could have reversed the trend in the Northern regions. More importantly, it is necessary to compare the GPI between grades as it is likely that girls' drop-out rates are higher than those of boys in upper grades.

149. The enrolment growth by gender shows no substantial difference in the effects on girls and boys. However if we look at the increase in registration into Grade 1 (CP1), shown in Annex 20, Table A.2, we see that, even if total registration increased by 22.6 percent in 2007/2008, that for girls leapt by 45.9 percent, compared to 3.6 percent for boys. That was quite significant even though this effect was balanced later in 2008/2009. The proportion of girls is globally smaller than equitable and has not changed in the 3 years (approx 44 percent). Secondly the gender-based bias increases with the higher grades, with typically girls representing less than 40 percent beyond Grade 4 (CE2). Thirdly the gender-based bias was more pronounced in the Northern region zone than in the rest of the country. Fourthly, there was no clear trend between 2006/2007 and 2008/2009.

150. School processes can only partly impact on the school retention rate. Most determinant factors had to do with security, social and cultural factors from the family situations, and can't be solved simply through school feeding. It would then be very presumptuous of anybody to think that with one year of school feeding one could change such a complex situation as girls' retention in school. Still, experience from other countries shows that school feeding must be considered as a factor to contribute to improve the gender parity index at upper school grades.

151. The empirical evidence of the data from the sample allows to identify the effects of school processes, including school feeding on the retention rates for girls, by looking at the changes in the two relevant academic years, assuming the social factors remained constant. By computing the promotion, repetition and drop-out rates by grade and analysing a fictitious cohort of children entering school, it is possible to show that in 2006/2007 the theoretical probability of a girl to reach CM2 (Grade 6) was 43 percent of those entering school and that

this prospect increased to 75.2 percent in 2007/2008. Although, this calculation is biased by returning families bringing pupils who were not counted in the previous school-year, and so is only a tentative speculation.

152. The question whether implementation of the original Take home rations for girls could have improved the retention rates of girls can't be answered, in absence of documentation on the reactivity of the Ivorian communities. It was therefore wise of the PRRO document to have planned a pilot phase of one year just to assess how the intervention worked out. Obviously the condition for success is that the communities be in such need of food that the rations would override the traditional and cultural brakes. Experimentation is still needed.

153. *Voluntary teachers.* Following the total collapse of the Government service in the Northern region, the schools were closed in 2002/2003 and 2003/2004. In 2004/2005 a number of schools resumed, with the collaboration of voluntary teachers who, although not qualified, tried to organise some learning in some schools. In an effort to encourage this beneficial activity for children and alongside the launching of school feeding operations in the North, WFP started a programme of providing those voluntary teachers with dry rations in a typical Food for social work activity.

154. The project document specified that a take-home, family ration will be provided to 3,600 volunteer teachers in the 2007/2008 academic year in the North as an incentive for substitute teachers for the last year. With the resumption of Government activities in the Northern region, the teachers who had fled the region have returned en masse and the need for voluntary teachers has rapidly decreased. Thus for example in Korhogo DREN, voluntary teachers represented 50 percent of all teachers in 2006/2007 but only 27 percent in 2008/2009. In some cases even, voluntary teachers were maintained for political merit where they were not required at all. In response to the reduction of resources, this activity, plagued by several contradictions, was discontinued. Only 239 out of the planned 3,600 voluntary teachers received a take-home ration. Thus, food assistance to volunteer teachers was phased out in the 2008/2009 academic year.

155. *Associated Women's Production Groups.* One of the most innovative features of the school feeding operation was the work of women's production groups. As part of their programme for rendering school feeding sustainable, the DNC promoted the establishment of women's economic groups around school canteens, in order to support the establishment associations producing food, thus generating income and local food supply for the School canteens. The DNC sensitised the village people, especially women, to the need of supporting the school canteen by forming production associations. Once an association was formed, it received working equipment (boots, watering cans, hoes, wheelbarrows, tools, seeds, fertilizers, etc., and some technical advice. often by the *Agence nationale de développement rural*, ANADER). Then at harvest time, the association ceded for free a significant portion of its produce to the school canteen. A convention was actually signed by the Associations stating that they would attempt to cover 100 percent of the canteen's requirements after 4 or 5 years operating.

156. The DNC mobilised a number of international donors, including the European Commission, Japan and the World Bank. About 846 women's groups are presently in operation. This represents 15 percent of functioning canteens. Sacks of paddy rice, yam, bananas, onions, etc. piled in the School canteens storage rooms were noted during the field visits. Just as example: in academic year 2006/2007, the association around the Ahoutoué school in Alépé Inspectorate offered 28 baskets of *attiéké* and 26 bowls of *placali*, covering approximately 40 days of school lunch. In 2007/2008, the same association offered a total of 65 bowls of *placali*, 70 baskets of *attiéké* and Kg 199 of rice. Other schools in the Northern regions claim such groups cover up to 20 days of school days it was noted.

157. This development is a consequence of the Project. But the Project has no effective grasp on its evolution and meaning. The commitment of the womens associations already stressed by their regular, home, child care and productive tasks, and unable to improve their technology, increased their burden, in terms of labour time, typically at the expenses of their children. It should also be reckoned that the food the women associations produced was less than the women themselves consumed in the course of the year (e.g., rice production did not exceed mt/Ha 1, cropped by about 10 women, that is the cereal equivalent consumption of 5 adult people, at Kcal/day 2,100 each, i.e. Kg/year 219 per person).

158. Furthermore, the price of produced cereals, was higher than that of the international market. Fresh consumed food will be more practical, as an integration of the basic meal ratio. As the locally produced food is ceded for free to the canteens, the organization of the women associations resulted in a compulsory contribution of the community to the education system. As such, it should be assessed how it impacted the nutritional and health status of the women households. A potential problem may arise from the fact that such food items are used by School canteens as they are received. DNC has recently recruited a nutritionist, in order to assess the best use of such food, as complementary to the pupils' diet.

159. *User charge fees.* Schools charge pupils' parents with three fees, a practice originated from the initiation of the *National school canteens sustainability programme*: F CFA 500 per month per pupil to pay the salary of voluntary teachers, F CFA 250 per year to use school books and F CFA 25 per pupil per day to have a meal. The School canteen fee is used to cover the salary of the cooks', fuel wood and supplementary sauces, as well as to cover the functioning of the DNC system: 60 percent is retained at the school, 7 percent serves to cover costs at the Inspectorate, 13 percent at the DREN and 20 percent is spent by the central DNC office. The DNC implement the Government policy of not providing the school meals free of charge, in order to raise the parents' and pupils' sense of responsibility.

160. The Project document aligned with this rule. In many visited schools, teachers stated that this obligation was likely to be a problem for some parents. Some parents, especially in the North, may be too poor to afford the sum every day for every child and some others may think of other uses for their money. Some schools feed pupils, even if they have no money for the SF fee, others schools do not allow them to eat, while others admit them to eat, if food is left over at the end of the paying pupils' meal. The DNC is aware of the social exclusion created by such rule, but setting up food bursaries failed, as everybody claimed to be indigent, in order to benefit from the bursary. They then stopped, allowing communities to pay for selected indigent pupils, to be confirmed in coordination with the school masters.

2.C.2 Connectedness

161. The Project was a continuation of previous operations, building on their experience, partnerships and results. The continuation of the PRRO benefits after its completion is forecasted, provided institutional skills keep growing. Appropriation of the Project results by the DNC and Feeding and health centres was effective at the technical level, while WFP food aid and managerial skills are still necessary, in order to provide managerial skills. Beneficiaries livelihoods improved, even if not yet sustainable. The improvement of the security situation in the country is creating the basis for the shift from relief to development actions. This is requested by donors and implementing partners, now oriented to a greater participation of beneficiaries to remove of the causes of malnutrition.

162. The Project impacted positively on local capacity building in a few critical areas, by improving the implementing partners skills in malnutrition identification, food delivery and protection. The DNC was supported by enhancing and digitalising its own M&E system. Strengthening of Monitoring and evaluation capacity was also achieved. Although, little was done in involving local partners in the critical planning phase of the project cycle

management. Communities are contributing to the maintenance of the infrastructure rehabilitated by the Project and to the running of the School feeding programme. Nutrition and health centres and NGOs deeply depend on expatriate guidance, in framing their interventions.

163. Mechanisms of procurement of local food put in place by the Project are deeply dependent on WFP resources and skills. Nutrition and health centres are not adequately funded to autonomously procure enough food to supply their potential beneficiaries. Local purchases of basic food are not adequate for the increasing needs of the School canteen program, the largest component of the Project. The Women associations established under the *National school canteens sustainability programme* are part of a scheme for raising village contributions to fund local schools. The economic balance of such activities is negative, to date.

2.D Cross cutting issues

2.D.1 Gender

164. The contribution of women to the household economy is at the core of the food security traditions in Ivorian agriculture: women are in charge of field farming while men deal with tree plantations. Several PRRO planned activities directly addressed gender sensitive targets (e.g., SO3 and SO4 Girls take home rations). Thus, food aid provided under all activities, especially SO1 and SO2, was filling a gap arising from the women's part of the household economy: supply of basic food. Improvement of job skills was undertaken under the FFT scheme, promoting a balanced participation of girls to vocational training. Some success stories of trainee girls creating joint workshops – especially in tailoring – were recorded. Such initiatives were leveraging on the pride of women accessing to small business and solidarity in undertaking such challenge. This was a positive gender related progress.

165. Gender equity was at the core of the SO3 activities (nutritional support of mothers and children and HIV affected people) approach and positively addressed in the targeting of vocational skills need. Women are disproportionately affected by HIV. Females were 57 percent of the assisted PLWH and 53 percent of the assisted OVC in families. The integrated approach of the MCH centres to nutrition was rewarded by the assiduity of the beneficiary women from remote villages.

166. SO4. A report by the DNC on the School feeding program in the Southern region compared the school performance of boys and girls in the Project assisted and other schools. Whereas the percentage of pupils achieving at least half of the maximum score in 2006/2007 was 72.5 percent of the girls and 69.0 percent of the boys in all schools, these percentages were 74.8 percent and 68.1 percent in the assisted schools. This result shows that girls have a better performance in the Project assisted schools than in other schools. It is not clear why the result was the reverse for boys. This conclusion is nevertheless partial because in the first instance it relates to an academic year before implementation of the project under evaluation (it in fact deals with the earlier project) and secondly we have no similar data relating to the northern area. From a baseline GPI level of 0.69 in 2005 in schools, the value in 2008 has significantly improved to 0.75, i.e. 0.77 in southern areas and 0.72 in northern areas.

167. The admission and retention rates for girls have to be differentiated, each requiring different approaches. In order to improve the GPI we need both to increase admission of girls and to retain them at school, hence the importance of grade-wise enrolment data (to be collected at the schools to be visited during the field mission). The suspension of the *Girls take home rations* activity reduced the impact of the Project on the GPI index, most sensibly

in the Northern regions, where cultural factors hurdle girls enrolment in schools, especially in the upper grades.

168. The involvement of women groups in the production and supply of food to the School canteens was partly successful. The cost of local production of cereals is not competitive with the external market prices. This resulted in an increased work burden for the women's groups at the expense of their other livelihood activities. The advantage of this was limited to filling the gaps in food delivery, due to late or incomplete (e.g., only CSB and not rice) shipments. Implementing partners awareness raising and training on mainstreaming gender positively impacted on PRRO food delivery activities sensitivity to women conditions.

2.D.2 Partnership

169. Both expatriate and local implementing partners had a consolidate history of collaboration with local communities. The Project logistics provided extra support to partners, when required. On the other hand, the Project achievements should also be assessed against the effectiveness of each partner role in the follow up of beneficiaries' and communities welfare in the long term.

170. Some Partners seem adequate and willing to shift from the implementation of executive tasks, typical of the relief approach, to a more challenging and active role in decision making, typical of development. This will entail the adoption of participatory methodologies in dealing with communities and vulnerable sectors of the population representatives. Donors and Ivorian authorities are coordinating country-level HIV and AIDS monitoring and actions programming, under the leadership of the United nations.

171. The delivery of School feeding commodities was operated directly by the DNC or by Key collaborating partners (Caritas and Care). Nutrition activities dealt in collaboration with UNICEF followed in the second model of partnership. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between WFP and UNICEF, in order to provide comprehensive assistance to 200 schools with a package comprising non-food items and school kits, improved cooking stoves, latrines, rehabilitation of schools and canteens, de-worming, teacher training, and HIV awareness (see Annex 20, Table A.3 for the regional distribution of the schools). At the beginning, UNICEF was satisfied with the outcomes of the collaboration. But this collaboration was strongly curtailed, due to the reduction of Project resources available . Some of the schools visited by the evaluation team were part of the joint programme and had been rehabilitated with renovated classrooms and all pupils supplied with school bags and supplies. About 100 schools benefited from the Project.

2.D.3 Protection

172. The unbalanced skills of the Implementing partners and security concerns in the field obliged the organisation training on protection. A total 28 partners and Project staff were trained. Another 90 partners were trained on *Do No Harm*. The extent of this initiative was adequate to the security challenge faced by the Project, in providing food aid to vulnerable far fetching people, living in insecure areas. Implementing partner appreciated such training sessions, contributing to the build up of their professional skills. The OVC in family activity specifically dealt with protection of the recipients. The host families answer to the OVC need for a shelter was largely positive.

3 Conclusions and recommendations

3.A Overall assessment

173. The Project was the continuation of the regional PRRO 10372.0. Results are positive in terms of beneficiaries assisted, notwithstanding some problems in the implementation mechanism. This intervention played a major role in the transition from Relief to Development in the most war stricken regions of Côte d'Ivoire.

174. Relevance and appropriateness. Institutions, in the regions South of the Green line, are stronger. Therefore, Project activities were restricted to supporting School canteens and PLWH in Abidjan. A broader range of activities was implemented in the North West region, the most devastated by the conflict. In fact, most IDP returnees were concentrated there and a greater need for the rehabilitation of infrastructure and social services, i.e. for the recovery of institutional capacities. In the Northern and Eastern regions support in order to access social services was the central axe of the intervention. The intervention was designed with a wide scope and implemented along the prevailing conditions and needs in the different regions. Such an approach, based on independent components, was consistent with the uncertainty existing at the time of the identification.

175. Efficiency. Requests of support were far above the forecast targets and resources available. As a copying strategy, smaller support was provided per beneficiary and more discretion was used in applying the beneficiaries selection criteria. In fact, the original humanitarian principles of urgency have a lesser applicability in development situations. Implementation suffered from the limited elaboration of the Project design, uncertainty on commodities procurement and transport, and lack of technical skills for tuning the activities and monitoring impact. Such design shortages resulted in a great dependence on the Implementing partners skills, low efficiency of the Project management unit in guiding the field action. Extension of former projects activities, without a priority analysis or strategic appraisals of different interventions resulted in lower than expected efficiency that, later coupled by shortage of resources, was probably most prejudicial to the operation.

176. Effectiveness. Difficult logistics, prevailing in the Centre-North, and shortcoming in the Project funding (61.8 percent of the planned budget was received by 31.12.2008) and food pipelining chain difficulties hampered the Project effectiveness. The key problem affecting the Project M&E system was the incomplete integration of the beneficiaries' perspective in the decision making process and limited feed-back of the M&E process results to stakeholders. Focused activities under SO1 and SO2 facilitated the reintegration of IDPs in their communities and ignition of the local economic recovery. Resettled IDPs resumed the traditional patterns of the plantation and shifting agriculture, also through the Project support (Lean season, FFW, FFT). SO3. Vulnerable people' access to social services was improved, through the NGOs and SFC / TFC, MCH and Health centres assisted by the Project. The achievement of this objective was partly achieved. SO4. School feeding contributed to increasing pupils' access to primary education. At the very moment that the expected outcome materialised, i.e., the enrolment rate grew, the Project didn't increase the number of beneficiaries of School feeding. As a result, the proportion of fed pupils decreased and social exclusion increased again. Retention of girls on the other hand requires more targeted actions and was not achieved, due also to the suspension of the take-home ration for girls activity.

3.B Key issues for the future

177. Malnutrition is endemic in Côte d'Ivoire, and widespread in the North. Targeted interventions have to be aligned to record malnutrition rates, as the Country recovery is differentiating the nutritional needs of different population clusters in different regions. Food security policies and local development are emerging as a long term solution to hunger. Sustainability of food security will depend on the valorisation of local resources and the development of local skills.

178. The food insecurity and malnutrition rates recorded at the start of the Project in the Northern and Western regions have not decreased. At the same time, the emerging of a development context created new challenges. The original orientation of the PRRO 10672.0 is evolving in a more Development oriented approach. In fact, in January 2008 the Country office started a development project.

179. Insecurity and climatic disasters will result in food shortage also in the future. Although, migrations have to be assessed and dealt with along development and not contingent criteria, such as those applied to people displaced by a conflict. Development multi-dimensional and multi-parties dimension requires a more fluid and integrated approach to data collection, elaboration and dissemination. As the institutional crisis fades out, it is paramount to contain food aid unit costs and to increase the local contribution in implementing food aid intervention. A Development perspective will provide guidelines for the use of food aid in order to sustainably have an impact food security.

180. SO1. This activity exit strategy of this activity has to rely on food security improvement in the intervention areas, in the frame of local development.

SO2 FFT. This activity has to be assessed not only in relation to the would-be trainees situations but also to the evolution of the job market.

SO3: The effectiveness of the partnership with the nutrition and health centres depends on the improvement of implementing partners' technical and M&E skills, and fulfilment of the patients complex of needs (care and treatment, mitigation and prevention).

181. SO4. The DNC and DREN are effective in implementing the *National school canteens sustainability programme*. The conditions for the implementation of this strategy are better in the South than in the North. Although, the newly established school authorities in the North are eager to play a leading role, in order not to be excluded from the local development dynamics. In the vocational training area, the NGOs play a critical role. The general School feeding distribution had a different impact on the GPI in different regions. A geographically targeted use of the Home rations for girls is advisable. A different approach to School canteens food production by village women associations should be based on (A) the technical improvement of such exploitations and (B) production of food other than the typical WFP commodities. Such approach will (a) avoid competition on prices with the international market and (b) contain the burden carried by the volunteer women (time, physical work, inputs purchase). The School canteens sustainability has to be designed along very strict sustainable development principle, in order to avoid shifting the burden of school feeding from the pupils families to the women associations.

3.C Recommendations

182. General recommendations

1. Adjust beneficiaries targeting to the new situation and design a development oriented *Country strategy*, coherent with the Government and Donors priorities.

2. Prioritise a smaller range of activities (SO3 and SO4), matching the existing Project human resources skills, improving efficiency there by improving technical competencies required for coordinating with implementing partners.

3. Define separate Indicators of the Project progress for the activity, output and outcome levels of the Project, also including development indicators in development oriented activities. At the same time, strengthen and coordinate Implementing partners M&E skills with the Project M&E system in the frame of a bidirectional collaboration and data sharing.

183. SO1. Lean season general food distribution.

1. Define the intervention priorities on the resettlement of new vulnerable groups (IDPs), on the integrated needs of local development, in order to build the conditions for sustainable food security.

2. Prioritise areas with high malnutrition rates, i.e. the Northern provinces.

184. SO2 FFW

1. Address the infrastructure rehabilitation need in the frame of development plans, in order to build the conditions for sustainable food security.

2. Prioritise interventions within local development plans, therefore promoting a larger mobilisation of local resources (beneficiaries and partners contribution) and impacting on food security in a sustainable way. For example, FFW can be integrated with land rehabilitation and water management initiatives.

185. SO2 FFT in agriculture

1. Link the implementation of this activity to rural development strategies. In the case of training of women farmers, activities alleviating their home burden have to be included in the capacity building package, in order to achieve sustainability.

186. SO3 Nutrition

1. Adjust geographical targeting, concentrating on the higher malnutrition rates areas, based on detailed participatory needs assessment (including detailed malnutrition maps), by collaborating with local Health and nutrition centres. The SMART survey sampling grid is not specific enough. Its results can not be used to target specific villages assisted by the SFC/TFC. Enhancing Health centres staff skills in collecting and analysing nutritional parameters will improve the efficiency of malnutrition targeting.

2. The criteria for the selection / discharge of beneficiaries have to be implemented in a more stringent way. Such approach has to proceed hands in hands with the implementation of the new Project nutrition monitoring system.

187 SO3 HIV and AIDS PLWH

1. Establish WFP Country HIV strategy, in order to reflect the present realities, experience and knowledge base. Include in HIV activities the three components: care and treatment, mitigation and prevention, tuning the individual assistance on careful participatory needs assessments. Food aid has to be delivered through a *distribution with*, instead than of a *distribution through* model, i.e. through a participative approach of recipients in the planning/balancing and streamlining of food aid/health care.

2. Ensure the participation of HIV affected people in the monitoring and exchange of information concerning their assistance

3. Contract a nutritionist with expertise in HIV and AIDS, to supervise the nutrition components of HIV and AIDS programming.

4. Adopt a wider set of indicators relating to WFP HIV activities, including:

- recipient's weight,
- recipient's family and work conditions,
- recipient's understanding of the HIV challenge and needs.

188. SO3 HIV and AIDS OVC

1. Food for training. Define the intervention priorities on the basis of a job market study, in order to increase the opportunities for trainees to find a job.

189. SO4 School feeding

1. Prioritise the Northern regions, those with higher malnutrition prevalence rates, in School canteens assistance. Match School feeding activities in the North, West and East regions, as in the South, by include the development of local planning, management and monitoring skills, according to existing local conditions and opportunities.

2. Strengthen the DNC skills in planning, M&E and logistics coordination.

3. Improve the Schools enrolment monitoring system, by collecting data on enrolment by grade and gender.

4. Encourage School Management committees, in collaboration with village authorities, to support specific cases of children unable to pay the School canteen fee, in order to avoid social exclusion.

5. Implement the Take home rations for girls activity in the Northern regions, for the advanced grades beneficiaries, starting with a pilot initiative.

6. Re-design Women's associations food production. The *Courtyard economy approach* is suggested, as an improvement of the women's associations support to School canteens. This action has to be implemented in collaboration with an organization with agricultural skills. Rural women (endowed with a minimum 1 hectare of land) have to be provided with a comprehensive technology package (training, technical assistance, provision of livestock and materials), in order to start production of meat, milk and eggs. Household food security improvement will be integrated with the supply of extra production to the School canteens. The purchase of such fresh animal food will complementary and not alternative to the typical WFP rations (long storage nutrients) and will create an active balance for the women economy. It will also contain the increase in the women workload. The adoption of a rotational system will multiply the effect of this courtyard economy centred initiative: each beneficiary has to provide other vulnerable women with the first livestock offspring, in exchange for the assistance received; the second beneficiary being endowed to receive the rest of the package from the assisting aid agency.

Annexes

1. TOR

1. Background

A Context of the Evaluations⁸

The political instability started in Cote d'Ivoire in 1999 with a coup and resulted in a split of the country in two parts in September 2002: the Government controlling the South of the country, while the North was in the hands of a coalition of four rebel groups called the "Forces Nouvelles". In between was created a buffer zone, "Zone Of Confidence", manned by UN and French interposition troops.

Early 2007, as a result of the Ouagadougou Agreement, the Zone of Confidence was dismantled and the UN peacekeepers redeployed in observation posts along the "green line", a median point between the northern and southern limits of the Zone of Confidence. Further steps outlined in the agreements include, among other things, the rapid reviving and implementation of the DDR and identification processes, the return of the administration to the North. All these steps were regarded as crucial for the continuation of the peace process and the economic recovery.

As a result of the above situation, a negative GDP growth was recorded, in 2005 and 2006 and remained stagnant in 2007. As a corollary, the humanitarian situation has deteriorated over the years, with serious adversely effects for displaced populations and other vulnerable groups. Likewise the food insecurity level of the country was quite high. The 2006 WFP/FAO joint Emergency Food Security Assessment carried out in ten regions in the country noted that in these regions 9 percent of the population was food insecure and an additional 20 percent were at risk. The nutritional status of vulnerable populations in Côte d'Ivoire, especially children under five, has deteriorated since the onset of the crisis. According to the UNICEF MICS survey, 32.9 percent of children under five suffer from stunting - an increase of 12.1 percentage points in two years- and 13.6 percent of children under five suffer from wasting in the North. With an HIV prevalence rate of 4.7 percent nationwide (6.4 percent in women against 2.9 percent in men) Côte d'Ivoire was the most affected country in Western Africa. The deterioration of social and health conditions due to the persisting crisis was likely to cause a sharp rise in HIV transmission. The education sector was also particularly affected by the country's division, with half of the children out of primary school. In the Government zone, demand for education exceeded the reception capacities of educational structures, while in the non-Government zone, the lack of accredited teachers and poor state of educational infrastructures has weakened the educational system. In order to help the recovery of the WFP developed a PRRO throughout the country. The PRRO 10672.0 "Assistance to populations affected by the Cote d'Ivoire protracted crisis" was approved for a period of 18 months (1 July 2007 - 31 December 2008) with a food tonnage of 47,256 mt corresponding to a total WFP cost of US\$ 41,239,517.

Goal and immediate objectives of PRRO 10672.0

The overall goal of PRRO 10672.0 was to contribute to return, stability and household food security through food aid interventions that preserve human and productive assets while

⁸ In order to ensure that the context description fully complies with description provided at the design stage of the operation, the text in this section is directly extracted from the Project Document of the operation which has been somewhat summarised.

promoting recovery and self-reliance of vulnerable people affected by the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire.

The Immediate objectives are to:

- (i) Provide life-saving assistance through general food distributions (SO1) to targeted beneficiaries who are critically food-insecure
- (ii) Protect livelihoods, support rehabilitation of productive assets and enhance resilience to shocks (SO2)
- (iii) Support the improved nutrition and health status of children, pregnant and lactating women, People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) and other vulnerable groups (SO 3)
- (iv) Support access to primary education, and reduce gender disparity in access to education (SO4)

Activities of the operation:

The PRRO is designed to assist some 1,006,000 beneficiaries through four components, namely: *Relief, Food-for-Recovery, Food for Education and Nutrition and HIV & AIDS Interventions.*

Relief: (2 percent of total beneficiaries and 5 percent of PRRO resources)

General Food Distributions (GFD) are implemented to respond to the needs of 17,000 Internally Displaced people (IDPs) temporarily displaced or in transit, in particular in the West of the country.

Food For Recovery: (9 percent of total beneficiaries and 22 percent of total resources)

WFP sustains the return of previously displaced populations by promoting self-sufficiency and asset creation through various agriculture-related FFW/FFT activities.

A) FFW – Food-For-Agriculture: This activity sector includes the rehabilitation of secondary rural access roads, small bridges, irrigation systems and wells; and the distribution of a WFP seed protection ration in complement to FAO seeds, tools and fertilizer.

B) FFT – Literacy and Agriculture; In this domain the PRRO deals with specific activities such as functional literacy, food processing, food conservation techniques, marketing cash/food crop; and gender awareness.

C) FFT – Demobilised and war-affected children: WFP supported the actual return to peace and normalcy with take-home rations provided to 7,000 demobilised and war-affected youth living in institutions and host families.

Food-for-Education (FFE) (84 percent of total beneficiaries and 55 percent of PRRO resources)

The two different realities of the country, North and South of the green line (ex-Zone Of Confidence) are reflected in two different WFP FFE approaches. In the southern, Government-controlled zone WFP will continue to support the Direction National des Cantines (DNC) which fully manage the school canteens, whereas in the North and Emergency School Feeding (ESF) programme is still implemented, with the DNC gradually regaining field presence and responsibility for direct implementation along the course of the present operation.

Food assistance is provided to increase enrolment and attendance rates, enhance retention and narrow enrolment gap between boys and girls, In order to achieve these objectives, hot meals were served to 580,000 children during the lunch break on each school day of 2007/2008.

Food as a take-home, family ration has also been provided to 3,600 volunteer teachers in the 2007-2008 academic year in the North as an incentive for substitute teachers for the last year.

Nutrition and HIV/AIDS interventions (5 percent of total beneficiaries and 18 percent of total resources)

A) Nutrition - WFP works with partners – in particular UNICEF, the Plan National Nutrition (PNN) and NGOs – to support supplementary feeding programmes in areas with high malnutrition rates in order to improve the nutritional status of acutely malnourished children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women.

When cases of moderate acute malnutrition are diagnosed by nutritional/medical implementing partners, WFP provides take-home rations composed of CSB, vegetable oil and sugar in the health / nutrition centres for the malnourished children and their mothers.

B) HIV & AIDS - WFP delivers a package of HIV prevention and nutrition rehabilitation assistance to HIV-and-Tuberculosis (TB) affected beneficiaries.

WFP also assists vulnerable people living with HIV and AIDS, selected on medical and food insecurity criteria, with a family ration for 9 months, as well as host families of HIV orphans for a period of 10 months. Take-home family rations contribute to adequate dietary intake and serve as an income transfer that allows household budgets to include non-food expenditures

WFP also assists pregnant and nursing HIV-positive mothers living in food insecure areas through Prevention of Mother-To-Child (PMTCT) programmes. Beneficiaries receive WFP food as take-home family rations for 21 months, from the 7th month of pregnancy to 18 months of the life of the infant.

Delivery channels:

FFE is the largest component of the PRRO. It is implemented by the *Direction Nationale des Cantines Scolaires* (DNC). Parent-Teacher Associations provide a daily contribution equivalent to US\$ five cents towards the salaries of canteen workers, the purchase and preparation of vegetables, sauces, firewood and functioning of local, regional and national levels of the DNC. The WFP food is directly delivered to the schools.

Nutrition rehabilitation programmes provide food through supplementary feeding centres (SFCs) and therapeutic feeding centres (TFCs) in mobile clinics or hospitals managed by local and International NGOs, the Ministry of Health and an increasingly by the PNN. *WFP food is remitted to these Centres (SFCs and TFCs) and UNICEF ensures that therapeutic milk and BP-100 are provided and identifies needs for complementary items.*

FFW projects are selected by WFP with a needs-based approach. Partners and communities in food insecure areas are encouraged to initiate FFW schemes. NGOs and village councils implement the activities. The WFP food is provided to the selected communities through NGOs which ensure the distributions.

FFT activities, WFP and UNICEF collaborate together with the *Programme National de Démobilisation, Désarmement et Réinsertion* (PNDDR), and local (animation rural de Korhogo (ARK), Bureau International Catholique de l'Enfance (BICE), and international NGOs (Caritas, Care International, Save the Children). The food is provided to implementing partners who ensures food distribution to beneficiaries.

Food for Lives saving is provided to IOM who ensures food distributions to beneficiaries in the camps.

B Stakeholders

The following stakeholders will be closely involved in the evaluation through interviews and/or briefings conducted by the evaluation team. Most of them will be invited to actively participate in the debriefing session and the review of evaluation outputs (in particular the draft of the full report).

(i) External Stakeholders

The PRRO activities aim at assisting the Government at national (Ministry of Health, HIV/AIDs, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Planning and Development, Ministry of Solidarity and war-affected people, Ministry of Social Affairs) and sub-national

levels (Health centres, primary schools, etc...), international and national non-governmental organizations (in particular: Solidarités, Action Contre la Faim (ACF), Danish Red Cross (DRC), Norwegian Red Cross (NRC), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Care, Caritas, IRC and ICRC), communities and beneficiaries. At each level, individuals are involved. Their stake in the process is that they are the key implementing agents whose performance will determine whether WFP assistance achieved its objectives. They will be providing feedback to the evaluators on their views, experiences and suggestions for improvements and change.

Other stakeholders external to WFP are partners from within the UN (FAO, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, OCHA and IOM) and bilateral agencies or donors, who cooperate with WFP in activities funded in Cote d'Ivoire (USA, EC, Germany and France), as well as bodies focusing on food security, demobilization, agriculture, education and nutrition in the country and the region such as the DNC, the DDR and the CILSS. All these stakeholders will be consulted by the evaluation mission on questions of partnerships, co-ordination and comparative advantage.

(ii) Internal Stakeholders

The Country office in Cote d'Ivoire, its related sub-offices as well as the West Africa regional bureau located in Senegal (OMD) play an important role in the conception and implementation of the PRRO.

At headquarters, the main stakeholders are the OMX division (more especially the OMXD and OMXF units) and the OEDP units which have participated in the design of the operation and provide technical support to the Country Office for the implementation of the PRRO. The OMLP unit (Food procurement) can be also regarded as a stakeholder, more specifically regarding the issue of the local food procurement issue.

The stake of WFP colleagues consist in their role of defining and implementing policies and operations and reporting back on achievements. They are key informants to understanding achievements and areas in which improvements are needed and how they can be achieved.

WFP Management and the Executive Board are key stakeholders in the evaluation, as they review the summary evaluation report and decide on policy directions, strategies, and thus indirectly decide on resources for the operation.

2. Reason for the Evaluation

A. Rationale

This evaluation is conducted to comply with the stipulations of the WFP's corporate evaluation policy, according to which "any operation longer than 12 months should be evaluated".

The current PRRO implementation phase is expected to come to an end in December 2008. The evaluation will be conducted just before the completion of the current phase so as to obtain recommendations for improvement in the framework of an eventual future extension in time of the operation or a conversion of the operation in other projects.

The rationale for undertaking the evaluation at this time is to inform the discussions of Executive Staff, Executive Board, Regional Bureau and Country Office – who are the main users of the evaluation – on the results of the PRRO.

The evaluation will be managed by the WFP Office of Evaluation (OEDE) at the request of the Regional Bureau and the Country Office. As such, this decision is also in compliance with the current evaluation policy which stipulates that "OEDE will manage evaluations identified and proposed as part of its biennium work-planning exercise; these being undertaken with the agreement of the regional bureau and the country office".

B. Objectives

The objective of the evaluation of the PRRO 10672.0 is to contribute to accountability and learning in the context of the provision of an independent evaluation service:

(i) Accountability is the obligation to account for (and report on) the level of implementation of the PRRO 10672.0. In this respect, the mission will cover all evaluation criteria, including results (effectiveness and impact) for the four major component of the PRRO, namely: Social assistance, the health sector (nutrition and HIV and AIDS), as well as the agricultural and education sectors. Looking at the performance level of the PRRO, the mission will also report on the level of aid expenditures vis-à-vis the degree of success and/or failure of the PRRO's objectives as well as the achievement level of the outputs.

(ii) Learning: The mission will take advantage of this evaluation to see whether lessons can be drawn in order to be applied at the design phase of an eventual new phase of the PRRO 10672.0 or for the conversion of the PRRO in development project(s). These lessons should help improve future performance of the WFP assistance to Cote d'Ivoire or facilitate the decision-making regarding the continuation or discontinuation of the assistance provided by the PRRO 10672.0.

3. Scope of the Evaluation

A. Scope

The evaluation will cover the period under which the PRRO has been implemented (i.e 1 July 2007 till the evaluation field mission that is expected to take place in October 2008). The main period of analysis for the evaluation will be mid-2007 to August 2008, representing the period when the operation was the most resourced.

The evaluation will cover the three major components of the operation, namely: relief and recovery (27 percent of the PRRO resources), Assistance to the education sector (55 percent of the operation resources) and support to health - nutrition/HIV and AIDS (22 percent of the PRRO resources)

In this respect, the evaluation will examine the various activities supported by the PRRO throughout the country (North and South zones) within the above regrouped components of the operation.

All major partners will be interviewed by the evaluation team (Government, UN Agencies, Local donor representatives, NGOs, etc)

B. Evaluability Assessment

Evaluability is the extent to which an activity or a program can be evaluated in a reliable and credible fashion. It necessitates that an operation provides: (a) a clear description of the situation before or at its start that can be used as reference point to determine or measure change; (b) a clear statement of intended outcomes, i.e. the desired changes that should be observable once implementation is under way or completed; (c) a set of clearly defined and appropriate indicators with which to measure changes; and (d) a defined timeframe by which outcomes should be occurring.

(i) Baseline Information Availability

The section on the context stresses that a number of assessments, studies and surveys have been conducted before the implementation of the operation. The PRRO has also been built on the findings of an in-depth emergency food security assessment conducted in September/October 2006. The project document also indicates that baseline information has been collected at the start of the project and recorded by the monitoring system designed for

the PRRO by the country office. This information will be made accessible to the evaluation mission.

A few analysis have been conducted recently which are making reference to this baseline information mores especially for the FFE component of the PRRO. This information will be made available to the evaluation mission.

Consequently, it appears that baseline information available from various sources could be used to determine or measure change resulting from the operation implementation.

(ii) Clarity of Intended Outcome

The project document provides clear outcomes for the operation. Likewise the logical framework annexed to the document appears to be good and usable in the sense that it specifies expected outputs, outcomes, impact. Clear and measurable outputs, objectives and impact seem to have been set at the inception of the operation. Should there be a need, the logical framework could be revisited by the evaluation team and eventually more specifically defined.

(iii) Appropriate Indicators

The logical framework presented in the project document contains specific indicators at each level of the result chain. Chosen indicators set in the operation logic model appear to be appropriate and SMART. As regard the indicators on impact, they appear to be relevant to the set statement, however, it would be difficult with these indicators to be ensure that the evolution of their level is only attributable to the WFP assistance. In this respect, it can be noted that the assumptions and risks at the impact level were left blank in the logical framework, but the demobilization of combatants would depend on many other factors than a sole food assistance programme.

(iv) Data Availability and Reliability

The Country Office has indicated that the monitoring system of the operation is appropriately implemented. Data are reported to exist for all indicators set in the logical framework. Most of these data are recorded and will be made available to the evaluation team.

Weaknesses have been reported regarding the monitoring system used for the FFE PRRO component. In the north of the country, WFP ensure the monitoring through monitors located in sub-offices. However, the number of monitors is insufficient to ensure an appropriate monitoring coverage. In the South of the country, the DNC (a Governmental agency) ensures the monitoring. However, the DNC lacks capacities and WFP has not been able to strengthen its capacity.

A recent assessment mission has made an analysis of the data relative to the FFE component of the PRRO. This report will be made available for the mission⁹.

(v) Access to Sites and Stakeholders

Although Cote d'Ivoire went for some years through a quite insecure period of civil unrest, nowadays, Cote d'Ivoire is a secured country where no particular problem can be expected regarding circulation in the country and access to sites and stakeholders.

The Field mission is anticipated to take place out of the rainy season (in November 2008) in order to facilitate the sites visits to the evaluation team. The Country Office will ascertain that stakeholders will be present in the country at the time of the field evaluation mission.

In light of the above, the level of evaluability seems adequate. However, an in-depth evaluability assessment will be conducted, on each major component of the PRRO, by the team leader during the preparatory phase of the evaluation and decision made on the

⁹ Perenisation des Cantines Scolaires – Alphonsine Bouya (April 2008)

evaluability, evaluation techniques, and limitations to the evaluation resulting from these assessments. More especially, the team leader will assess the extent to which evaluation criteria such as “effectiveness” and “impact” can be assessed. The team leader will be assisted in this task by a data analyst. The evaluability assessment will be completed well before the preparatory mission in order to give the team leader the opportunity to study during the preparatory mission with the Country Office how to increase the data reliability.

4. Key Issues/Key Evaluation Questions

In compliance with the report template developed by OEDE (see annex 1) the evaluation team will assess and analyse the PRRO 10672.0 through the various evaluation criteria that are usually used for evaluation, namely: relevance and appropriateness, coherence, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and connectedness. It will also look into cross-cutting issues such as gender and partnership. (see generic issues to be assessed in annex 8).

From a quick preliminary desk review, it appears that the mission will more particularly place emphasis on the following key issues:

Operation Design: Relevance and Appropriateness

Project Design:

In this respect, the evaluation team will assess the strengths and weaknesses of the project’s logical framework and the potential consequences for evaluation.

The mission will also study whether, in the light of previous evaluations made in the country as well as discussions having taken place at the PRC stage, assumptions made in the logical framework were appropriate; If it is deemed that risks were underestimated at the design stage of the operation, the mission will assess the extent to which this impacted on the operation performance.

Objectives of the Operation including targeting (relevance/appropriateness)

Relevance: is about assessing the extent to which the objectives of the operation are consistent with beneficiary needs, country needs, organizational priorities, and partners and donors policies.

The evaluation team will assess whether the PRRO objectives are in line with national set priorities (more particularly on health, education and HIV & AIDS) as well as donors decided policies for the country.

It will also study whether these objectives should be in some way adjusted/fine-tuned in order to better match the national priorities which may have evolved with time and with the political evolution in the country.

Appropriateness is about assessing whether the planned inputs and activities of the operation are in line with local needs and priorities.

The evaluation will examine whether the PRRO activities are in line with national needs and priorities and the extent to which these activities have the institutional/political support of the national authorities.

External coherence: is about assessing whether the project objectives are consistent with Government, partners and other donors policies and interventions (i.e. UNDAF, PRSP, initiatives from other agencies, UNAIDS standards on HIV & AIDS, etc);

The evaluation team will also study the extent to which the PRRO is coherent with the Government’s decided strategies and policies (PRSP, the national Education, Nutrition, health, HIV & AIDS and social affairs policies)

Coherence must also be checked regarding the policy set by major donors for these sectors in Côte d’Ivoire (World Bank, US, EC, France and Germany).

B. Outputs and Implementation Processes: Elements of Efficiency

Implementation Mechanisms:

The evaluation team will also examine the extent to which the planned targeting for each activity was appropriate and if it was effectively and efficiently implemented.

The mission will also assess the extent to which the monitoring system put in place for the PRRO for each activity is appropriate in term of coverage and supply reliable data. As a corollary, the team will assess the extent to which through its monitoring system the operation may rapidly respond to eventual changing needs,

The team will also look into the issue of regional and local food procurement in order to check whether the same or higher level of efficiency could have been achieved at lower costs.

In this respect, the mission will also check whether this mechanism is financially viable and thus has some sustainability, especially in the current context of high food prices and with the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative launched by the Programme.

External Institutional Arrangements: partnerships, coordination and transfer of competencies (capacity building and participation)

Institutional arrangements with partners will be examined in order to see whether these arrangements were made on time and were effective.

The mission will look into the issue of coordination and see whether the coordination between partners was sufficient and effective (Government, WFP, IPs, Donors, etc...). Noted constraints to this coordination should be highlighted.

Cost and Funding of the Operation

The team will assess the extent to which WFP was able to provide the planned level of food resources for PRRO 10672.0. According to the information provided by the Country Office the PRRO received only 31% of the resources planned in the project document. Such reduced funding level might have impacted on the performance level of the operation. Therefore, the resource pipeline of the PRRO as well as the resourcing update of the operation will be studied in order to see the extent to which this impacted on the performance of the PRRO and what has been the strategy followed by the Country Office to adjust to the situation.

C. Results

Effectiveness: Measured outcomes achieved, unintended effects, how outcomes led (or are likely to lead) to the achievement of the objectives

The mission will evaluate the extent to which the four planned objectives of the PRRO have been achieved, namely:

- (i) Support access to primary education and reduce gender disparity in access to education
- (ii) Save Lives of war-affected populations who are critically food insecure
- (iii) Protect livelihoods, support rehabilitation of productive assets and enhance resilience to shocks
- (iv) Support the improved nutrition and health status of children, women and PLWHA

Like for any other evaluation exercise, this will be done on the basis of results and performance indicators outlined in the logical framework or the revised and adjusted version of logical framework of PRRO 10672.0.

Taking into consideration that some weaknesses might exist regarding the adequacy of implementing partners capacity, the mission will more particularly assess the extent to which this eventual inadequacy has impacted on the level of performance of the PRRO 10672.0

The evaluation team will review the effectiveness of the operation, including, the food basket composition and if deemed necessary/appropriate will identify areas in which effectiveness can be improved.

In both areas (inadequacy of implementing partners and insufficient institutional support) the mission will make sure that appropriate recommendations are made so as to provide sufficient guidance regarding the design of any future WFP support to the assisted sectors.

Connectedness:

The mission will assess the extent to which there is hope to have a continuation of the PRRO benefits after its completion. In this respect, the mission will more especially study whether the assistance in building local capacity has been sufficient to expect local partners to be able to supply an appropriate level of assistance in the various assisted sectors (education, health, HIV & AIDS and social affairs).

It will also assess whether there is sufficient hope to get some sustainability regarding the mechanism of procurement of local food put in place by the PRRO 10672.0

D. Cross cutting issues

Partnership

In view of the various type of activities implemented by the PRRO, clearly partnership is a key element of the operation. Therefore, the evaluation will have an in-depth look at the partnership dimension and assess its value added.

In this respect it is expected that the mission will study whether for each major component of the PRRO:

- (i)adequate IPs (in number and quality) are present in the country.*
- (ii) the number and nature of IPs under the PRRO is adequate and appropriate for implementing the PRRO range of activities.*
- (iii) the capacities and comparative advantages of potential implementing partners (IPs) are assessed by the Country Office prior to entering into partnerships and agreements.*
- (iv) the team will assess to what extent have partnership arrangements successfully or negatively contributed to the implementation of the PRRO. If weaknesses are noted, the mission should indicate what are the noted specific weaknesses and make appropriate recommendations for any eventual future WFP assistance in the country.*
- (v) what are the mechanisms for coordination with Government, donors, UN agencies, NGOs, etc.? Are these being used to the PRRO's maximum benefit?*
- (vi) are appropriate and suitable mechanisms in place to ensure strategic co-ordination at the national policy level regarding relief and recovery issues?*

Gender

In this context, the evaluation will study whether the PRRO complies with the WFP gender policy. More specifically, the evaluation team will examine whether, during the PRRO implementation, appropriate opportunities are being sought to improve the status of women and to address their strategic needs.

The mission will see whether adequate efforts have been made to mainstream gender considerations. It will also assess how WFP is trying to create a more gender equitable society.

At the end of the evaluation exercise, the team should be in a position to clearly state whether there are any changes required in a future phase to ensure better compatibility with the Commitments to Women.

Protection:

The evaluation mission will check the extent to which the element of protection referred to in paragraph 65 of the project document were paid sufficient attention while implementing the various activities of PRRO 10762.0.

5. Evaluation Design

A. Methodology

To address the issue of evaluability, the evaluation will use stakeholder discussions and secondary data, to verify existence and validity of baseline information and collected data. A data analyst will be recruited to assist the evaluation team leader in assessing the evaluability of the PRRO.

The evaluation will draw on traditional evaluation methods based on programme theory and logical framework approaches. At the start of the preparatory evaluation phase, an in-depth review of the logical framework will be conducted in consultation with the Country Office and OMXD (M&E unit at headquarters). As previously indicated, the indicators placed in the logical framework appear to be appropriate and SMART. However, should there be a need, other relevant indicators – quantitative and qualitative, as appropriate – will be defined by the evaluation team during the preparatory phase.

The evaluation will use a range of data collection techniques such as key informant interviews, focus group discussions. The evaluation will also use a mix of quantitative and qualitative information to address the key issues identified in the preparatory phase. Since the Country Office has indicated that data were collected all along the operation implementation, no survey is expected to be conducted. A sampling method based on selection criteria will be used to decide on sites to be visited by the evaluation team.

As indicated previously in the text, at the time of the preparatory mission the team leader will set selection criteria (Number of beneficiaries, number and diversity of implementing partners, diversity in activities, resources level, etc...) allowing deciding on the sampling of sites to be visited for each activity.

The evaluation will also ensure that stakeholders with diverse views will be consulted in order to have findings and recommendations based on a comprehensive understanding of diverse perspectives on issues, performance and outcomes. To the extent possible, all information collected will be triangulated before being presented as a finding. Where triangulation is not possible, the evaluation will be explicit about it and use the information with caution.

In compliance with EQAS standards, the evaluation matrix will be developed by the team leader in line with the reporting requirements in the pre-mission report and Evaluation report, in particular section 5 of the former and section 2 of the latter. The team leader will present structured issues and sub-issues to be raised to reach the evaluation objectives as clarified during the discussions on the logic model used for the operation design in consultation with the country office. It will also include information on indicators to be used to address these issues and on the main sources of information. The evaluation matrix will serve as a guide throughout the evaluation process; it will be updated as appropriate on the basis of stakeholders' comments on the logic model.

In compliance with EQAS standards, in order to assess the performance of the operation the evaluation team will use the filter of internationally agreed evaluation criteria of relevance, coherence (internal and external), efficiency, effectiveness, impact and connectedness. As a complementary exercise, the evaluation will also look into cross-cutting issues of particular interest to WFP, namely: partnership for all assisted activities, gender for the FFE component of the PRRO, and protection.

B. Evaluation Quality Assurance System

The evaluation will be exposed to a quality assurance process that will entail internal review by OEDE (for quality check) and the creation of an internal stakeholders group, who will provide an independent assessment of the quality of the evaluation. The quality assurance process will draw on the OEDE quality pro-forma which has been developed on the basis of those adopted by ALNAP and OECD/DAC. Concerning the quality of data and information, under the leadership of the team leader, the evaluation team will ensure systematic check on accuracy, consistency and validity of collected data and information.

C. Phases and Deliverables

To obtain the greatest utility value, the evaluation aims at being completed in time for presentation to the Executive Board meeting in May 2009. During the course of the evaluation process, regular feedback and interaction is planned with internal stakeholders from WFP to ensure lessons can be used as they become available. The evaluation will be undertaken in the phases mapped out below. These are the EQAS typical steps for an operation's evaluation process. The detailed schedule will be developed by the evaluation manager during the preparatory phase in consultation with the evaluation team and the Country Office.

i) Initial Phase

Final Terms of Reference (TORs)

Based on the available basic documentation (See annex 2 – Bibliography) and in consultation with the Country Office, the OEDE evaluation manager will issue a first draft of the evaluation TORs. Based on these TORs, which will provide the profiles of consultants to be recruited, a team leader will be identified and recruited as well as the other evaluation team members.

A brief will be provided by OEDE to the evaluation team on the process to be followed for the evaluation.

The evaluation team will conduct a desk review of all available information and data, and identifies areas to be clarified and addressed during the team leader's preparatory mission.

In view of the sensitive situation existing in the country as a result of the political context, and in view of the high diversity of activities implemented by PRRO 10762.0, the team leader will undertake a preparatory field visit in Côte d'Ivoire to obtain any complementary information and have a first contact with the major local stakeholders in both parts of the country (North and South) and with the Country Office. The team leader will take advantage of this preparatory visit to review all material available, check the quality and validity of the logical framework, assess the validity and accuracy of data gathered by the monitoring system, identify issues to be addressed during the field visits, identify selection criteria to be used for deciding on the sites to be visited by the mission, agree with the Country Office on a plan for the field visits of the mission, and ensure appropriate preparedness of the evaluation team.

At the end of this phase the evaluation manager, in consultation with the team leader and the CO, will adjust the initially drafted TORs and provide a final version of the TORs.

ii) Desk research and pre-mission phase

Pre-mission Report

Based on the above final TORs, the evaluation team will review the documentation made available and assist the team leader in issuing a pre-mission report, whose purpose is three fold: (i) document the above set choices (ii) Review and clarify the TOR (including an in-depth review of the logical framework) and present the methodology to be used to undertake the evaluation; and (iii) Present the preliminary findings of the desk review and identify information gaps to be filled with data collected during the evaluation mission. The pre-mission report will be produced by the evaluation team under the responsibility of the team leader and will be shared with the internal review group for comments.

iii) Field Research Stage

Aide-Memoir & Debriefing at CO level

Fieldwork will be undertaken for a selected sample of sites. For the time being it is estimated that the field visit will take some 15 days. This timing will be adjusted after the team leader preparatory mission.

Prior to leaving the country the evaluation mission will issue an aide-memoir (Maximum 10 pages in English) that will be presented through a PowerPoint presentation in English to the Country Office and HQs stakeholders (in attendance by conference call). This internal stakeholder debriefing session will be followed by a debriefing session in French organised by the Country Office for external stakeholders (Government, implementing partners, local donor representatives, etc...).

The aide-memoir will provide the preliminary findings; point out to major issues noted by the evaluation team as well as the preliminary conclusions and eventual broad recommendations which could be made in the final report. The PowerPoint presentation will summarise the information contained in the aide-memoir. A copy of the issued aide-memoir will be shared with all attendees.

iv) Evaluation Report Writing

Full Evaluation Report and EB Summary Report

The findings of the evaluation team will be brought together, by the team leader, in an analytical evaluation report (Full Evaluation Report) that will (a) respond to the objectives set out in this evaluation; and (b) report against evaluation criteria specified in these terms of reference (and those in the evaluation matrix).

The format used for this report will be in compliance with the EQAS template, and will go through a quality check exercise conducted by the WFP's office of evaluation.

The draft report will then be shared with the internal stakeholders group for comments. The draft report will be revisited by the evaluation team in the light of the comments received, in order to issue the final evaluation report.

Another deliverable is the EB Summary Report. This report is to be presented to the Executive Board. It will be drafted by the team leader with the assistance of the evaluation team. This report will also be shared with stakeholders for comments, prior for the team leader to issuing the final version of the Summary Report.

v) Presentation to the Executive Board

The EB Summary Report will be presented to the Executive Board by the WFP's Office of Evaluation (OEDE) in June 2009. Taking into consideration that the editorial process for an EB presentation takes usually three months, the final version of the EB Summary Report will thus have to be ready for process at the latest by mid-March 2009.

6. Organisation of the Evaluation

A. Expertise of the Evaluation Team

The team leader for the evaluation requires evaluation experience and an extensive knowledge of Rehabilitation and Recovery operations. In view of the PRRO key components, he/she should have a good knowledge of UN humanitarian activities and have some experience with the UN system. Taking into consideration, the peculiar political context currently existing in the country, he/she should have good communication and diplomatic skills and have a good knowledge of the French language. As the main report writer, he/she should also have excellent writing skills in English. Preferably, the team leader should have some knowledge of WFP operations, and not be a French national. With regard to areas to be focused on, the team leader will more particularly focuses its attention to Food Security, FFW and FFT areas. The evaluation team will be completed with a technical expert in school feeding whose work should more particularly focus on the FFE component of the PRRO. The expert should have

evaluation experience (Preferably 3 years minimum), good writing skills in English and be able to conduct interviews in French. Even if the quality of local consultant is good in Cote d'Ivoire, it is considered that in order to avoid any conflict of interest no use of local expertise be made. In order to decrease on costs, it would be preferable to have this expertise recruited in any neighbouring country but Burkina, Mali and Ghana.

The evaluation team will be completed with a technical expert in health whose work should more particularly focus on the Nutrition and HIV & AIDS activities of the PRRO. The expert should have evaluation experience, good writing skills in English and be able to conduct interviews in French. In order to decrease on costs, and gain in knowledge on local context, it would be preferable to have this expertise recruited in any neighbouring country but Burkina, Mali and Ghana.

The above team will be assisted by a data analyst, having good experience in data gathering and analysis, with good communication and writing skills in English and with good working knowledge of French language. In order to decrease costs, preserve independence and ease communication with OEDE and team leader, this expertise will be mobilised in Rome.

A preliminary set of tasks is included in Annex 4. More specific qualifications and requirements will be determined in the preparatory phase of the evaluation and specified in the final terms of reference, once the evaluability has been more appropriately assessed. The recruited evaluators will act impartially and independently, and will respect the code of conduct referred to in Annex 1.

B. WFP Stakeholders Roles and Responsibilities

The evaluation will be managed by the WFP office of evaluation, which appoints an evaluation manager who will have the responsibility of managing the overall process of the evaluation, including the following tasks:

- Preparation of evaluation Terms of reference
- Selection and recruitment of the consultants composing the evaluation team
- Budget preparation and management
- Evaluation team briefing
- Field mission preparation, in conjunction with the Country Office in Cote d'Ivoire
- First level quality assurance
- Reports dissemination
- Preparation of comments matrices
- Principal interlocutor between evaluation team, represented by the team leader and WFP

As previously indicated in section 1.B, the external stakeholders are : the Government at national and sub-national levels, as well as international and international NGOs. As key implementing agents, both are expected to provide feedback to evaluators on their views, experience and suggestions for improvement and change.

Concerning other external stakeholders such as UN agencies, local donor representatives and national or regional bodies focusing on food security and nutrition, they are expected to assist the evaluators in getting a good grasp on policies, strategies applying to Côte d'Ivoire, as well as the constraints encountered by the country in these areas.

As internal stakeholders, the Country office in Côte d'Ivoire, its related sub-offices as well as the West Africa regional bureau located in Senegal (OMD) will play an important role in facilitating/arranging the access of the evaluation team to information and data, and in ensuring an appropriate logistical support to the mission and introduction to the Government and other local stakeholders. Both the CO and the RB will be part of the internal review group commenting on the evaluation deliverables.

At headquarters, the main stakeholders are the OMX division (OMXD and OMXF units more especially) and the OEDP unit. In a less extent, OMLP is also to be regarded as a stakeholder more particularly with regard to local procurement of food. The three entities will assist the evaluation team in getting a good understanding on how WFP designs PRROs and apply policies, and will be part of the internal review group commenting on the evaluation deliverables.

As key stakeholders, the WFP Management and the Executive Board will review the evaluation summary report and will make appropriate decisions.

C. Communication

To ease the direct contact of the evaluation team with beneficiaries, translators in local languages will be made available for the field mission, more especially for direct contacts with beneficiaries in remote areas.

To facilitate the feedback process, the evaluation will set up an internal stakeholder group consisting of a cross-section of WFP stakeholders who will receive deliverables (TORs, Pre-mission report, aide-memoir as well as draft full and summary reports) specified above for comments and verbal feedback at other stages in the process. The group will be composed of staff from a cross-section of functional areas (programme design and support division, operations, etc...) and location (headquarters, regional bureau, country office). A tentative composition of this review group is provided in annex 6. The final composition of this group will be decided during the preparatory phase. In order to preserve the independence and impartiality of the evaluation team, the internal stakeholder group will be confined to an advisory role.

As previously indicated, the final summary report of the evaluation will be presented to the Executive Board, most likely in June 2009 although the detailed schedule will be developed during the preparation phase. After finalization, the full technical and summary reports will be made available online as is the case for all WFP evaluation reports.

In addition, OEDE will determine and maximise opportunities for drawing lessons from the evaluation and disseminating them verbally (PRC sessions) and/or through a website to be developed by OEDE at a later stage.

D. Budget

At this stage, it is still not possible yet to provide a definitive and detailed budget for the evaluation. The maximum budget for the evaluation is US\$100,000 entirely funded from the PRRO DSC budget.

At the time of drafting these TORs, it is deemed that if local/regional consultants could be found to cover the health (nutrition and HIV/AIDS) issues as well as the FFE area, the overall cost of the evaluation could probably be decreased substantially. The Country Office is expected to assist in the identification of local consultants.

Another mean to save on costs will be for the evaluation manager not to accompany the evaluation team during its field mission. However, should the health and FFE experts be recruited regionally, the savings resulting from the cancellation of the budget line for international travel anticipated in the evaluation budget for these experts, will be used by the evaluation manager to accompany the team leader during the preparatory visit in Côte d'Ivoire.

A *preliminary* budget has been drawn up and is provided below:

Honorarium:

Team Leader	31.000
Health Expert	18.000
FFE Expert	18.000
Data Analyst	2.500
Translator (interview beneficiaries)	2.000

International Travel + DSA:

(domestic transportation costs by road - drivers, cars, petrol - to be funded from CO budget)

Team Leader	11.000
Nutrition Expert (Prep Mission +Mission)	7.000
FFE Expert	7.000
Contingencies	4.500
Total: (estimated)	100.000

The above rough estimated budget will be fine-adjusted and the revised version will be provided in the final Terms of Reference.

Annexes

1. Background documentation on evaluation concepts

While conducting the evaluation, the evaluation team will apply the concepts developed in the following documentation. This documentation will be provided to the evaluation team at the very start of the evaluation process.

- UNEG - Norms 2005 - Eng.
- UNEG - Norms 2005 - FR.
- UNEG - Standards 2005 - Eng.
- UNEG - Standards 2005 - FR.
- UNEG - Code of Conduct 2007 draft.
- TN - evaluation criteria

2. Bibliography

To date the identified bibliography is listed below. It is expected that this listing will be fleshed out with extra information expected from the Country Office. The data analyst will organise this library in order to make it more user-friendly (using hyperlink system) and will complete it with the documents relative to monitoring data.

General Documentation (UN & WFP)

- List of UN Millenium Development Goals
- List of WFP's Strategic objectives
- WFP Policy Documents on:
 - Gender
 - Capacity Building
 - Partnership
 - Transition from Relief to Recovery.
 - HIV & AIDS
- WFP Initiatives
- P4P (related to local food procurement)

General Documentation on Country

- Stratégie Nationale de Développement basée sur la réalisation des OMD (Nov. 2007)
- Profil de la pauvreté en Cote d'Ivoire (Institut de la Statistiques – 2002)
- Bulletin Annuel de Suivi des marchés – PAM (2007)
- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper for Côte d'Ivoire
- Evaluation approfondie de la Sécurité Alimentaire en Côte d'Ivoire – Tome 1 (Sept. 2006)
- Evaluation approfondie de la Sécurité Alimentaire en Côte d'Ivoire – Tome 2 (Sept. 2006)
- Contingency Plan for Cote d'Ivoire (Mai 2008)
- Implementing Partners for PRRO 10672.0 activities
- Rapport de Suivi du PRRO 10672.0 - PAM (2007)
- Rapport de Suivi du PRRO 10672.0 - PAM (Jan-Mar 2008)

General Documentation on Operation

- Project Document of the PRRO 10672.0
- Note for the Record of PRC session relative to design of PRRO 10672.0
- 2007 SPR report
- 2008 SPR report
- Monitoring data + Monthly reports (to be gathered and presented in a user-friendly library by the recruited data analyst)
- List of activities with indication on location and related implementing partners

FFE

- Enquête standardisée sur l'alimentation scolaire – A. Koisha (August 2006)
- Préparation à la pérennisation des cantines scolaires – A. Bouya (April 2008)
- Rapport de Suivi 2006-2007 (DNC)
- Note for the Record of the recent PRC session
- New proposed Project document for assistance to school feeding in the South

Health and HIV & AIDs

- WFP Full evaluation report on HIV & AIDS
- Aide-Memoir (relative to Cote d'Ivoire) of the WFP Evaluation on HIV and AIDS activities
- Mapping of HIV Prevalence rates in Cote d'Ivoire
- Réponse du PAM à l'épidémie de VIH en Cote d'Ivoire

Other Activities

(Documentation to be obtained from Country Office)

Resourcing/Logistics/Local Purchases

- TORs for Pipeline Committees
- Resourcing Update for PRRO 10672.0 and Related Budget Revisions
- Local Food Purchases over 2007-2008 period for PRRO 10672.0

3. Report Templates

While drafting the various evaluation deliverables, the evaluation team will use and comply with the following templates which have been developed by the WFP Office of Evaluation (OEDE).

T - OpEv - Pre-mission report

T - OpEv - Evaluation report

T - OpEv - Summary Report

4. Summary of Tasks of the Evaluation Team Members

See table attached

5. Group of Internal Reviewers

Mr. Felix Bamezon

Mr. Wagdi Othman

Mr. Marc Regnault de la Mothe

Mr. David Bulman

Ms. Britta Schumacher

Ms. Margot Van der Velden

Ms. Tina van den Briel

(OMXD)

Country Director, CIV

Deputy Country Director, CIV

Programme Officer, CIV

Head Programming, RB Dakar

Evaluation Focal Point, RB Dakar

Technical Unit Support, RB Dakar

Chief Nutrition, MCH & HIV/AIDS,

Mr. Martin Bloem	Director, OEDP (Nutrition & HIV/AIDS)
Ms. Ute Meier	OMXD (Head, School Feeding)
Ms. Alphonsine Bouya	OMXD (School Feeding)
Ms. Isatou Jallow (OEDP)	Chief, Women, Children, Gender Policy
Ms. Joyce Luma	Director, OMXF (Food Security)
Mr. Paul Turnbull	OMXD (Operations Design)
Ms. Hildegard Tuttinghoff	OMXD (M & E)
Ms. Nicole Menage	Chief, OMLP (Procurement)
<u>Quality check:</u>	
Caroline Heider	Director, OEDE
Alain Cordeil	Senior evaluation manager, OEDE
6. Stakeholder Analysis	(See Attachment)
7. Job Descriptions	(See Attachment)
(i) Team Leader	
(ii) Health Expert	
(iii) FFE Expert	
(iv) Information & Data Analyst	
8. Evaluation Timeline (broken down by team members)	
9. Estimated Budget	(See Attachment)

2. Bibliography

A. General Documentation (UN & WFP)

- List of UN Millenium Development Goals
- List of WFP's Strategic objectives
- P4P (related to local food procurement)
- Capacity Building Policy documents from Programme Guidance Manual
- Building countries and regional capacities - Oct. 7th, 2004
- From capacity-building to capacity development in WFP
- Update on capacity building - May 16th 2007
- How to build capacity for effective partnerships?
- From Relief to Recovery Policy documents from Programme Guidance Manual
- Relief and recovery objectives and activities
- Transition from relief to development - 13 May 2004
- From crisis to recovery - 1 August 2000
- Gender & Enhanced Commitments to Women – guidance pages
- Enhanced Commitment VI: Ensure that gender is mainstreamed in programming activities
- Partnership Policy documents from Programme Guidance Manual
- Working with Partners (Word doc - from
- How to build capacity for effective partnerships?
- HIV and AIDS Policy documents from Programme Guidance Manual
- Food Security, Food Aid and HIV/AIDS- WFP Guidance Note - 7 June 2001
- Time to deliver - an Update on WFP's response to HIV and AIDS - 21 May 2007
- Food Assistance Programming in the context of HIV - September 2007
- WFP, Food security and HIV/AIDS - 17 October 2001
- Programming in the era of AIDS: WFP's response to HIV/AIDS - 7 January 2003
- Getting Started: HIV/AIDS Education in School Feeding Programmes
- Purchase for Progress - P4P Policy documents from Programme Guidance Manual
- An Overview of "Purchase for Progress - Connecting Low-Income Farmers to Markets in Developing Countries
- Terms of Reference- P4P Programme Design and Planning- Analysis to Develop CO Proposals For Purchase for Progress
- Purchase for Progress (P4P) Opportunities
- Purchase for progress (P4P)- M&E guidance note
- List of Millenium Development Goals
- WFP Strategic Objectives
- Documents on Monitoring and Evaluation in the Cote d'Ivoire WFP Country Office

B. Ivory Coast background documents

- Evaluation de la cisie de 2002 en Côte d'Ivoire : Expériences et leçons apprises (Word doc) - Avril 2006
- Consolidated Appeal Process - Cote d'Ivoire 2005 + Addendum + 2005 consolidated appeal process (CAP) projects
- Food Security and Markets
- Agricultural Production
- Mission Evaluation mi parcours saison agricole 2008 - Aout 2008
- Prices of Agricultural Commodities
- Note conjointe sur l'évolution des prix de marché - Juillet 2008
- Note conjointe sur l'évolution des prix de marché - Fevrier 2008
- Recent food price developments in most vulnerable countries, (1 August 2008)
- Côte d'Ivoire: Profile des marchés pour les évaluations d'urgence de la sécurité alimentaire - 2006

Food Security and Vulnerability Profiles - August 2002
 Situation Analysis: VAM – Participatory Rapid Risk Assessment - March 2003
 Evaluation de la sécurité alimentaire en milieu rural dans la zone nord de la Côte d'Ivoire
 Analyse de la situation d'insécurité alimentaire des ménages et de malnutrition infantile en milieu rural en Côte d'Ivoire (Situation au 30 mars 2006) -
 Evaluation approfondie de la sécurité alimentaire Septembre/Octobre 2006, Tome 1 et Tome 2 + Annexes
 Côte d'Ivoire – Système de suivi de la sécurité alimentaire Note de synthèse – Round de Mai/Juin 2008
 Dossier Systeme suivi securite alimentaire
 Document de Strategie de Reduction de la Pauvrete 2009-2013 (version provisoire) - Sept. 2008, Ministere d'Etat et Ministere du Plan et du Developpement
 Stratégie nationale de développement basée sur la réalisation des OMD Version 4 - Novembre 2007
 Profil de pauvreté en Côte d'Ivoire, INS 2002
 WFP/UNICEF. Enquête SMART, Resultats preliminaires - Juillet 2008
 Termes de Références du Groupe sectoriel Sécurité alimentaire et Nutrition
 HIV and AIDS
 Profile des ménages affectés par le VIH bénéficiaires de l'appui alimentaire du PAM - Avril 2008
 Thematic Evaluation of WFP's HIV and AIDS Interventions in Sub-Saharan Africa (Word doc) - June 2008
 Enquête sur les indicateurs du SIDA en Côte d'Ivoire 2005 - Résultats principaux
 Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and Refugees
 Rapport d'Evaluation Rapide des besoins humanitaires et des problèmes de protection dans des localités affectées par le déplacement. Les régions du Moyen Cavally et des 18 Montagnes : Départements de Duékoué, Bangolo et Man. Période d'enquête : janvier-juin 2008
 Information on past activities, training and workshops of WFP CIV Country Office
 Description Activities Nutrition - December 2006
 Managing For Results - Refresher Workshop - 2 November, 2007
 Table contingency planning
 Resume du Plan de Contingence Inter-Agence pour la Côte d'Ivoire (Mai 2008)
 Plan de Contingence PAM Septembre 2006
 Pipeline Committee
 ToRs for the CIV pipeline committee (Effective MAY 2007)
 Other WFP projects in Côte d'Ivoire
 Development Project 10759.0 - Support to Sustainable School Feeding (2009-2013)
 Projet de développement pour la Côte d'Ivoire No. 10759.0: Appui à la Pérennisation des Cantines Scolaires en Côte d'Ivoire
 Préparation du projet d'appui à la pérennisation des cantines scolaires, Côte-d'Ivoire 25 mars – 9 avril 2008
 Special operation SO 10720.0 - Rehabilitation of rural roads and bridges in Côte d'Ivoire in support of PRRO 10672.0 - 6 months (1 February 2008 – 31 July 2008)
 Rapport Annuel 2006- 2007 PRRO 10372.0 - October 2007
 Standardised School Feeding Survey Country Status Report Côte d'Ivoire August 2006
 Projects in Côte d'Ivoire by other agencies, NGOs
 IFAD Details on "Rural Development Project in the Zanzan Region"
 IFAD Details on "Small Horticultural Producer Support Project"
 List of projects in Côte d'Ivoire by the World Bank
 IDA Program document for an economic governance and recovery grant in the amount of SDR[194] Million (US\$[308] Million equivalent) to the R. of CIV March 14,2008
 Emergency project on a proposed grant in the amount of SDR 12.3 Million (US\$20 Million equivalent) to the R. of CIV for an emergency multi-sector HIV/AIDS project. May 29,2008

Emergency project paper for a proposed grant in the amount of SDR 57.10 Million (US\$94 Million equivalent) to the R. of CIV for an emergency urban infrastructure project May 29,2008

Emergency project paper for an IDA grant in the amount of SDR 8.0 Million (US\$13.0 Million equivalent) to the R. of CIV for a governance and institutional development grant May 30,2008

Emergency project paper on a proposed pre-arrears clearance grant in the amount of SDR 79.2 Million (US\$ 120 Million equivalent) to the R. of CIV for a post-conflict assistance project. July 2,2007

ADB Cote d'Ivoire: US\$31 Million Grant for Post-crisis Multi-sector Institutional Support (05-DEC-07)

ADB R. of CIV post-crisis multi-sector institutional support appraisal report (Sept. 2007)

MSF Information on MSF in Ivory Coast, 2007

C. The Project PRRO 10672.0

TORs for PRRO 10672.0 (English and French)

Approved Project Document + Annexes and Note for records

Note for Record PRC 24 01 2008

Standard Project Report 2007

Note for the Record of PRC session relative to design of PRRO 10672.0

2007 SPR report

2008 SPR report

Monitoring data + Monthly reports (to be gathered and presented in a user-friendly library by the recruited data analyst)

List of activities with indication on location and related implementing partners

Rapport de Mission – Côte d'Ivoire, Du 08 au 18 Janvier 2008 (Parmi les objectifs de la mission: Appuyer le CO à élaborer les rapports standardisés des projets 10372.0 et 10672.0 de 2007)

Project Document as Submitted for Approval (Regional PRRO 10551.0) + Annexes

SAMIR-BTOR- November 2006

D. PRRO 10672.0 implementation

Enquête nutritionnelle de référence + annexes, PAM IPSR 10672.0 (Word doc) - October 2007

Améliorer la santé et le statut nutritionnel des groupes vulnérables, des populations affectées par le VIH et réhabiliter les capacités de production - Groupe sectoriel nutrition et sécurité alimentaire - Abidjan, 08/02/2008 ppt

Improved nutrition and health status of people affected by HIV/AIDS and support rehabilitation of productive assets - ODD/Y regional HIV/AIDS Focal Point Meeting, Cairo 05/04/2007

MAP – Localisation des Cantines scolaires assistées par le PAM - Partners

List of WFP Partners for PRRO 10672.0 for 2008

Rapport Suivi et Evaluation PRRO 2006 and 2007

Rapport suivi et evaluation de Janvier à Mars 2008 PRRO 10672.0, April 2008

PMP PRRO 10672 local purchases 2007 2008

PRRO 10672.0 database

E. Health and HIV & AIDS

- WFP Full evaluation report on HIV & AIDS

- Aide-Memoir (relative to Cote d'Ivoire) of the WFP Evaluation on HIV and AIDS activities

- Mapping of HIV Prevalence rates in Cote d'Ivoire

- Réponse du PAM à l'épidémie de VIH en Cote d'Ivoire

F. FFE

- Enquête standardisée sur l'alimentation scolaire – A. Koisha (August 2006)
- Préparation à la pérennisation des cantines scolaires – A. Bouya (April 2008)
- Rapport de Suivi 2006-2007 (DNC)
- Note for the Record of the recent PRC session
- New proposed Project document for assistance to school feeding in the South

G. Resourcing/Logistics/Local Purchases

- TORs for Pipeline Committees
- Resourcing Update for PRRO 10672.0 and Related Budget Revisions
- Local Food Purchases over 2007-2008 period for PRRO 10672.0

3. Methodology / Evaluation

This evaluation comprises a summary dimension, determining the quality, merit, worth or shortcoming of the Project, and a formative one, considering that many of the Project activities are ongoing. The evaluation outputs will therefore also contribute to improving the Project implementation. During the pre-mission the defective Project Logical framework had been reorganised on the basis of the information included in the Project document.

This logic model was discussed at the debriefing with the Country office staff and amended accordingly. The Evaluation matrix presents structured issues and sub-issues to be raised to reach the evaluation objectives. It also includes information regarding on indicators to be used to address these issues and on the main sources of information. The Evaluation matrix will serve as a guide throughout the evaluation process and will be updated as appropriate on the basis of stakeholders' comments on the Logic model.

The evaluation compares the Project with existing good practice standards, in order to determine whether it is in line with the latest thinking. The Evaluation matrix checklist, cross checking the Logical framework indicators with the classical evaluation criteria, enables the joint assessment of Project progress towards its objectives and the relevance of the Project itself, with respect towards stakeholders' situation and expectations. The Evaluation matrix includes a mix of quantitative and qualitative indicators, thus synthesizing tabulated data and first hands observations.

The evaluation methodology ensures that stakeholders with diverse views are consulted, in order to have findings and recommendations based on a comprehensive understanding of diverse perspectives on issues, performance and outcomes. To the extent possible, all information collected is triangulated before being presented as a finding. Where triangulation is not possible, the evaluation is explicit about it and uses the information with caution.

Recorded data quality. The Country office collects systematically information on beneficiaries and activities of the Project, through the Implementing partners' network, and stores such data in an Excel database. Such data does not match the indicators defined in the Logical framework because:

- a) Government bodies are slowly gaining access to insecure areas,
- b) field access is subject to man made threats and climate constraints,
- c) each project partner has a different methodology and timing for data collection.

Therefore, the evaluation team requested repeatedly from the Country office to supply basic data for reconstructing the Project implementation, achievements and replies regarding the Evaluation matrix questions. Incomplete data files were provided (for example, data for 2007 are cumulative for both PRRO 10372.0 and PRRO 10672.0; data on school feeding beneficiaries in the 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 years are available for 3 sub-offices only; no data on the financial execution of the Project has provided to date). Cross checking of information between the Project data base and the Project quarterly reports shows inconsistencies in data and classification. Specific mistakes in the recorded data have been detected. Checking field visit results together with the correspondent tabulated data from the Project database will not overcome the quality shortages in the basic data recorded by the Project to date. Such situation could reduce the exactness and utility of the findings on which the Project assessment will be based.

WFP, UNICEF and other organisations undertook field studies in order to analyse the topics related with the project beneficiaries' livelihood, regional - or country-wide. The analytical appraisal of the Project outcome includes such information, useful for cross-checking the

information collected during the Project implementation. Although some activities impact will be measurable only in the medium and long term, this should be cumulate with those of previous projects or wait for a final assessment. In fact the evaluation is obliged to infer some indicators from the extrapolation of a mix of indirect records and direct field observations.

The evaluation is structured in (a) a pre-mission, comprehensive of a desk phase, and in (b) a full scale evaluation field visit ending with the elaboration and submission of the Evaluation report.

a) The Pre-mission. The objective of this phase is to collect information, clarify the TOR and develop an appropriate evaluation design taking into consideration the scope of the evaluation and the evaluability assessment made. All these issues are dealt with in the present report. The pre-mission is structured as follows:

- the recollection and classification of Project documents by the data analyst, based at WFP Headquarters, in liaison with the Country office and field evaluation team,
- the clarification of the TORs, during the preliminary meetings held by the team leader at WFP Headquarters in Rome,
- the pre-mission field visit at Abidjan and Bouaké (Côte d'Ivoire) by the team leader, in order to collect recorded data and interviews a sample of key partners in country,
- the analysis of the available data, in order to establish the Project evaluability and identify inconsistencies and loop-holes in the available data, with further requests for information to the Country office,
- the clarification of the Logical framework, by reorganising the indicators, at two levels: Outcome and Output indicators; and adding the Activities and resources frame For each indicator there is a target level or benchmark, serving as a reference point against which performance can be assessed. Such process is completed by the elaboration of the Evaluation matrix and of the evaluation design,
- the elaboration of the pre-mission report.

b) The Evaluation mission includes the check and completion of the data collected during the pre-mission, by using participatory tools and the project sites (villages), sampled on the basis of a multiple set of criteria, considering both the maximising of field visits and security in the field.

The objective of the field visits is to discuss with a cross-section of internal and external stakeholders their views on the Project performance in providing food aid assistance in order to complement, verify preliminary findings based on the desk analysis. This will be done along the lines of the Evaluation matrix.

The information collected from the field visits will feed the overall evaluation process. The evaluation team will prepare, beforehand, an internal note based on the main issues emerging from the pre-mission report, as well as a list of issues to be further analysed. Data collection includes direct observation of the intervention sites, interviews of beneficiaries' focus groups, discussion with local authorities, implementing partners, institutions and donors, as well as recorded data provided by the Country office and sub-offices.

Prior to leaving the country the evaluation mission will issue an aide-memoir that will be presented through a PowerPoint presentation in English to the Country Office and HQs stakeholders (in attendance by conference call). This internal stakeholder debriefing session will be followed by a debriefing session in French organised by the Country Office for external stakeholders (Government, implementing partners, local donor representatives, etc...).

Data analysis and reporting. The data analysis is undertaken using the revised logical framework and the most appropriate indicators are applied for each activity, Output and Outcome. The data analysis aims to define the level of:

- the execution of Activities, including the reason for adaptations and deviations from the planning,
- the achievement of Outputs and Outcomes, including links / comparison,
- the financial execution of the Project outcomes / outputs.

The level of achievement of the Outcomes (immediate objectives corresponding to WFP SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4) and impact is analyzed according to the Evaluation matrix, by structuring issues on the basis of general and analytical questions. The performance of the operation, i.e. the complex of the previous parameters, is filtered in a structured analysis, undertaken along the criteria of relevance, coherence (internal and external), efficiency, effectiveness, impact and connectedness. Such exercise is undertaken by discussing and integrating the qualitative contribution of the Country and Headquarters office managers and professionals.

The findings of the desk and field phases will be summarised in a succinct evaluation report that will (a) respond to the objectives set out in this evaluation; and (b) report against evaluation criteria specified in the Evaluation matrix. The draft evaluation report will be shared with stakeholders for comments and EQAS assessment. The evaluation will document comments received and how they were responded to in the evaluation report to ensure transparency.

Once the evaluation report is finalised, a summary report to be presented to the EB will be prepared, including a matrix of recommendations. These will be shared for comments. A Management response will be included in annex of the summary report.

The ToR are comprehensive, including many details on topics to be checked and analyzed. The evaluation desk analysis is based on the following recorded documentation:

- Previous evaluations undertaken by WFP and other agencies, that is general baseline data,
- Project database, with data on beneficiaries, partners and activities undertaken in the field,
- Project monitoring reports.

The Project monitoring in the field is undertaken as a routine through the implementing partners and the WFP field monitoring assistants every month. The CO releases quarterly reports, according to the new format established at the beginning of 2008, after the reorganisation of the Project M&E system

Numerous data collection sources are used during the course of the evaluation and are summarised below:

- Primary data collection. During the desk phase a significant part of the work will focus on the collection and analysis of documents. These included policies, programming, project documents, the standard project reports and other documentation that the HQs and Country Office were requested to provide. Country and donors policies, and other relevant documents identified in the evaluation matrix are also reviewed. Additional documents received during field visits will also be considered. Information will also be extracted from existing databases as appropriate.
- Primary data collection includes phone and face-to-face interviews and through field visits to selected villages. During the field visits, the evaluation will meet with CO and sub-office staff, implementing partners, such as Government officials, partners in NGOs and other international and bilateral organisations. The interviews (and focus group discussions, where applicable) will be based on the questions and issues identified during the desk review phase.

At WFP Headquarters, interviews will take place with key stakeholders in the policy and workshops/discussion groups will be organised as required (e.g. to discuss the Inception Report and on other topics).

The Evaluation data collection strategy aims at addressing the evaluation questions identified in 3.C and at remove the information gaps not resolved during the pre-mission. Data collected during the pre-mission are of not always relevant, in view of the elaboration of the Project indicators. The Country office, upon request, has not provided complete sets of data for all the activities in progress. Some data provided are clearly biased, as if not checked after data entry. Specifically:

- a) data on the FFW activities are very fragmentary and of dubious consistency,
- b) data on the OVC training does not allow to track the trainees after completion of the courses,
- c) data on the nutrition status of assisted women are missing,
- d) School feeding data, the largest component of the Project includes:
 - data mainly related to the 2005-06 and 2006-07 academic years, i.e. before the beginning of the present Project; for 2007-2008 detailed data exist only data for Bouaké, Korhogo and Odienné sub-offices,
 - do not show the distribution of pupils by grade, something necessary in order to assess the school retention, rate, especially for girls;
 - they allow neither comparison between assisted and other schools, except for the previous project (PRRO 10372.0) in the Southern regions, nor between different periods in assisted schools,
 - the CO assured that it should be able to obtain some extra data on the School canteen component from the DNC,
- f) the data on the number of rations received by each beneficiary are missing,
- g) the data on financial execution (i.e., expenditure incurred for each activity, are missing.

During the pre-mission, criteria for identification of a section of intervention sites have been established, in collaboration with the Country office and a calendar of field visits agreed. The visited sites selection criteria are:

- geographical and logistic, i.e. sampling of target villages in the areas served by each sub-office, along a continuous track from Abidjan, to Man and Guiglo, to Odienné, Korhogo, to Bouaké, to Abidjan. The respective departments are covered by field visits to villages at maximum three hours distance from the Dept. capital city.
- thematic, i.e. sampling all the SO present in each area served by each sub-office,
- quantitative, i.e covering a greater number of villages in the Regions with greater project activities,
- Implementing partners, by choosing beneficiaries from at least eight different regions (North and South).

Field visits are selected, according to logistic and prevailing security issues at the time of the evaluation. At Bouaké, the evaluation team will split, in order to cover the Eastern region of Zanzan. If this region is unreachable, a larger selection of Bouaké villages / sites will be visited.

During the field visit focus groups of beneficiaries, stakeholders such as local authorities and institutions, implementing partners (humanitarian agencies), donors are interviewed, thus cross checking the beneficiaries perspective and project achievements on a timely basis, and integrating missing information on specific issues (cf. the change in household livelihood).

Field visits Plans

Region	Capital city	Implementing partners	Villages to be visited				Total
			Per objective				
			SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	
Lagunas	Abidjan	2				2	2
Montaignes	Man	2	2	2	2	3	9
Moyen Cavally	Guiglo	(1)	1		1		2
Denguélé	Odienne	(1)			2	3	5
Savanes	Korhogo	1		2	2	3	7
Vallée du Bandama	Bouaké	3	2	2	3	4	11
Bondoukou	Bondoukou	1	1				1
Bouna	Bouna	1			1	1	2
Total		10 (12)	6	6	11	16	39

() indicates that the implementing partner is the same as in another Region.

Possible obstacles to the evaluation, such as (a) logistic, time and budget limitations and (a) lack of systematic data matching the indicators have been considered. In fact the CO and sub-offices are adequately equipped and connected in the field, therefore allowing safe access to sites and flexible re-scheduling of field visits, upon changes in security there. In the Evaluation matrix indicators on qualitative aspects of the Project have been integrated with numeric indicators regarding activity progress, in order to balance the existing data with the field output. As most indicators of the Evaluation matrix are of a qualitative nature, a substantial part of the evaluation will not be biased by the shortages of recorded data. The limitation in systematic data available could impact on the Project assessment. Extrapolation of findings of the field visit could not be clearly related to the recorded data on the overall progress of the Project. Although, the performance of the Project and its objective will be clearly assessed through the check-crossing of several sources of information.

The data analysis is undertaken according to the revised Logical framework, using the indicators best fitting for each Activity, Output and Outcome.

The data analysis is purposed to define:

- the level of execution of Activities, including the reason for adaptations and deviations from the planning,
- the level of achievement of Outputs and Outcomes, including correlation / comparison between them,
- the analysis of the level implementation of Outcomes / Outputs in relation to its their execution.

Such parameters are used to assess the progress toward the General objective of the project (Impact) at the Department/Region and national level, in order to allow reliable confrontations.

The level of achievement of the Outcomes (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4) and impact is analysed along the Evaluation matrix, structuring issues on the basis of general questions (impact) and analytical questions (outcomes).

The performance of the operation, i.e. the complex of the previous parameters, is filtered in a structured analysis, undertaken along the criteria of relevance, coherence (internal and external), efficiency, effectiveness, impact and connectedness. Such exercise is undertaken by discussing and integrating the qualitative contribution of the Country and Headquarters office managers and Officers.

Evaluation matrix

Issue / Question	Indicators	Main sources of information
1. Which is the Project efficiency and implementation capacity?		
A. The delivery tools of food aid as identified in the Project are efficiently used?	Qualitative and when possible quantitative evidence of efficient utilisation	Project document / Implementation reports
B. Institutional arrangements are adequate?	Evidence of partnerships	Implementation reports
C. Funds and food provided are adequate?	Level of financial execution of the project and of food shipment	Implementation reports COMPAS database
D. Adequacy of institutional arrangements?	Evidence of effective channels of communication between Headquarters, Country office, sub-offices and local institutions on food distribution	Project document / Implementation reports
E. Adequacy of available human resources?	Evidence of availability of qualified human resources at the adequate place to support capacity building activities.	Project document / Implementation reports
2. Have the resettled people livelihood and food security improved?		
A. Has the project improved the situation of the IDPs/Refugee returnee beneficiaries resettled?	IDPs and Refugee returnee beneficiaries resettled (17,000)	Project database / CP activity reports
B. Have the resettled beneficiaries' food security improved?	Proportion of beneficiary household expenditures devoted to food (<50% of household revenues)	Project database / CP activity reports
3. Have vulnerable population access to social services?		
A. Have the vulnerable women and children accessed to health services in targeted areas?	Global (moderate and severe) acute malnutrition prevalence decreased in children under-five and pregnant/lactating women in targeted areas (% according to the area)	UNICEF MISCs survey
B. Have the school children access to education services improved?	Net enrolment rate: percentage of primary school-age boys and girls enrolled in WFP assisted primary schools (%)	Field survey (qualitative) / DNC database
C. Have the school girls access to education services improved?	Ratio of girls and boys enrolled in WFP targeted primary schools (> 0.7)	Project database / CP activity report
D. Are the School feeding activities linked to development initiatives?	Number of schools jointly targeted for the implementation of essential learning package (200)	Project database and reports Thematic studies

4. Country office staff consistency and repartition

Sub-office	programme	logistics	admin/finance	drivers	HR	Security	ICT	Total
January 2008								
Abidjan	16	15	12	9	3	1	7	63
Guiglo	6	4	1	5	0	0	1	17
Korhogo	3	3	0	4	0	0	1	11
Man	5	4	1	5	0	0	2	17
Odienne	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	7
San Pedro	0	4	0	2	0	0	1	7
Bouaké	6	6	1	5	0	0	1	19
Total	38	39	15	32	3	1	13	141
January 2009								
Abidjan	11	18	10	6	3	1	7	56
Guiglo	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
Korhogo								
Man	7	6	1	4	0	0	2	20
Odienne	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	9
San Pedro								
Bouaké	7	5	1	5	0	0	1	19
Total	28	34	12	19	3	1	10	107

Source: Project HR unit

5. Rations composition (2007 – 2008)

Code	Type	Kcal	WBG	MML	Rice	CEREALS	Pulses	Vegoil	CSB	Salt	Sugar	
A	IDPs	2100		420			50	30	50	5		SO1
B	Refugees in Camps	2100		420			50	30	50	5		SO1
C	Reduced ration for refugees in camps	1835		400			30	25	30	5		SO1
D	Returnees (returned refugees)	2100		420			50	30	30	5		SO1
E	Resettled IDPs	2100		420			50	30	30	5		SO1
A	General emergency distribution	2100		420			50	30	50	5		SO1
A	lean season distribution	1835		400			30	25	30	5		SO1
B	Caretakers of children in TFC (new)	2100		420			50	30	50	5		SO3
C	Supplementary feeding	1250						25	250		20	SO3
A	Take home ration after TFC	2100		210	210		50	30	50	5	30	SO3
D	Mother and child health (MCH)	1250						25	250		20	SO3
E	Emergency school feeding	729		75	75		30	10		5		SO4
F	Food for work	1929		400			80	25				SO2
G	Food for social workers	1929		400			80	25				SO4
H	Seed Protection Ration	1929		400			80	25				SO2
I	Food for training	1929		400			80	25				SO2
B	Patients in social institutions	2100		210	210		50	30	50	5		SO3
A	Caretakers of children in TFC	2100		210	210		50	30	50	5	20	SO3
A	OVC in social institutions	2100		210	210		50	30	100	10	3	SO3
J	PLWH in families	1325		150			50	20	50	5		SO3
K	OVC in families	1325		150			50	20	100	10	3	SO3
L	Take Home Ration for Girls	396			111.1							SO4

Source: Project database

6. Beneficiaries by sub-office (mt), Jan to Dec 2008

activity	Abidjan	Guiglo	Man	Odienné	Korhogo	Bouaké	Total
General Emergency Distribution	229	16,820	9,446	8,400	9,400	3,882	48,177
Food for work	0	10,555	290	500	0	0	11,345
Seed Protection Ration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food for training	60	2,200	708	0	300	714	3,982
Supplementary feeding	0	1,032	3,099	567	2,553	2,183	9,434
Caretakers of children in TFC	0	474	2,848	78	602	0	4,002
Mother and child health (MCH)	0	612	179	788	4,819	3,287	9,685
PLWH in families	2,185	2,945	4,500	1,050	3,650	12,500	26,830
OVC in families	0	2,220	1,500	1,000	4,300	5,980	15,000
Emergency school feeding	282,977	45,611	58,333	58,333	73,500	142,333	661,087
Food for social workers	0	1,195	0	0	0	0	1,195
Take Home Ration for Girls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	285,451	83,664	80,903	70,716	99,124	170,879	790,737

Source: Project database

7. Food distribution Jan to Dec 2007 (PRRO 20276.0 and PRRO 20672.0)

Activity	Number of Beneficiaries			Quantity of Food in mt		
	Planned	Assisted	%	Planned	Distributed	%
IDPs in Camps	6790	6790	100	649.85	617.64	95
General Emergency Distribution	18495	20220	109	1699.85	1336.63	79
Lean Season Distribution	58168	58170	100	1943.23	1855.48	95
Refugees in Camps	168	132	79	16.78	12.78	76
Reduced ration for refugees in camps	1960	1960	100	172.87	172.06	100
Populations in transit	3370	2846	84	1.94	1.2	62
Resettled IDPs	8308	8308	100	199.32	194.9	98
Food for work	43255	39485	91	1960.06	1690.39	86
Seed Protection Ration	61100	61100	100	1887.16	1887.18	100
Food for training	41470	38230	92	4108.75	3323.71	81
Patients in social institutions	23419	22375	96	385.46	336.94	87
Supplementary feeding	8064	9180	114	242.75	182.15	75
Take home ration after TFC	10052	6665	66	220.09	125.3	57
Caretakers of children in TFC	5528	4314	78	81.59	58.79	72
Therapeutic feeding	1380	1660	120	9.32	6.69	72
Mother and child health (MCH)	3613	6644	184	187.54	147.14	78
PLWH in families	28920	25700	89	4040.13	3038.52	75
OVC in social institutions	5271	4565	87	432.31	384.92	89
OVC in families	21660	21440	99	2839.54	2569.9	91
Emergency school feeding	614701	676229	110	19112.13	12047.19	63
Food for social workers	25635	21580	84	2448.63	1285.86	53
Total	991327	1037593	105	42639.3	31275.37	73

Source: Project database

**8. Food distribution Jul to Dec 2008
(PRRO 20672.0)**

Activity	mt
IDPs in camps	39.733
General emergency distribution	3034.846
Lean season distribution	119.134
Resettled IDPs	62.402
Food for work	514.648
Seed protection ration	0.135
Food for training	1733.407
Patients in social institutions	1.272
Supplementary feeding	254.155
Caretakers of children in TFC	62.416
Therapeutic feeding	0.3
Mother and child health	246.834
PLWH in families	3874.793
OVC in families	2383.017
OVC in social institutions	0.513
Emergency school feeding	12049.366
Food for social workers	252.114
Take home ration after TFC	3.9
Grand total	24632.985

Source: Project logistics unit

9. Beneficiaries and food distribution, Jan to Dec 2008

Activity	Number of Beneficiaries			Quantity of Food in mt		
	Planned	Assisted	%	Planned	Distributed	%
General Emergency Distribution	39,330	48,177	122%	2,776.56	2,070.69	75
Food for work	15,750	11,345	72%	1,113.76	121.07	11
Seed Protection Ration	26,300	0	-	797.80	0.00	
Food for training	5,744	3,982	69%	523.82	268.24	51
Supplementary feeding	9,953	9,434	95%	261.37	176.23	67
Caretakers of children in TFC	2,405	4,002	166%	49.53	38.81	78
Mother and child health (MCH)	11,690	9,685	83%	210.44	181.30	86
PLWH in families	28,945	26,830	93%	3,274.29	2,801.93	86
OVC in families	15,000	15,000	100%	1,738.57	1,665.27	96
Emergency school feeding	589,121	661,087	112%	16,394.63	8,660.64	53
Food for social workers	18,000	1,195	7%	696.20	9.70	1
Take Home Ration for Girls	75,000	0	-	1,500.00	0.00	
Total	837,238	790,737	94%	29,336.96	15,993.87	55

Source: Project database

10. Food distribution by sub-office (mt), Jan to Dec 2008

Activity	Abidjan	Guiglo	Man	Odienné	Korhogo	Bouaké	Total
General Emergency Distribution	7.81	822.87	222.69	390.46	445.25	181.6	2,070.69
Food for work	0.00	87.60	7.36	26.11	0.00	0.0	121.07
Seed Protection Ration	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00
Food for training	3.68	141.87	39.59	0.00	25.61	57.5	268.24
Supplementary feeding	0.00	8.46	41.85	8.31	61.74	55.9	176.23
Caretakers of children in TFC	0.00	3.12	18.06	1.44	16.18	0.0	38.81
Mother and child health (MCH)	0.00	7.30	2.62	7.55	107.96	55.9	181.30
PLWH in families	129.08	324.17	459.26	119.06	417.42	1,352.9	2,801.93
OVC in families	0.08	247.03	158.58	116.34	501.07	642.2	1,665.27
Emergency school feeding	4,047.60	617.76	735.11	673.51	875.84	1,710.8	8,660.64
Food for social workers	0.00	9.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	9.70
Take Home Ration for Girls	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00
Total	4,188.24	2,269.88	1,685.12	1,342.78	2,451.06	4,056.8	15,993.87

Source: Project database

11. Food distribution individual amount by sub-office (Kg/person), Jan to Dec 2008

Activity	Abidjan	Guiglo	Man	Odienné	Korhogo	Bouaké	Total
General Emergency Distribution	34.10	48.92	23.57	46.48	47.37	46.78	42.98
Food for work		8.30	25.37	52.22			10.67
Seed Protection Ration							
Food for training	61.25	64.49	55.92		85.35	80.53	67.36
Supplementary feeding		8.20	13.51	14.65	24.18	25.59	18.68
Caretakers of children in TFC		6.59	6.34	18.42	26.88		9.70
Mother and child health (MCH)		11.93	14.64	9.58	22.40	17.00	18.72
PLWH in families	59.08	110.07	102.06	113.39	114.36	108.24	104.43
OVC in families		111.27	105.72	116.34	116.53	107.39	111.02
Emergency school feeding	14.30	13.54	12.60	11.55	11.92	12.02	13.10
Food for social workers		8.11					8.11
Take Home Ration for Girls							
Total	14.67	27.13	20.83	18.99	24.73	23.74	20.23

12. Vocational training OVC beneficiaries

Sub-office	Clusters	M	F	Total
Guiglo	Participants orphan for HIV	373	337	710
	OVC family members	869	973	1842
	Beneficiaries	1242	1310	2552
	Ratio beneficiaries / participants	3.3	3.9	3.6
Odienne	Participants orphan for HIV	50	61	111
	OVC family members	81	59	140
	Beneficiaries	131	120	251
	Ratio beneficiaries / participants	2.6	2.0	2.3
Bouaké	Participants orphan for HIV	588	708	1296
	OVC family members	2367	2398	4765
	Beneficiaries	2955	3106	6061
	Ratio beneficiaries / participants	5.0	4.4	4.7
Kohogo	Participants orphan for HIV	415	440	855
	OVC family members	1520	1900	3420
	Beneficiaries	1935	2340	4275
	Ratio beneficiaries / participants	4.7	5.3	5.0
Man	Participants orphan for HIV	290	339	629
	OVC family members	442	630	1072
	Beneficiaries	732	969	1701
	Ratio beneficiaries / participants	2.5	2.9	2.7
Total	Participants orphan for HIV	1716	1885	3601
	OVC family members	5279	5960	11239
	Beneficiaries	6995	7845	14840
	Ratio beneficiaries / participants	4.1	4.2	4.1

Source: Project database

13 Beneficiaries of the Supplementary feeding activity, Jan to Dec 2008

Category	< 5 years		Total < 5 years	> 5 years		Total > 5 years	Total children
	M	F		M	F		
Total beginning of year	697	807	1,504	33	40	73	1,577
Admissions	1,935	1,942	3,877	135	169	304	4,181
Total Admissions	1,935	1,942	3,877	135	169	304	4,181
Healed	1,357	1,345	2,702	102	92	194	2,896
Died	17	16	33	1	2	3	36
Abandons	231	193	424	8	1	9	433
Transferred	19	28	47	3	2	5	52
Dismissed	326	411	737	12	23	35	772
Total exit	1,950	1,993	3,943	126	120	246	4,189
Total end of the year	682	756	1,438	42	89	131	1,569
Total assisted	2632	2749	5,381	168	209	377	5,758

Source: Project database

14. Beneficiaries of the Therapeutic feeding activity, Jan - Dec 2008

Category	<5 yrs			5-18 yrs			>18 yrs			Total
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Total start of year	136	92	228	4	15	19	0	0	0	247
Admission	1533	1506	3039	85	54	139	0	3	3	3181
Total admissions	1533	1506	3039	85	54	139	0	3	3	3181
Healed	962	1231	1882	38	33	71	0	2	2	1965
Died	67	67	134	5	0	5	0	0	1	535
Abandons	191	199	390	6	9	15	0	0	0	405
Transfers	252	235	487	14	17	31	0	0	0	518
Total exit	1472	1421	2893	63	59	122	0	2	2	3017
Total end of year	197	177	374	26	10	36	0	1	1	411
Total beneficiaries	1669	1598	5731	89	69	158	0	3	3	3428

Source: Project database

15. Beneficiaries of the MCH activity, Jan to Dec 2008

Category	Pregnant women		Total pregnant women	Pregnant women	Total MCH
	< 18 ans	> 18 ans			
Total beginning of year	127	1002	1,129	1108	2,237
Admissions	338	1,159	1,497	1,738	3,235
Total Admissions	338	1,159	1,497	1,738	3,235
Healed	0	0	0	0	0
Died	0	3	3	8	11
Abandons	94	192	286	264	550
Transferred	6	49	55	52	107
Dismissed	227	1,115	1,342	1,346	2,688
Total exit	327	1,359	1,686	1,670	3,356
Total end of the year	138	802	940	1,176	2,116
Total assisted	465	2161	2,626	2,846	4,190

Source: Project database

16. Weight at birth of children Jan to Dec 2008

Total born	952
< 2,5 Kg	81
≥ 2,5 Kg	871

Source: Project database

17. PLWH beneficiaries Jan to Dec 2008

Age and sex	< 5 years			5 - 18 years			> 18 years			Total			ART		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Year start	9	16	25	39	59	98	1,267	2,980	4,247	1,315	3,055	4,370	655	1,714	2,369
New Admissions	3	2	5	15	32	47	290	940	1,230	308	974	1,282	291	713	1,004
Readmissions	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	27	34	7	27	34	7	27	34
Total Admissions	3	2	5	15	32	47	297	967	1,264	315	1,001	1,316	298	740	1,038
Discharged	3	5	8	22	31	53	245	645	890	270	681	951	97	225	322
Died	0	0	0	2	4	6	26	41	67	28	45	73	19	19	38
Abandons	0	0	0	2	1	3	24	32	56	26	33	59	25	29	54
Displacements	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	43	72	29	43	72	20	20	40
Exits	3	5	8	26	36	62	324	761	1,085	353	802	1,155	161	293	454
Total beneficiaries End of period	9	13	22	28	55	83	1,240	3,186	4,426	1,277	3,254	4,531	792	2,161	2,953
Total PLWH assisted	12	18	30	54	91	145	1,564	3,947	5,511	1,630	4,056	5,686	953	2,454	3,407
Total direct and indirect PLWH assisted	2,230	2,149	4,379	9,817	7,957	17,774	2,840	3,437	6,277	14,887	13,543	28,430			

Source: Project database

18. MTCTP beneficiaries, Jan to Dec 2008

Age and sex	Bouake			Guiglo			Odienne			Korhogo			Man			Cote d'Ivoire		
	Women			Women			Women			Women			Women			Women		
	≤ 18 years	> 18 years	Total	≤ 18 years	> 18 years	Total	≤ 18 years	> 18 years	Total	≤ 18 years	> 18 years	Total	≤ 18 years	> 18 years	Total	≤ 18 years	> 18 years	Total
Start	3	97	100	0	167	167	0	0	0	2	38	40	0	132	132	5	434	439
New admission	0	0	0	2	26	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	26	28
Total Admission	3	97	100	2	193	195	0	0	0	2	38	40	0	132	132	7	460	467
Dismissed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Died	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Abandons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Displacements	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Exit	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Total/End month	3	97	100	2	18	191	0	0	0	2	38	40	0	132	132	7	285	463

Source: Project database

19. Weight evolution of PLWH after 6 months of food distribution.

Care Bouaké

Case	Weight (Kg)	
	M+1	M+6
1	49	52.00
2	35	50
3	42	48
4	46	46
5	38	38
6	48	49
7	52	55
8	57	61
9	59	63
10	70	75
11	48	56
12	45	49
13	58	59
14	51	63
15	47	49
16	58	67
17	47	50
18	58	58
19	72	72
20	54	61
21	67	62
22	71	71
23	73	74
24	71	72
25	38	40
26	56	60
27	49	50
28	54	55.5
29	41	48.75
30	31	34
Mean	52.83	56.27
Standard deviation	9.22	8.68
Correlation	0.9367	

20. Pupils of the 14 surveyed schools

Table A.1.1: Enrolment by grade in 2008/09

School	IEP	CP1		CP2		CE1		CE2		CM1		CM2	
		F	G	F	G	F	G	F	G	F	G	F	G
Ahoutoué 1	Alepe	25	25	24	17	13	22	23	21	13	14	10	14
Zélé 1	Man I	32	28	24	21	20	25	16	34	17	31	16	21
Zélé 2	Man I	28	27	27	33	22	24	15	18	11	21	11	19
Blolé 1 x	Man I	34	46	30	31	20	20	16	20	11	14	8	24
Mona	Guiglo	35	26	23	26	30	25	16	14	16	23	19	32
Blao-Goya 2	Guiglo	28	31	27	31	24	25	12	18	15	21	3	15
Larabia	Bonoua	24	27	31	30	21	17	26	24	28	22	27	37
Fodio	Boundiali	29	12	23	17	9	9	7	5	4	4	5	8
Karakoro	Korhogo III	29	40	34	56	33	29	14	15	17	23	28	38
Boniéré 1	Dabakala	19	21	33	19	12	19	4	22	3	25	11	20
Boniéré 2	Dabakala	21	23	26	28	6	18	20	21	11	20	14	22
<i>Kroukro-Mafele</i>	<i>Odienné I</i>	13	29	0	0	1	33	0	0	0	13	0	0
<i>Linguesso</i>	<i>odiené II</i>	0	0	13	23	0	0	20	30	0	0	11	29
Toulekaha	Korhogo III					4	7			6	5		

Table A.1.2: Enrolment by grade in 2007/08

School	IEP	CP1		CP2		CE1		CE2		CM1		CM2	
		F	G	F	G	F	G	F	G	F	G	F	G
Ahoutoué 1	Alepe	21	17	20	26	23	16	17	17	10	13	10	25
Zélé 1	Man I	30	25	29	40	25	20	19	23	9	26	9	28
Zélé 2	Man I	27	30	16	28	19	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blolé 1 x	Man I	30	22	20	25	10	30	10	25	10	20	11	15
Mona	Guiglo	31	29	26	22	20	22	21	22	19	21	8	24
Blao-Goya 2	Guiglo	39	32	19	16	20	15	15	23	16	18	5	15
Larabia	Bonoua	27	26	28	23	14	16	29	28	23	21	17	31
Fodio	Boundiali	40	20	8	13	9	6	4	3	4	8	4	8
Karakoro	Korhogo III	30	39	35	36	12	15	16	21	21	25	13	29
Boniéré 1	Dabakala	30	19	18	17	9	16	0	0	12	14	6	20
Boniéré 2	Dabakala	25	27	13	21	19	24	14	19	15	15	7	20
<i>Kroukro-Mafele</i>	<i>Odienné I</i>	0	0	6	35	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	6
<i>Linguesso</i>	<i>odiené II</i>	13	21	0	0	21	32	0	0	15	34	0	0
Toulekaha	Korhogo III			8	6			6	12				

Table A.1.3: Enrolment by grade in 2006/07

School	IEP	CP1		CP2		CE1		CE2		CM1		CM2	
		F	G	F	G	F	G	F	G	F	G	F	G
Ahoutoué 1	Alepe	18	18	13	26	30	10	10	16	10	14	13	17
Zélé 1	Man I	28	22	25	20	17	34	26	21	11	24	18	20
Zélé 2	Man I	15	17	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blolé 1 x	Man I	15	40	20	30	20	25	15	20	10	25	15	35
Mona	Guiglo	35	31	28	22	23	22	17	19	16	24	7	21
Blao-Goya 2	Guiglo	22	40	26	19	19	16	12	15	10	11	8	12
Larabia	Bonoua	26	28	21	20	25	27	25	21	16	23	15	28
Fodio	Boundiali	15	20	1	17	8	9	6	8	2	8	5	10
Karakoro	Korhogo III	37	35	12	17	15	19	15	19	12	28	18	23
Boniéré 1	Dabakala	16	21	14	17								
Boniéré 2	Dabakala	23	26	15	22	19	24	14	16	30	28	7	19
<i>Kroukro-Mafele</i>	<i>Odienné I</i>												
<i>Linguesso</i>	<i>odienne II</i>												
Toulekaha	Korhogo III	8	7			9	13						

Table A.1.4: Repeaters by grade in 2008/09

School	IEP	CP1		CP2		CE1		CE2		CM1		CM2	
		F	G	F	G	F	G	F	G	F	G	F	G
Ahoutoué 1	Alepe	6	3	8	6	4	3	2	5	2	3	2	6
Zélé 1	Man I	3	4	1	2	8	9	8	8	8	10	7	9
Zélé 2	Man I	2	6	3	2	3	2	1	3	4	7	5	6
Blolé 1 x	Man I	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Mona	Guiglo	4	6	4	2	9	5	4	2	4	8	0	9
Blao-Goya 2	Guiglo	3	5	2	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	8
Larabia	Bonoua	1	7	4	9	1	3	7	10	8	3	11	17
Fodio	Boundiali	10	4	2	3	2	2	0	1	0	2	2	2
Karakoro	Korhogo III	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	15
Boniéré 1	Dabakala	0	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	2	5	0	3
Boniéré 2	Dabakala	0	0	7	4	0	0	5	6	0	0	1	2
<i>Kroukro-Mafele</i>	<i>Odienné I</i>	0	12			0	11			0	0		
<i>Linguesso</i>	<i>odienne II</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toulekaha	Korhogo III												

Table A.1.5: Repeaters by grade in 2007/08

School	IEP	CP1		CP2		CE1		CE2		CM1		CM2	
		F	G	F	G	F	G	F	G	F	G	F	G
Ahoutoué 1	Alepe	5	4	6	13	5	2	3	8	5	3	3	13
Zélé 1	Man I	1	5	1	2	4	1	7	3	6	4	5	6
Zélé 2	Man I	2	3	9	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blolé 1 x	Man I	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Mona	Guiglo	3	8	3	5	3	3	1	2	3	4	1	4
Blao-Goya 2	Guiglo	8	8	3	4	1	3	3	5	0	1	3	9
Larabia	Bonoua	7	5	7	5	1	2	8	10	9	5	14	19
Fodio	Boundiali	3	5	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	1	2	2
Karakoro	Korhogo III	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	3	3	11	13
Boniéré 1	Dabakala	9	6	6	3	0	0	0	0	4	2	5	14
Boniéré 2	Dabakala	5	3	3	4	7	7	5	2	1	3	3	5
<i>Kroukro-Mafele</i>	<i>Odienné I</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Linguesso</i>	<i>odienne II</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toulekaha	Korhogo III												

Table A.1.6: Repeaters by grade in 2006/07

School	IEP	CP1		CP2		CE1		CE2		CM1		CM2	
		F	G	F	G	F	G	F	G	F	G	F	G
Ahoutoué 1	Alepe	7	3	4	7	6	3	3	5	1	2	4	2
Zélé 1	Man I	3	2	2	6	4	2	3	5	2	7	5	8
Zélé 2	Man I	2	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blolé 1 x	Man I												
Mona	Guiglo	8	8	3	4	4	3	1	1	1	4	1	6
Blao-Goya 2	Guiglo	8	10	6	9	3	4	2	3	0	2	3	5
Larabia	Bonoua	7	7	7	7	2	4	6	5	6	4	7	7
Fodio	Boundiali	3	5	2	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	3
Karakoro	Korhogo III	7	8	2	3	3	4	0	2	3	7	4	4
Boniéré 1	Dabakala	3	5	4	2								
Boniéré 2	Dabakala	5	3	3	4	7	7	5	2	6	6	3	5
<i>Kroukro-Mafele</i>	<i>Odienné I</i>												
<i>Linguesso</i>	<i>odienne II</i>												
Toulekaha	Korhogo III												

Table A.2: Changes in registration into CP1 by gender in a sample of schools

Year	Numbers			Growth rates		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2006-07	205	250	455			
2007-08	299	259	558	45.9%	3.6%	22.6%
2008-09	287	288	575	-4.0%	11.2%	3.0%

Table A.3: WFP-UNICEF partnership
Distribution of 200 schools for comprehensive support

Korhogo		24
<i>Bouna</i>		14
<i>Man</i>		36
Odienné		18
San Pedro		18
Guiglo		17
Daloa		7
Yamoussoukro		17
Total		197

Source: Evaluation field survey

21. Training events provided by the Project to the partners

Training course	Date	Participants	Participants organizations
M&E	11/2008	24	PNN
WFP gender commitment	26-28/02/2008	23	Partenaires / PAM
EFSA	03-08/09/2007	38	PAM
Do no harm	8-9/2007	112	Participants
Protection	10/2007	78	Partenaires / PAM
Logistics	15-18.10.2008	35	PAM / DNC/Caritas/Care int.
Administration & Finance	7-12.2007	19	PAM
Total	7 events	275	

Source: Project database

22. Cooperating partners

Cooperating partner	Activity	Location
Animation Rurale de Korhogo (ARK)	Food for training	Bouaké
Association pour le Bien-être communautaire(ABICOM)	PLWH in families	Abidjan
Bureau international catholique de l'enfance (BICE)	Food for training	Abidjan
CARE international	Caretakers in TFC	Man
	Food for training	Bouaké
	Général emergency distribution	Bouaké, Man
	Mother and Child Health	Bouaké, Man
	OVC in families	Bouaké, Man
	PLWH in families	Bouaké, Man
	Supplementary feeding	Bouaké, Man
CARITAS	Caretakers in TFC	Guiglo
	Emergency school feeding	Guiglo
	Food for training	Guiglo
	Food for work	Guiglo
	Général emergency distribution	Guiglo
	Mother child health	Guiglo
	OVC in families	Guiglo
	PLWH in families	Guiglo
	Supplementary Feeding	Guiglo
CARITAS /Bureau Diocésain pour la Promotion Humaine (BDPH)	Caretakers in TFC	Korhogo
	Food for training	Korhogo
	Général emergency distribution	Korhogo
	Mother child health	Korhogo
	OVC in families	Korhogo
	PLWH in families	Korhogo
	Supplementary feeding	Korhogo
CARITAS BAPH Odienné	Emergency school feeding	Odienné
CARITAS BAPH Odienné	Food for work	Odienné
CARITAS BAPH Odienné	Supplementary feeding	Odienné
CARITAS/ Département des Actions de Promotion humaine (DAPH)	Emergency school feeding	Man
	General emergency distribution,	Man
	Food for training	Man
Centre anti-ulcere de Buruli (CAUB)	Général emergency distribution	Abidjan
Centre de Santé Pietro Bonilli	OVC in families	Odienné
	PLWH in families	Odienné
Centre de traitement ambulatoire (CTA)	General emergency distribution,	Bouaké
	OVC in families	Bouaké
	PLWH in families	Bouaké
Direction Départementale de l'Education Nationale (DREN) de Bouna	Emergency school feeding	Bouaké
Direction Nationale de l'Education Nationale (DREN)Bouaké	Emergency school feeding	Bouaké
Direction nationale des Cantines (DNC)	Emergency school feeding	Abidjan
Direction Régionale de l'Education Nationale (DREN) Korhogo	Emergency school feeding	Korhogo
Enfance meurtrie sans frontières (EMSF)	Général emergency distribution	Abidjan
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	OVC in families	Bouaké
	PLWH in families	Bouaké
International Migrations Organisation (IOM)	Général emergency distribution	Guiglo
UNICEF	Supplementary feeding /MCH	Bouaké

Source: Project database

23. Questionnaire

Enquête sur les organisations intermédiaires sur le projet PRRO 10672.0 du PAM en Côte d'Ivoire

No. Questionnaire _____

Date de remplissage: _____

Nom (facultatif) : _____

Fonction (facultatif) : _____

Thème A : Administration

A1 : Nom de l'organisation _____

A2 : Date de signature du dernier contrat (incluant projet 10.372) _____

A3 : Période couverte par le contrat

A3.1 date début _____

A3.2 date fin prévue _____

A3.3 date fin réel _____

A4 : Type d'organisation contractée (ONG internationale, locale, centre de santé, organismes confessionnelles etc....) _____

A5 : Existence d'un bureau de représentation à Abidjan (Oui/Non) _____

A6 : Quels sont vos domaines de compétences de votre organisation :

A6.1 : Compétence principale _____

A6.2 : Compétence secondaire _____

A6.3 : Autre compétence _____

A6.4 : Avez-vous une compétence reconnue sur la nutrition (Oui/Non) _____

A6.4 : Avez-vous une compétence reconnue sur la prévention SIDA(Oui/Non) _____

A7 : Nombre de personnes employées dans le contrat : _____

A5 : Zone géographique couverte par le projet _____

Thème B : Formation au système Suivi & Evaluation (S&E)

B1 : Votre organisation a-t-elle participé à la formation sur S&E ? (Oui/Non) _____

B2 : Combien de personnes de votre organisation ont participé à cette formation ? _____

24. Pre mission plan of visits (November 2008)

<i>Monday 24</i>	<i>Tuesday 25</i>	<i>Wednesday 26</i>	<i>Thursday 27</i>	<i>Friday 28</i>	<i>Saturday 29</i>	<i>Sunday 30</i>
Review this Agenda for current visit (Wagdi, Alti)	Meetings with Government (various activities) DNC 9H Mme Loan	Meetings with donors (Major donors involved in a way or another in the PRRO) Japon 9H UE 10H30 (tbc)	Discussions with CO on remitted and/or missing information/data 9H30	Field Visit of implementing partners/WFP Sub-offices	End of field visits, return to Abidjan (by car) 7H30 - 13H	Travel to Rome
Security briefing Alain Pietrantonio 10H	Meetings with UN agencies (OCHA, FAO, OIM) UNICEF 10H30 Nicolas Joanic	Drafting /Thinking Day	Departure for fled visit by car (Bouaké Sub office) 11H15			
In-depth Review of TORs (section by section) (Alti, Clémence, Soro) 11H30 -13H15		Drafting /Thinking Day				
	Meetings with UN agencies (OCHA, FAO, OIM) OCHA 14H30 Vedaste	Data Checking (sylla) 15H	Meeting with Bouaké sub office programme staffs 15H	Field Visit of implementing partners/WFP Sub-offices	Last Wrap up with CO 15H30	
	meetings with UN agencies (OCHA, FAO, OIM) FAO 16H00 Patrick Berner	Discussions with CO on monitoring system (Sylla) 16H30				
First draft - Plan of visit for future evaluation mission (Alti, Clémence, Soro)	Meetings with Government (various activities) PNN 17H30 Mme N'goran	Discussions with other evaluation members on remitted and/or missing information/data			Departure to Rome 20H	

25. Evaluation plan of Field visit (January 2009)

Monday 5	Tuesday 6	Wednesday 7	Thursday 8	Friday 9	Saturday 10	Sunday 11
trip from hometown to Abidjan	am security briefing, joint field visit to 1 village in Lagunas dept. (SO 4), pm joint field visit to 1 village in Laguna dept.	am team coordination briefing, pm briefing at CO and meeting with Government (DNC) and UN agencies (UNICEF, OCHA)	am meeting with FAO, 12 00 flight to Man (18 Montagnes dept.), briefing with sub office staff	am joint visit of 1 village in 18 Montagnes dept, pm separate visits to 4 villages in Montaignes dept (SO 1, 2, 3, 4)	separate visits to 4 villages in 18 Montagnes dept. and 2 in Moyen Cavally dept. (SO 1, 2, 3, 4)	land trip to Odienne (Denguélé dept.)
Monday 12	Tuesday 13	Wednesday 14	Thursday 15	Friday 16	Saturday 17	Sunday 18
Team 1. am joint visit of 1 village in Denguélé dept., pm separate field visits of 4 villages in Denguélé dept (SO 3,4); Team 2. Bouake Meeting with Sub office Visit of Supplementary feeding centres Preparation of focus group	Team 1. am land trip to Korhogo, pm joint field visit to 1 village in Savanes dept. (SO 3, 4). Team 2. Bouake Meeting with Sub office Visit of Therapeutic feeding centres Focus group : OVC	Team 1. separate field visits to 6 villages in Savanes dept. (SO 2, 3). Team 2. Bouake Meeting with Sub office Visit of Supplementary feeding centres Focus group : VIH PTMC	am trip to Bouaké (Vallée du Bandama dept) pm joint visit to 1 village Boniééré (SO 3, 4) in Vallée du Bandama dept.	am trip to Abidjan. 14 00 pm Interactive workshop with WFP staff (English PowerPoint presentation) . 15 Interactive workshop with stakeholders (French PowerPoint presentation)	Data analysis and Report elaboration	Data analysis and Report elaboration. Evening trip to home country
Monday 19	Tuesday 20	Wednesday 21	Thursday 22	Friday 23	Saturday 24	Sunday 25
Flight to hometown						

26. Chronogramme

Activité	Description	Days	Place
Travel		23.11.08	Home country – Abidjan
Briefing	Briefing at WFP Country office – Security briefing at WFP	24	Abidjan
Stakeholders meeting	DNC, Unicef, OCHA, FAO	25	Abidjan
Stakeholders meeting	Japan cooperation	26	Abidjan
Field visit	Trip to Bouaké, briefing at WFP sub-office	27	Bouaké
Field visit	Centre solidarité action sociale (CSAS) / Réseau Molikat Renaissance Santé Bouaké Stakeholders meeting at WFP sub-office	28	Bouaké
Debriefing – Travel	Trip to Abidjan Debriefing at WFP Country office	29.11.08	Bouaké – Abidjan Abidjan – Paris
Travel		30.11.08	Paris – Home country
Travel		5.1.09	Home country – Abidjan
Briefing Field visits	Security briefing at ONUCI DNC Pm field visits at Larabia EPP school (Bonoua) and Ahoutoué 1 school (Alepe)	6.1.09	Abidjan
Briefing Stakeholders meeting	Briefing at WFP Country office French co-operation, FAO, OCHA DNC Care int'l	7.1.09	Abidjan
Stakeholders meeting travel	UNICEF Trip to Man Briefing at WFP Man sub-office	8.1.09	Abidjan – Man
Field visits	Care Int'l Caritas Blolé EPP school, Zélé 1 and Zélé 2 school Logualé village Foyer Mère Thérèse de Valerga training centre Yapleu EPP school: FFW rehabilitation	9.1.09	Man
Field visits	Dan Ane CNT Blao Goya, 2 EPP school Guiglo Centre AWECO de formation Mouna EPP school Niouldé: FFW bridges rehabilitation Beoué village of returnees Point village FFW bridges rehabilitation Guiglo PMI CAP An Amur CNT CIP Cames Team coordination meeting	10.1.09	Guiglo
Field visits	Team 1 trip to Odienné Zone commander meeting Briefing at WFP Odienné sub-office Caritas Meeting with School meeting monitor	11.1.09	Odienné
Field visits	Team 1 Meeting with the Prefect of Odienné	12.1.09	Odienné

Activité	Description	Days	Place
	Supplementary nutritional centre public Centre de santé Pietro Bonelli Centre protection maternité enfance (PME) MHC Agence nationale d'appui au développement rural of the MoA Centre hospitalier régional d'Odienne, Service de pédiatrie Unicef Krou Kro Mafele EPP school Linguesso EPP school Action contre la faim Team 2 trip to Bouaké Briefing at WFP Bouaké sub-office RSB Bouaké Care Int'l Unicef		
Field visits	Team 1 Ocha Prefect of Korhogo Trip to Bundiali DREN – Secretary general of the Regional education office Moussa Sangaré EPP school Fodjo EPP school CRI therapeutic nutrition centre Trip to Korhogo Team 2 Caritas DRS Bouaké Bouaké éveil PMI Bouaké Chu Bouaké SCE Pédiatrie Health alliance	13.1.09	Korhogo
Field visits	Team 1 Ocha Anader Caritas St Camille de Lellis, Centre d'accueil des maladies mentaux Centre social de Korhogo Karakoro EPP school Toulekaha EPP school DREN – Meeting with the Secretary General of the Regional education office Team 2 Réseau Molicat Notre enfance Centre Akwaba CNT Bouaké	14.1.09	Korhogo
Field visits	Trip to Bonieredougou Mission catholique de Bonieré Bonieredougou 1 and Bonieredougou 2 EPP schools Trip to Bouaké WFP Bouaké sub-office briefing Team coordination meeting	15.1.09	Bouaké
Travel Workshops	Trip to Abidjan WFP Country office workshop in connection with Dakar sub-regional office and Rome HQs Stakeholders workshop	16.1.09	Bouaké – Abidjan
Debriefing	Team debriefing at WFP Country office	17.1.09	Abidjan
Desk work / travel	Desk work	18.1.09	Abidjan – Paris
Travel		19.1.09	Paris – Home country

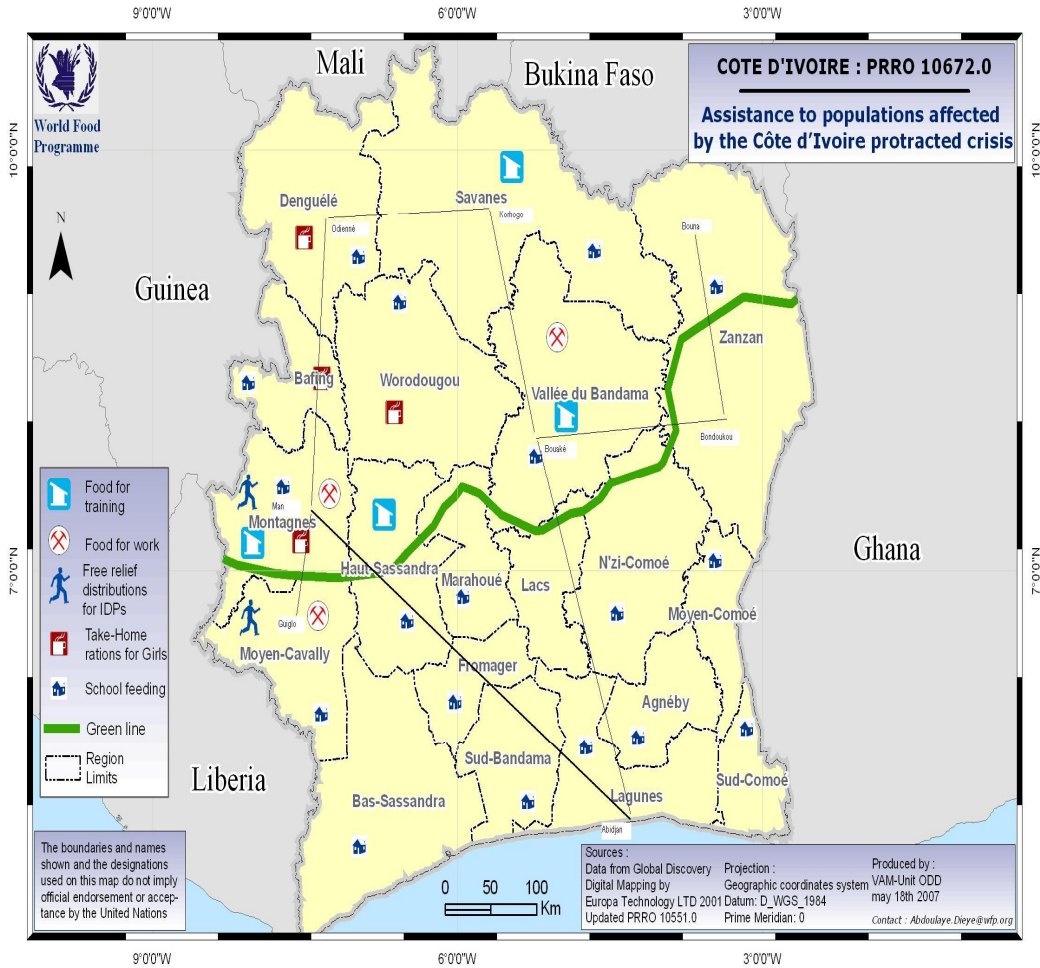
27. List of contacts

Surname	Name	Organization / Task	Phone	Email
Abdou	Rezkuami	Social worker, Abidjan	0553 176 267	
Abdoulaye	Bamba	DREN Bouaké		bambadeso@yahoo.fr
Aboun	Huguet	Care Man, administrator	07 683 715, 02 508 674	huguet@careci.org
Acka-Douabele	Cinthia	Unicef, Education Programme Officer / Girl's Education	21 21 82 28, 05 01 18 32	cdouabele@unicef.org
Adama	Traoré	Care Bouaké		Tradama46@yahoo.fr
Ahona	Gomi	WFP Bouaké		gomiahona@wfp.org
Ambrosini	Deborah	WFP Office of Evaluation, OEDE administrative assistant	+39 06 6513 2993	Deborah.Ambrosini@wfp.org
Babaedjou	Aminatou	WFP Abidjan	07 394 456	
Bamezon	Felix	WFP Abidjan, CO director	+225 20 302800	Felix.Bamezon@wfp.org
Beekha	Joyce Patricia	Unicef Abidjan, 18, rue P&M Curie, zone 4C, 04 PB 443 Abidjan 04, Chief education	2121 1850 d 2121 1817 m 05 680 466	jpbheeka@unicef.org
Bema	Alti	WFP Abidjan, Chargée de programme (SF)	+225 20 302 800 x 2420, m 07 694 457	Alti.bema@wfp.org
Berner	Patrick	FAO Abidjan, coordinateur des operation d'urgence et de réhabilitation	20 302 819, m 05 969 524	Patrick.berner@fao.org
Bloem	Martin	WFP Rome, OEDP nutrition & HIV/AIDS director		Martin.Bloem@wfp.org
Bouya	Alhonsine	WFP Rome, OMXD school feeding		Alhonsine.Bouya@wfp.org
Brandolini	Giorgio	30, via Mazzini, I-24 128 Bergamo, Italy	+39 035 219142, m 340 051 3825	Giorgio.brandolini@poste.it, gv.brandolini@gmail.com
Bulman	David	WFP Dakar, head programming		David.Bulman@wfp.org
Care Bouaké	Alexandr	WFP Bouaké		kkdrix2@yahoo.fr
CICR		Délégation régional, Abidjan	22 400 070	Abidjan.abi@icrc.org
Cordeil	Alain	WFP, OEDE Senior evaluation officer	+39 06 6513 2262, 349 412 3535	alain.cordeil@WFP.org, www.WFP.org/operations/evaluation
D'Almeida	Ayivi	WFP Abidjan, Head of logistics		Ayivi.dalmeida@wfp.org
Dadjo	Lucrece	WFP Bouaké	05 860 202	Lucrece.dadjo@wfp.org
de Lesquen	Jacques	Ambassade de France, service de cooperation et d'action culturelle	225 2030 0221, secr. 2030 0220	Jacques.de-lesquen@diplomatie.gouv.fr
Del Giudice	Daniela	WFP Rome, Data analyst	+39 06 65132447	daniela.delgiudice@wfp.org, danieladelgiudice@gmail.com
Delbaere	Jan	WFP Rome, Food security analysis service, deputy chief	06 6513 3256	Jan.delbaere@wfp.org
Diaby	Moustafa	DNC	05 940 781	
Dilolo	Victorine Seone	Unicef Bouaké	06 251 523, 31 645 052	vdilolo@unicef.org
Djabi	Moustafa	DNC, Abidjan, programme		
Dossou	Sylvie	Unicef Abidjan, Deputy representative	2121 1810, 2121 1819	sydossou@unicef.org
Eby Ehounoud	Pascal	Onussaa, Conseiller en S&E	2031 2130, 4731 9320	ebye@unaids.org
Efoe A.	Pierre	Caritas DAPH Man, secrétaire general, coordinateur DAPH	Abidjan 3378 0774, m 02 034 200, 07 460 490 Man 3379 2235, m 05 940 590	efoep@yahoo.fr, cariidapman@aviso.ci
Girod	Raphael	Pod Tvrzi 2 – 36009 Karlovy Vary, Czech Republic	+420 606 885 188 0303 505 9495 Cív 48614368	raphael.girod@gmail.com
Gnegbre	Gisele	CNT Bouaké, nurse	05 914 813, 33 702 838	
Gómez	Filomena	Congregazione delle figlie della croce, Mission catholique de Bonieré, Bonieredougou	09 258 562	
Gounel	Christian	Ambassade de France, conseiller de cooperation adjoint	2030 0220	Christian.gounel@diplomatie.gouv.fr
Hirvonen	Maarit	Unicef Abidjan, Representative	2121 1850, m 04 808 944	mhirvonen@unicef.org

Surname	Name	Organization / Task	Phone	Email
Issouf	Ouattara Toh	Mouna EPP, Guiglo, Director of the school	06 239 761	
Jallow	Isatou	WFP Rome, women, children, gender policy chief		Isatou.Jallow@wfp.org
Jibidar	Claude	WFP Abidjan		Claude.Jibidar@wfp.org
Joannic	Nicolas	Unicef Abidjan	+225 4820 4919	njoannic@unicef.org
Kabalisa	Innocent	WFP Abidjan, Finance and administration officer		Innocent.kabalisa@wfp.org
Kabugi	Emery	Unv SF		
Kalima	Védaste	Ocha , Programme coordinator	06 323 984	vedaste@un.org
Kauma	Vedaste	Ocha Abidjan, programme coordinator	22 405 175, 06 323 984	vedaste@un.org
Keita	Moussa	RSB Bouaké	05 333 910	
Konan Yao	Gustave	DREN, Cresac		Ky.gustave@yahoo.fr
Kone Bi	Marius Cesar	SSAR Bouaké		konesi99@yahoo.fr
Kouame	Appaou	CNT Dan Ane	47 325 428	
Kouame	Able Louis	RSB Bouaké	05 345 584	
Koudio Guibert	Fokouo	DCS Abidjan, nutritionist	08 351 997	Fokouo_g@yahoo.fr
Koue Bi	Marius Cesar	RSB Bouaké	07 499 630	
Kramer	Ellen	WFP Abidjan	2030 2800 x 2400, m 05 003 352, VSAT 1361 2470	Ellen.kramer@wfp.org
Lebri	Evelyne	WFP Abidjan, HR assistant		Evelyne.lebri@wfp.org
Liade	Jean Bosco	WFP Man programme		Jean-Bosco.Liade@wfp.org
Loan Lago Saleba	Odette	Direction nationale des cantines scolaires, director	07 908 947	odettelago@yahoo.fr
Losséni	Caulibaly	Care Bouaké		lorrei@careci.org
Luma	Joyce	OMXF food security director		Joyce.Luma@wfp.org
M' Bahia Yao	Crystel	PNN, Chief de service	2021 8483, 07 986 529	yraham@yahoo.com
Makan	Coulibaly	Unicef Abidjan, HIV/AIDS specialist	2121 1833, 2121 1850, m 05 961 091, 05 571 890	
Mambouna	Jean Pierre	WFP Abidjan, Chef du sub-office PAM Bouaké	05 409 531	
Mathurin	Konakon Konan	Mouna EPP, Guiglo, manager of the canteen	05 571 302	
Mbassi	Jean	Health alliance Bouaké, national director	31 631 236	tokombere2@yahoo.com
Mouso	Cyril	Caritas Bouaké, responsable de centre	31 642 723	
Moyabi	Sylla	WFP Abidjan, CO consultant	+225 07 904 632	moyabi.sylla@wfp.org, smoyabi@yahoo.fr
N'goran	Patricia	M. de Santé, Programme national de nutrition		
N'Guessan	Kouassi	CNT Bouaké	08 017 702, 45 974 525	
Nguesabe	Naloumal	Centre Axwabe nurse	05 221 781	
Nguessan	Kouassi	CNT An Amur supervisor	08 017 702	
Nishiuchi	Kazuhiko	Ambassade du Japon, Abidjan, conseiller	20 212 863	Kazuhiko.nishiuchi@amb-japon.ci
Njoroge	Mary	WFP, HIV/AIDS service programme adviser	06 6613 2024	Mary.njoroge@wfp.org
Oleh	Kam	Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, sociologue rural	+225 07 88 34 88, 22 527 913, 07 883 488, +39 019 56 576	olehfr@yahoo.fr
Othman	Wagdi	WFP Abidjan	+225 20 302 800, 2110, 05 003 220	Wagdi.Othman@wfp.org
Ouattara	Sounougou	WFP Man		Sounougou.Ouattara@wfp.org
Pietrantoni	Alain	WFP Abidjan, security officer	20 30 2111, 05 686 159	
Rachel	Pierre	WFP Abidjan, Charge programme / PI	2030 2800, 05 444 377	
Regnault de la Mothe	Marc	WFP Rome, Policy, Planning and Strategy Division, Policy Officer, School Feeding	+39 06 65 131 x 2406 M 39 333 5435 390	Marc.RegnaultdelaMothe@wfp.org
Rwehera	Mathias	43, rue des Lévriers, 95360 Montmagny, France	+33 134 283 402, m 686 046 843	mathias.rwehera@gmail.com, mathias.rwehera@laposte.net
Salimata	Koné	CRI Korhogo	225 08 431 061 3685 1276, 3685 0477	Salicoul225@yahoo.fr
Saoure Konana	Norbert	Care Man, Chargé Distribution et appui nutritionnel	02 508 650, 07 497 231	saouren@yahoo.fr, saouren@careci.org
Schumacher	Britta	WFP Dakar, evaluation focal point	+221 77 849 65 00	britta.schumacher@wfp.org

Surname	Name	Organization / Task	Phone	Email
Seone	Philippe	WFP Bouake	07 588 437	Philippe.Seone@wfp.org
Séragahin	Prao Yao	MLAN president		contact@mlan.fr, www.mlan.fr
Sidibe	Brahima	Bouaké éveil, directeur exécutif	05 880 844, 31 640 390	
Sidonis	Sadia	WFP Bouaké		Ornella.sadia@wfp.org
Sononsa	Cisse	Care Bouaké	08 153 137, 33 791 910	cisononsa@careci.org
Soro	Koundieletia	WFP Abidjan, Protection, agronome	+225 20 302 800 x 2410	Koundieletia.soro@wfp.org
Stadler	Dora	FAO medical officer	06 570 53632, f 06 570 53152	Dora.stadler@fao.org
Tahé	Pierre	WFP Bouaké		Pierre.tahe@wfp.org
Tanhan	Denis Guinssi	Boite postale 226, Guiglo – IEP Guiglo, Conseiller chargé des cantines scolaires M 07 302 809	07 302 809	
Toure	Moustapha	WFP UAM, National VAM Officer	05 899 540 2030 2800 x 2412 FoodSat 1361 2412	Moustapha.toure@wfp.org
Turnbull	Paul	WFP Rome, OMXD operations design		Paul.Turnbull@wfp.org
Tüttinghoff	Hildegard	WFP Rome, OMXD Operations dep't programme adviser M&E	06 6613 2483	Hildegard.tuttinghoff@wfp.org
Valentine	soeur	Association St Camille, St Camille de Lellis, Centre d'accueil des maladies mentaux, Bp 927, Korhogo, C Iv	3686 0119, M 05 608 713	fdlckgo@aviso.ci
Van den Briel	Tina	WFP Rome chief nutrition MCH & HIV/AIDS		Tina.VanDenBriel@wfp.org
Van der Velden	Margot	WFP Dakar, technical unit support		
Vitiano	Clémence	WFP Abidjan, Spa, pipeline		Clemence.Vitiano@wfp.org
Wagdi	Othman	WFP Abidjan, deputy CO director		
Walsh	Jennifer	Care int'l, Abidjan	08 667 574, 01 800 771	
Wapo	Jannine	CIP Cames coordinator	05 188 635, 33 705 020	
Yacoubá	Yeo Isidore	Caritas BDPH Korhogo, coordinator	36 861 021	caritaskorhogo@aviso.ci yysidere@yahoo.fr
Yanga	Thomas	WFP Abidjan		Thomas.Yanga@wfp.org
Yao	Mama	Care Man, chargé de PLWH and OVC	06 797 978, 47 411 214	docteurmama@gmail.com, docmaam@yahoo.fr
Yeo	Yacouba Isidore	Caritas BDPH, BP 144, Korhogo, C Iv, économiste, coordinateur / gestionnaire de projets	3685 9603, h 3686 3970, f +225 3686 1021, m 01 135 566, 08 379 493	caritaskorhogo@aviso.ci, yysidere@yahoo.fr
Zongo	Suzanne	WFP Bouaké		zongale@yahoo.fr

28. Côte d'Ivoire map



29. Original Logical framework

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK Matrix – PRRO 10672.0 – Côte d’Ivoire

Results-Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
IMPACT			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stability and household food security are supported through food aid interventions that preserve human and productive assets and that encourage recovery prospects of vulnerable people who have been suffering as a result of the crisis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of former combatants demobilised Number of IDPs and/or refugees repatriated or resettled Human development index 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PNDDR reports UNHCR and partners reports UNICEF MICS report UNDP HDI report 	
OUTCOMES			
SO 1: Save lives of war-affected populations who are critically food insecure			<p>Progress is made in the peace process, elections are held and results accepted by all political parties.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Nutritional status among IDPs and returnee refugee beneficiaries is maintained Improved access to food for resettled IDPs and returnee refugees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence of acute malnutrition among beneficiary children under five years of age* Proportion of beneficiary household expenditures devoted to food (<50%) Number of food aid related thefts and threats associated with food distribution and collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutritional screening in case of escalation of crisis Post distribution monitoring 	
SO 2: Protect livelihoods, support rehabilitation of productive assets and enhance resilience to shocks			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased ability of targeted Ivorian households vulnerable to shocks to maintain or increase their productive and physical assets. Increased ability of targeted Ivorian households vulnerable to shocks to acquire and apply learned skills including households affected by HIV/AIDS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of properly maintained roads, bridges and water wells rehabilitated (>90%) Percentage of properly maintained roads, bridges and water wells rehabilitated (>90%) Proportion of beneficiary household expenditures devoted food (<50%) Average travel time from beneficiary community to the nearest market** Percentage increase in food crops production Percentage of trained beneficiaries applying food transformation and/or conservation skills. (>90%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperating partners (CP) end of project reports Post distribution monitoring FAO end of project report. WFP/partner end of project reports 	
SO 3: Support the improved nutrition and health status of children, women, PLWHA and other vulnerable people			

Results-Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
<p>Reduced level of malnutrition among targeted children under-five and pregnant/lactating women in targeted areas in</p> <p>Improved nutrition & health status of beneficiaries under ART/TB treatment and of beneficiaries in PMTCT programs in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of moderate and severe acute malnutrition among targeted children under-five using weight/height by sex.* • Prevalence of malnutrition among targeted lactating women using body mass index.* • Prevalence of Low birth weight of children born to women having received WFP food assistance (10%) • Recovery rate among targeted malnourished children (>70%) • % of weight gain among patients of TB and ART programmes after 9 months. • Treatment adherence rate by specific treatment and care programs (95%) • Low-birth weight among targeted women in PMTCT and/or prevalence of moderated and severd acute malnutrition among targeted children in PMTCT programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition baseline and follow-up survey • CP monthly/quarterly performance report • CP activity report • Nutrition baseline and follow-up survey 	
<p>SO 4: Support access to primary education and reduce gender disparity in access to education</p>			

Results-Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
<p>Increased enrolment and attendance rate of boys and girls in WFP assisted primary schools including orphans and vulnerable children.</p> <p>Reduced gender disparity between boys and girls enrolled in WFP assisted primary schools in targeted regions (18 montagne, Denguele, Bafing, Worudougou)</p> <p>Increased coordination among WFP, UNICEF and other partners in support of the education system under the leadership of the national Government</p> <p>Improved access to non-formal education and skills training of demobilised and HIV orphans and vulnerable children.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net enrolment rate: percentage of primary school-age boys and girls enrolled in WFP assisted primary schools • Absolute enrolment: number of boys and girls enrolled in WFP assisted primary schools • Attendance rate of boys and girls in WFP assisted primary schools (>95%) • School enrolment rate for orphans and vulnerable children from households receiving WFP food assistance • Ratio of girls and boys enrolled in WFP targeted primary schools (>0,7) • Number of schools jointly targeted for the implementation of essential learning package (school feeding, de-worming, improved energy stove, HIV/AIDS awareness, etc.) (200) • Percentage of demobilised children and HIV orphans & vulnerable children having successfully completed food supported skills and literacy training 	<p>(Net Enrolment rate only available after population census in 2008)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CP Monthly/quarterly distribution and narrative reports • CP activity reports • CP and Government annual reports • WFP and UNICEF activity reports • CP activity reports 	
OUTPUTS			
SO 1, SO 2, SO 3 and SO 4			

Results-Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
<p>Food assistance is timely provided in sufficient quantity for targeted beneficiaries in conflict affected areas without harming and in respect of the international protection standards.</p> <p>Enhanced awareness of partners and WFP staff on protection issues.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actual number of beneficiaries having received WFP food assistance by activity, sex, age group and displacement status. • Actual quantity of food distributed by activity and by commodity types. • Actual number of patients by activity • Percentage of food distributions occurring less than 7 days latter than the planned date of distribution. (80%) • Ratio of beneficiary to quantity of food distributed by type of activity. (1) • Number of awareness training sessions organised by WFP on protection-related issues by sector (6) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CP distribution reports • WFP Food Aid monitors monthly and quarterly reports, • Protections Training report 	<p>Ration is accepted by the beneficiaries (SO1 and SO2)</p> <p>Complementary programs are implemented by partner organizations (GOV, UN agencies, NGOs) to achieve nutritional, agricultural and educational outcomes</p> <p>Strong commitment of the Government to support Education efforts in the north (by providing qualified teachers)</p> <p>Schools are functional 120 days per year in targeted areas</p>
SO 2 additional outputs			
<p>Physical and productive assets created through food for asset activities</p> <p>Skills acquired through food supported training programs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actual number of participants in each food for asset and income-generating activities as a percentage of planned participants, by project category, sex • 12 bridges, 400 water wells, 80 Km of irrigation canals rehabilitated. • 150 Km of road rehabilitated • Surface area (ha) of land cultivated per crop type • Number and types of food supported trainings conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CP activity reports • Food Aid Monitors reports 	

BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

- Security conditions allow staff members of WFP and implementing partners as well as beneficiaries to have access and work freely in the targeted areas.
- Other required non-food resources are available to assisted institutions and projects
- Competent CPs are available and operational
- Timely contribution of funds and commodities are secured.

* Targets will be determined by the base line survey

** Targets will be determined during projects identification

Source: Project documents

30. Revised Logical framework

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK Matrix – PRRO 10672.0 – Côte d’Ivoire

Results-Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
IMPACT			
Stability and household food security are supported through food aid interventions that preserve human and productive assets and that encourage recovery prospects of vulnerable people who have been suffering as a result of the crisis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of former combatants demobilised • Number of IDPs and/or refugees repatriated or resettled • Human development index 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PNDDR reports • UNHCR and partners reports • UNICEF MICS report • UNDP HDI report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional and national political stability
OUTCOMES			

Results-Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
<p>SO 1: Save lives of war-affected populations who are critically food insecure</p> <p>SO 2: Protect livelihoods, support rehabilitation of productive assets and enhance resilience to shocks</p> <p>SO 3: Support the improved nutrition and health status of children, women, PLWH and other vulnerable people</p> <p>SO 4: Support access to primary education and reduce gender disparity in access to education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDPs and Refugee returnee beneficiaries resettled Beneficiaries: 17,000 • Proportion of beneficiary household expenditures devoted to food (<50% of household revenues) Beneficiaries: 55,000 • Global (moderate and severe) acute malnutrition prevalence decreased in children under-five and pregnant/lactating women in targeted areas Beneficiaries: 68,000 • Net enrolment rate: percentage of primary school-age boys and girls enrolled in WFP assisted primary schools • Ratio of girls and boys enrolled in WFP targeted primary schools (> 0.7) Beneficiaries: - hot meals 580,000 - teachers take home rat. 18,000 - girls take home rations 243,000 Total beneficiaries: 981,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project database / CP activity reports • Project database / CP activity reports • UNICEF MISC survey • Field survey (qualitative) / DNC database • Project database / CP activity report • Assisted schools records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security conditions in the intervention areas • Sector policies targeting demobilization, rural infrastructure rehabilitation, health care and education access
OUTPUTS			

Results-Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
<p>SO 1: Save lives of war-affected populations who are critically food insecure</p>			<p>Progress is made in the peace process, elections are held and results accepted by all political parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNHCR collaboration • Natural and human made disasters absent • Implementing partners endowed with appropriate training skills
<p>1.1 The Nutritional status among IDPs and returnee refugee beneficiaries is maintained</p> <p>1.2 Improved access to food for resettled IDPs and returnee refugees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of Global (severe and moderate) acute malnutrition among beneficiary population of children under five years of age (targets will be determined by the base line survey) • Proportion of beneficiary household expenditures devoted to food (<50% of household revenues) after resettlement / return during lean session <p>Beneficiaries (1.1+1.2): 17,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF MISC survey • Project database / CP activity reports • Nutritional screening in case of escalation of crisis • Post distribution monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical personnel available • Health centres functional in targeted Departments • UNICEF/ WHO collaboration

Results-Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
SO 2: Protect livelihoods, support rehabilitation of productive assets and enhance resilience to shocks			
2.1 Increased ability of targeted Ivorian households vulnerable to shocks to maintain or increase their productive and physical assets.	a) IDPs and Returnee refugees in Communities Percentage of properly maintained roads, bridges and water wells rehabilitated (>90% of planned interventions) Beneficiaries (FFW) 2,000 Beneficiaries (FF agriculture, seed prod.) 5,300 Beneficiaries w. family members: 35,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project database / CP activity reports • Post distribution monitoring • Cooperating partners (CP) end of project reports • FAO end of project report. 	
2.2 Increased ability of targeted Ivorian households vulnerable to shocks to acquire and apply learned skills including households affected by HIV/AIDS.	b) Resettled IDPs and Returnee refugees in farm Percentage increase in food crops production Percentage of trained beneficiaries applying food transformation and/or conservation skills (>90% of trained beneficiaries) Beneficiaries 4,200 Beneficiaries w. family members: 20,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project database / CP activity reports • FAO end of project report. 	
SO 3: Support the improved nutrition and health status of children, women, PLWH and other vulnerable people			

Results-Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
<p>3.1 Reduced level of malnutrition among targeted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - children under-five and - pregnant/lactating women in targeted areas 	<p>3.1.1 Moderately malnourished children under-five</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of Global (moderate and severe) acute malnutrition among targeted population of children under-five using weight/height by sex. • Recovery rate among targeted moderately malnourished children under five (>70% of children) <p>Beneficiaries: 6,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - moderately malnourished children under-five <p>3.1.2 Caretakers of severely malnourished children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of Low birth weight of children born to pregnant women having received WFP food assistance (<10%) • Number of pregnant and lactating women assisted <p>Beneficiaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pregnant and lactating women: 4,000 <p>3.1.3 Distribution of supplementary feeding in MCH</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF MISC survey • Project database / CP activity report • Project database / CP activity report • Project database / CP activity report • Nutrition baseline 	

Results-Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
<p>3.2 Improved nutrition & health status of beneficiaries under ART/TB treatment and of beneficiaries in PMTCT programs</p>	<p>3.2.1 a) People living with HIV/AIDS under ART/TB treatment (PLWH)</p> <p>3.2.1 b) HIV positive mothers identified for Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission (PMTCT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment adherence rate by specific treatment and care programs (95%) • % of weight gain among patients of Tuberculosis (TB) and Anti-Retrovirus Treatment (ART) programmes after 9 months. • Prevalence of Low-birth weight among targeted women in PMTCT and/or • Prevalence of Global (moderated and severd) acute malnutrition among targeted children in PMTCT programmes <p>Beneficiaries (3.2.1 a) + 3.2.2 b): 8,400 Beneficiaries w. family members: 33,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project database / CP activity report • Number of patients of TB and ART under treatment • Field survey (qualitative) • Project database / CP activity report • UNICEF MISC survey 	
<p>3.3 OVC – Food for training</p>	<p>Demobilised and HIV orphans and vulnerable children (OVC), affected by HIV and AIDs who did not follow regular courses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of children who did not follow regular courses having successfully completed food supported skills and literacy training <p>Beneficiaries: 3,000 Beneficiaries w. family members: 15,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project database / CP activity reports 	
<p>SO 4: Support access to primary education and reduce gender disparity in access to education</p>			

Results-Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
<p>Increased enrolment and attendance rate of boys and girls in WFP assisted primary schools, including orphans and vulnerable children.</p> <p>Reduced gender disparity between boys and girls enrolled in WFP assisted primary schools in targeted regions (18 Montagne, Denguéle Bafing, Worudougou)</p> <p>Increased coordination among WFP, UNICEF and other partners in support of the education system under the leadership of the national Government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absolute enrolment: number of boys and girls enrolled in WFP assisted primary schools • Attendance rate of boys and girls in WFP assisted primary schools (>95%) • Beneficiaries: 580,000 • Beneficiaries w. family members: 18,000 • Beneficiaries (teachers): 3,600 • Beneficiaries w. family members: 18,000 • Increase in number of girls enrolled in WFP targeted primary schools, especially in higher grades • Beneficiaries girls: 60,750 • Beneficiaries w. family members: 243,000 • Number of schools jointly targeted for the implementation of essential learning package <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - school feeding (4.1 + 4.2), - de-worming (drugs), - improved energy stove (Adviser + materials), - HIV/AIDS awareness, etc. (training) • Beneficiaries 200 schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project database / CP activity reports • Project database / CP activity reports • Beneficiary schools records • DNC database • Project database / CP activity reports • Beneficiary schools records • DNC database • Food security monitoring survey • Project database / CP activity reports • Assisted schools records • CP and Government annual reports • WFP and UNICEF activity reports 	
ACTIVITIES			
SO 1: Save lives of war-affected populations who are critically food insecure	<p>Food by SO TM</p> <p>SO1 1,274</p> <p>SO2 10,259</p> <p>SO3 8,472</p> <p>SO4</p> <p>- hot meals 9,001</p> <p>- girls take home rations 8,254</p>	<p>Sources of data:</p> <p>Project documentation</p> <p>Project database</p>	
1.1 The Nutritional status among IDPs and returnee refugee beneficiaries is maintained			
A.1.1 General emergency distribution to IDPs and returnee refugees in camps			

Results-Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
1.2 Improved access to food for resettled IDPs and returnee refugees	Total: 47,256	CO monitoring unit Pre-mission survey Evaluation field survey Interview of: Agency staff (HQs, CO) Project staff (CO, Sub-offices) Implementing partners Local authorities Beneficiaries	
A.1.2 General emergency distribution to resettled IDPs and returnee refugees during lean season	Budget by component US\$		
SO 2: Protect livelihoods, support rehabilitation of productive assets and enhance resilience to shocks	A. Dir. Oper. costs 30,537,092		
	WFP food cost 14,753,385		
2.1 Increased ability of targeted Ivorian households vulnerable to shocks to maintain or increase their productive and physical assets.	- cereals 9,273,355		
	- pulses 2,221,646		
	- mixed blended food 1,074,533		
	- vegetable oil 1,919,333		
	- sugar 194,655		
	- salt 69,864		
	External transport 6,720,625		
	Total LTSH 6,662,502		
A.2.1.1 Rehabilitation of - Km 80 of irrigation systems and of - 400 water wells	Other direct operations costs 2,400,580		
	B. Direct support costs 8,004,513		
	- staff 6,706,338		
	- office exp. & oth. recur. costs 854,175		
A.2.1.2 Rehabilitation of 12 bridges	- equipment & oth.fixed costs 444,000		
	C. Indirect support costs. 2,697,912		
A.2.1.3 Rehabilitation of km 150 of roads	WFP 41,239,517		
A.2.1.4 Rehabilitation of XXX primary teacher housing	Total 49,866,272		
2.2 Increased ability of targeted Ivorian households vulnerable to shocks to acquire and apply learned skills, including households affected by HIV/AIDS			
A.2.2 Food for training (literacy and agriculture) of IDPs and refugee returnee beneficiaries			
SO 3: Support the improved nutrition and health status of children, women, PLWH and other vulnerable people			
3.1 Reduced level of malnutrition among targeted			

Results-Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
<p>3.2 Improved nutrition & health status of beneficiaries under ART/TB treatment, of beneficiaries in PMTCT programs and of OVC in families</p> <p>A.3.2.1 Distribution of supplementary feeding to PLWH in families</p> <p>A.3.2.2 Distribution of family rations for Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT)</p>			
<p>3.3 Non-formal education and skills training of demobilised and HIV orphans and vulnerable children (OVC).</p> <p>A.3.3.1 Food for training of OVC children who did not follow regular school courses</p>			
<p>SO 4: Support access to primary education and reduce gender disparity in access to education</p>			
<p>4.1 Increased enrolment and attendance rate of boys and girls in WFP assisted primary schools including orphans and vulnerable children</p> <p>A.4.1.1 Distribution of Emergency school feeding to primary schools children</p> <p>A.4.1.2 Distribution of Food to Benevolent teachers (Food for social workers)</p>			
<p>4.2 Reduced gender disparity between boys and girls enrolled in WFP assisted primary schools in targeted regions (18 Montagne, Dengué, Bafing, Worudougou)</p> <p>A.4.2 Distribution of Emergency school feeding to primary schools girls</p>			

Results-Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption and Risks
<p>4.3 Increased coordination among WFP, UNICEF and other partners in support of the education system under the leadership of the national Government</p> <p>A.4.3.1 De-worming of pupils A.4.3.2 Construction and use of improved energy cooking stoves by schools A.4.3.3 Delivery of HIV/AIDS awareness courses to pupils</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security conditions allow staff members of WFP and implementing partners as well as beneficiaries to have access and work freely in the targeted areas. • Other required non-food resources are available to assisted institutions and projects • Timely contribution of funds and commodities are secured • Competent CPs are available and operational

Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ALNAP	Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance
ANADER	Agence Nationale de Développement Rural
ART	Anti Retro-Viral Therapy
CAP	Consolidated appeal process
CO	Country Office
COGES	Comité de Gestion
CSB	Corn Soya Blend
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Repatriation
DNC	Direction National des Cantines
DREN	Direction Regional de l'éducation et de la nutrition
DSC	Direct Support Cost
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
EMOP	Emergency Operation
EQAS	Evaluation Quality Assurance System
F CFA	Franc – Communauté Financière d'Afrique
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFE	Food for Education
FFT	Food for Training
FFW	Food for Work
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internal displaced people
IEP	Inspection des écoles primaires
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LF	Logical framework
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCH	Mother and child health
MICS	Multi indicator Cluster Survey
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of the Humanitarian Activities
OECD	Organization for Economic Co operation and Development
OEDE	Office of Evaluation
ONUCI	Opération des Nations unies en Côte d'Ivoire
OVC	Orphan and other Vulnerable children
P4P	Purchase for Progress
PLWH	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PNDDR	Programme National de Démobilisation, Dèarmement et Rèninsertion
PNN	Programme National de Nutrition
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SFC	Supplementary Feeding Centre
SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5	Strategic objectives 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
SMART	Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
TB	Tuberculosis
TFC	Therapeutic Feeding Centre
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations development programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations children's fund
US\$	United States Dollar
WFP	World Food Programme



**Office of Evaluation
Via Cesare Giulio Viola, 68/70.
00148 Rome, Italy
Tel +39 0665131**

<http://www.wfp.org/about/evaluation>