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**Executive Board
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PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 9

For approval



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BUDGET INCREASES TO DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES – ETHIOPIA COUNTRY PROGRAMME 104300 (2007–2011)

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food cost	82,771,770	8,647,000	91,418,770
Total cost to WFP	150,690,474	14,103,767	164,794,241

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

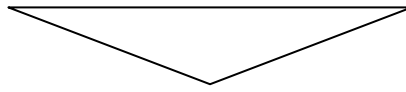
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Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact Ms I. Carpitella, Administrative Assistant, Conference Servicing Unit (tel.: 066513-2645).

* Regional Bureau Johannesburg (Southern, Eastern and Central Africa)

DRAFT DECISION*



The Board approves the budget increase of US\$14.1 million for Ethiopia country programme 104300 (2007–2011) for 2011 (WFP/EB.1/2011/9-A/3).

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

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision for Ethiopia country programme (CP) 104300 is proposed to assist an additional 188,000 children under the food-for-education (FFE) component in 2011. It will provide:
 - an additional 10,987 mt of food valued at US\$8.6 million;
 - additional associated costs of external transport, landside transport, storage and handling, other direct operational costs (ODOC) and direct support costs amounting to US\$4.5 million; and
 - additional indirect support costs of US\$922,676.
2. This budget revision responds to a request by the Ministry of Education to expand FFE in the Afar and Somali regions, which have not matched the national increase in enrolment among children of primary-school age, particularly girls, and to an increase in enrolment rates in WFP-supported schools. Beneficiary numbers under the FFE component will therefore increase from 437,800 to 626,000. The scope of the Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions for More Sustainable Livelihoods through Partnerships and Land Users Solidarity (MERET-PLUS) component remains unchanged.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

3. The two components of Ethiopia CP 104300 (2007–2011) are designed to support the capacities of communities to adopt sustainable livelihoods and build long-term food security through:
 - the MERET-PLUS programme, which supports sustainable land management and livelihood resilience in food-insecure communities (Strategic Objective 2);¹ and
 - the FFE/Children in Local Development (CHILD) initiative in which FFE adopts a community-based approach to support formal education, enhance child-friendly schools and develop schools into community resource centres for nutrition and environmental awareness (Strategic Objective 4).²

Conclusions and Recommendations of the Reassessment

4. The 2009 mid-term evaluation concluded that continuation of the FFE/CHILD intervention was appropriate. The FFE activities, which commenced in the 1990s, were continued through the two previous CPs;³ FFE/CHILD contributed to an increase in enrolment rates, improved gender equity in enrolment and reduced drop-out rates – all of which exceeded targets in the first two years – and stimulated work in highly food-insecure rural districts to achieve universal primary education by 2015.

¹ Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures.

² Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition.

³ “Summary Report of the Mid-Term Evaluation of the Country Programme Ethiopia 104300 (2007–2011)” (WFP/EB.1/2010/7-C).

5. The FFE activities are complemented by the CHILD approach, which seeks to transform schools into centres for local development. The approach is jointly supported by the Ministry of Education, other ministries, non-governmental organizations, WFP, the United Nations Children's Fund, and other United Nations agencies: it encourages communities to utilize schools for community development to enhance health, nutrition and economic development and to provide non-formal education for community members. The mid-term evaluation noted that CHILD was well on the way to realizing the potential in participating communities for economic and social development.
6. The evaluation stressed the need to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the activity, particularly in logistics and capacity development, and recommended improvements in the synergies between the two components, and an external impact evaluation. WFP is piloting synergies between MERET-PLUS and FFE/CHILD at 20 sites in Ethiopia; lessons learned will be incorporated in the new phase of the CP starting in 2012. An external impact evaluation of the FFE/CHILD component is under way: it will provide useful insights for the future direction of the programme by early 2011. To improve the Government's food-management capacity, WFP launched the Food Management Improvement Project (FMIP) under protracted relief and recovery operation 106650 and the CP. This provided useful lessons for FFE/CHILD and is helping regional governments to achieve efficiency in logistics management.
7. The FFE/CHILD component initially reached 422,000 primary schoolchildren in 134 districts. To address persistent gender disparity, WFP provided take-home rations for 63,900 girls as an incentive for parents to send girls to school in pastoralist areas, where the gender gap was the highest. In 2009, funding levels enabled WFP to expand its support in Afar region: together with the increased enrolment rates in the other regions, this brought WFP's beneficiaries to 481,800 pupils, including 78,000 girls under the incentive programme. In recent years, FFE/CHILD has helped to increase enrolment in supported schools by 10 percent.⁴ Drop-out rates fell to 7 percent for girls and 9 percent for boys in WFP-supported schools compared with the national rates of 11.6 percent for girls and 13 percent for boys. The intervention also reduced the gender gap.⁵

Overview of Education Sector Development

8. Ethiopia has made considerable progress in general and technical education and in higher education during the last five years. The general education sub-sector includes early childhood care and education, primary education grades 1–8, secondary education grades 9–12, and functional adult literacy. In the last five years the Government has worked to expand the primary-school system, supported by development partners including WFP. Some of the results are shown in Table 1.
9. The Alternative Basic Education (ABE) programme for over-age pupils and children from remote communities has helped to bring sound basic education to girls and boys throughout Ethiopia. In pastoralist areas, ABE has enabled transmigrant households to maintain children in education.

⁴ Average annual increase in 2004–2009 on the basis of data from annual results-based management (RBM) surveys of schools.

⁵ The gender gap in targeted schools is currently 0.89:1; it was 0.77:1 in 2007.

TABLE 1: ETHIOPIA'S PROGRESS TOWARDS THE MDGs* IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

	1995/96	2000/01	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Number of students (million)	3.8	8.1	14.0	15.0	16.0
Gross enrolment ratio (%)	-	62	92	96	94
Net enrolment ratio (%)	-	49	79	83	83
Completion rate (%)	-	42	44	45	44
Girl students (%)	37	41	46	46	47
Literacy rate (%)	26	29	38 (2004/05)		-

*Millennium Development Goals

10. Despite progress during the past three years in the education sector, challenges remain. Capacity limitations mean that 2.8 million children of primary-school age, many of whom live in pastoralist areas, are not in schools or learning centres. The national gross enrolment rate is 94 percent, but the figure for Somali region is 35 percent and for Afar 31 percent. More boys than girls are being enrolled, especially in pastoralist areas. Although there have been significant gains in enrolment, the quality of basic education remains poor.
11. Ethiopia is not reaching its target of ensuring that girls and boys of school age complete the full primary-school cycle: 23 percent of learners in grade 1 dropped out before grade 2 during the 2008/09 academic year;⁶ at grade 4, 15 percent dropped out; and in grade 8 at the end of the second cycle, 11.6 percent dropped out.⁶ In food-insecure communities drop-out rates are higher, particularly among girls, as families migrate or require children to contribute to procuring food.
12. Improving primary education is a priority in the Government's draft national Growth and Transformation Plan (2012–2016). Ethiopia's draft Education Sector Development Programme IV (2011–2016) includes school feeding as a strategy to address quality and access to education for vulnerable children, particularly for girls, with a focus on the developing regional states.⁷ School health and nutrition are cross-cutting issues in the Education Sector Development Programme IV. The budget of the Ministry of Education accounts for 19 percent of the total government budget for the next five years, and includes school feeding expenses for the first time. During the next CP, WFP and the Government will explore opportunities to increase the Government's financial contribution to school feeding. The recent US\$98 million grant from the Fast Track Initiative to the Ethiopian education sector for 2010–2012 is expected to help to improve the quality of primary and secondary education and increase access.⁸
13. Through FFE/CHILD, WFP contributes to the national objective of universal primary education by 2015 and to Ethiopia's Education Sector Development Programme. WFP is discussing with the Government its priorities for the next CP, which is expected to include

⁶ Ministry of Education. 2010. *Annual Abstract of Education Statistics*. Addis Ababa.

⁷ Four administrative regions – Afar, Beneshangul-Gumuz, Gambella and Somali – were identified as lagging behind in terms of meeting the MDGs and as requiring significant support to enhance implementation capacity to deliver basic social services.

⁸ The Education for All – Fast Track Initiative was launched in 2002 as a global partnership between donors and developing countries to accelerate progress towards MDG 2 by 2015. The Fast Track Initiative aims to promote: i) sound education plans; ii) better coordination; iii) country-led programmes; iv) predictable aid; and v) measurable results and best practices.

a hand-over strategy for schools that have significantly improved enrolment and attendance rates and where communities have increased access to food.

Purpose of the Budget Increase

14. To address the needs of children of primary-school age in food-insecure and pastoral areas, the Ministry of Education requested WFP to expand its activities in Afar and Somali regions, both of which are predominantly pastoralist with high food insecurity. The primary education gross enrolment rate in these regions is significantly lower than the national 94 percent according to the Ministry of Education's 2009 *Annual Abstract of Education Statistics*. Findings from school feeding interventions in pastoralist communities show that FFE/CHILD helps to increase access to school, improves retention and reduces drop-outs.
15. This budget revision will allow WFP to expand its activities to cover more pupils in two pastoralist areas and to respond to an overall increase in enrolment in the schools assisted through FFE/CHILD. Table 2 shows the proposed increase in the number of targeted students by region.

Region	Average planning figures		Increase		Revised average planning figures	
	School meals	Take-home rations	School meals	Take-home rations	School meals	Take-home rations
Afar	52 447	23 762	25 882	8 776	78 329	32 538
Amhara	122 611	-	30 952	-	153 563	-
Oromia	86 007	25 418	22 921	5 509	108 928	30 927
SNNPR*	43 990	11 206	13 648	2 357	57 638	13 563
Somali	42 014	20 705	62 011	21 369	104 025	42 074
Tigray	90 571	-	32 826	-	123 397	-
TOTAL	437 640	81 091	188 240	38 011	625 880	119 102

* Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region

Component	Current	Increase	Revised
FFE-CHILD			
School meals	437 640	188 240	625 880
Take-home rations*	81 091	38 011	119 102
MERET-PLUS	1 741 000	-	1 741 000
TOTAL	2 178 640	188 240	2 366 880

* Beneficiaries receiving take-home rations also receive school meals and are therefore counted only once.

16. In 2011, FFE/CHILD will target 626,000 primary pupils in 1,270 schools in 171 districts. The schools are in highly food-insecure areas where children's access to education is limited by recurrent droughts and acute poverty. WFP assistance will help food-insecure households in the six regions to invest in human resource development

through education. In addition to on-site feeding, the initiative for girls will provide take-home rations as an additional incentive for enrolment and continued attendance at school in areas where girls' participation in education is very low.

17. *Implementation arrangements.* In view of the concerns raised in the mid-term evaluation of operational efficiency and the operational context in Afar and Somali, WFP and the Government carried out a feasibility study for this expansion to determine the operational and capacity development requirements. In Afar, WFP will expand in the existing operational areas to include ABE centres for the first time. Because the school population at each centre varies, providing FFE through ABE will be a learning experience, and challenges may have to be addressed. In Somali, WFP will expand to 34 new districts: the required enhancement of the Government's logistics and reporting capacities will be undertaken through FMIP; the costs are incorporated in this budget revision. Food will be pre-positioned in the regions before each semester to ensure timely delivery.
18. *Monitoring and evaluation.* With the Ministry of Education, regional bureaux of education and *woreda* education offices, WFP will monitor processes and outcomes. The annual results-based management survey has been upgraded to measure the relevant outcome indicators in line with WFP's Strategic Results Framework.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

19. The budget revision is for an additional 10,987 mt of food, with no change in the daily ration. The higher proportion of vegetable oil reflects an increase in activities in pastoralist areas where WFP provides vegetable oil as an incentive for parents to send girls to school, in addition to on-site feeding. The budget revision includes an in-kind contribution of dates.⁹

TABLE 4: FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY TYPE (mt)			
Component	Current	Increase	Revised
FFE/CHILD	65 946	10 987	76 933
MERET-PLUS	164 585	-	164 585
TOTAL	230 531	10 987	241 518

⁹ WFP is expecting to receive an in-kind contribution of 500 mt of dates, which will be distributed to the 625,880 children assisted by WFP as a one-off take-home ration. This will help to enhance and diversify the school meals provided for these children.

ANNEX I-A

BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN			
Food¹	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	-	(454 120)	
Pulses	-	-	
Oil and fats	1 594	2 203 433	
Mixed and blended food	8 777	5 376 100	
Others	615	1 521 587	
Total food	10 986	8 647 000	
Subtotal: food and transfers			8 647 000
External transport			230 931
Landside transport, storage and handling			1 875 610
Other direct operational costs			965 385
Direct support costs ² (see Annex I-B)			1 462 165
Total WFP direct costs			13 181 090
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ³			922 676
TOTAL WFP COSTS			14 103 767

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

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

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

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	1 046 220
National officers	36 800
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	2 345
United Nations volunteers	144 000
Staff duty travel	69 600
Subtotal	1 298 965
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	163 200
Subtotal	163 200
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	1 462 165

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required
UNDAF outcomes	UNDAF outcome indicators		
Humanitarian response, recovery and food security; basic social services; HIV and AIDS			
CP outcomes			
Strategic Objective 2: Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures			
Outcome 2.1: Increased ability to manage shocks and meet food needs and diversify livelihoods. Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households at risk of falling into acute hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % of households claiming income increment, by gender ➤ % of households claiming reduction in food deficit by at least two months ➤ Household food consumption score Target: % of households with a poor food consumption score (26%), borderline food consumption score (40%), acceptable food consumption score (34%)	Favourable markets for primary products and services	Total resources allocated to CP components: US\$116 million Component 1: US\$72 million Component 2: US\$44 million
Outcome 2.2: Sustainable land management (SLM) institutionalized at the community level and replicated in other areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % of households creating physical and biological assets, initially through food for work (FFW) and subsequently maintained through self-help ➤ Number of non-MERET-PLUS areas using SLM approaches 	Government supports and partners accept SLM as a framework for collaboration	Total expected government contribution: US\$12.7 million
Outcome 2.3: Hazard risk reduced at the community level in targeted communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % of households replicating household-based technologies and improved practices ➤ Household asset score increased in at least 60% of households 		



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required
<p>Outcome 2.4: Cooperating partners able to plan and manage food-based programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of WFP cooperating partners with the capacity to take over the planning and management of food-based programmes ➤ % of households satisfied with technical and management support ➤ Number of development initiatives that incorporate lessons from MERET-PLUS 		
<p>Strategic Objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition</p>			
<p>Outcome 4.1: More children enrolled, attending and able to participate in schools. Increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Average annual rate of change in number of girls and boys enrolled Target: 14% annual increase ➤ Net enrolment rate Target: 55% of primary-school age boys and girls enrolled in WFP-assisted schools (NB: measurement not possible because population information in WFP catchment area is not available) ➤ Attendance rate: number of schooldays on which girls and boys attended classes as % of total school days Target: 99% ➤ Drop-out rates for girls and boys from WFP-assisted primary schools Target: girls 6%; boys 8% ➤ Ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted schools Target: 0.9 ➤ Teachers' perception of children's ability to concentrate and learn as a result of school feeding 	<p>The security and political situations allow implementation of development activities. Teachers are motivated, for example by being promptly paid, and willing to carry out their duties diligently. Schoolchildren are willing to acquire knowledge. Necessary learning aids are available in the primary schools.</p>	



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required
<p>Outcome 4.2 Quality of education improved; schools progressively transformed into centres for local-level development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Completion rate: measurement, and therefore target, not possible because population information in WFP catchment area is not available ➤ % of parent-teacher associations regarding schools as centres for local level development 	<p>Sufficient ODOC available to provide continuous training for the school feeding focal persons, covering turnover of government staff</p>	
<p>Outcome 4.3: Cooperating partners able to plan and manage food-based programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of WFP cooperating partners with the capacity to take over the planning and management of food-based programmes ➤ % of community members who assess their CHILD-based FFE committees as effective or very effective ➤ Number of development initiatives that incorporate lessons from CHILD 	<p>Sufficient ODOC available to provide capacity development support for planning and management of food-based programmes</p>	
<p>Outcome 4.4: Sustainable and productive community behavioural changes and practices in relation to HIV and AIDS fostered in MERET-PLUS sites</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % of communities that participate in Community Conversation enforcing recommended positive behavioural practices ➤ % of schools and communities implementing HIV and AIDS prevention, mitigation and gender-awareness activities in their plans 	<p>People infected with HIV are willing to participate in HIV and AIDS activities and are not stigmatized. People are willing to adopt new behavioural changes related to HIV and AIDS</p>	<p>Outcome 2.4 Sustainable and productive community behavioural changes and practices in relation to HIV and AIDS fostered. (Strategic Objective 4)</p>



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required
Output 2.1: Degraded land rehabilitated: 125,000 ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of beneficiaries, by gender, participating in WFP-assisted land reclamation ➤ Ha of degraded land reclaimed ➤ % of activities that meet technical standards 	The Government provides timely and adequate counterpart funding and technical support	<p>Expected basic budget: US\$796,850.</p> <p>Expected budget from ODOC: US\$543,000.</p> <p>Expected budget from direct support costs: US\$253,850</p>
Output 2.2: Soil fertility management practices improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number and types of improved soil fertility management technologies introduced ➤ Number of MERET-PLUS sites where improved soil fertility management technologies are applied 		<p>Preparation of performance measurement plan for results monitoring of CP components together with cooperating partners: US\$5,000</p>
Output 2.3: 118,000 beneficiaries participate annually in food-supported asset creation and income-generating activities, involving 500 food-insecure communities in 65 districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of beneficiaries, by gender, participating in FFW ➤ Quantity of food distributed under FFW ➤ Number and types of assets created ➤ Number and types of income-generating activities created 	Markets encourage farmers to produce more vegetables and fruit	<p>Institutionalization of RBM system for regular collection, analysis and review of data on performance by WFP and cooperating partners: US\$75,000</p>
Output 2.4: Opportunities for ecological and cultural tourism developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of potential sites developed in each region 		<p>Facilitation of RBM reviews at all management levels: US\$15,000</p>
Output 2.5: Access to water improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Time spent on collecting water reduced by 50% ➤ Functional water users' groups 		<p>Facilitation of component-based self-evaluations at all levels: US\$10,000</p>
Output 2.6: Time-saving, yield-augmenting and processing technologies expanded at impact points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of households trained in using time-saving, yield-augmenting and processing technologies at impact points 		



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required
Output 2.7: Access to markets improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of communities with improved access to market places ➤ Number of marketing groups organized 		
Output 2.8: Technical capacity of cooperating partners and target communities enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of cooperating partner staff receiving training on participatory watershed development ➤ Number of communities with comprehensive watershed plans 		Field monitoring by WFP country or sub-office and cooperating partner staff: US\$656,850
Output 2.9: Natural resource project cycle management capacity of target communities improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % of MERET-PLUS sites revising plans using performance evaluation profiles ➤ % of planning teams and community members trained in natural resource project cycle management 		Twice-yearly reviews at the regional and federal levels: US\$15,000
Output 2.10: Sustainable land management approaches and technologies screened, disseminated and adapted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Extent of SLM approaches adopted in adjacent safety-net areas ➤ Number of farmers' groups engaged in adaptive SLM research 		Country office consolidates field office reports and takes corrective actions with Government: US\$10,000
Output 2.11: Community-based solidarity mechanisms activated, supported and made functional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of functioning user groups established for assets management and/or income generation ➤ Types of assets established through solidarity mechanisms for the benefit of labour-poor households 		Preparation of annual RBM reports: US\$10,000



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required
<p>Output 2.12: Capacity of cooperating partners to identify food needs, carry out food-based programmes and develop strategies, and mechanisms for exiting are improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Numbers of WFP cooperating partners using WFP technical services to develop their capacity to identify food needs, carry out food-based programmes and develop strategies, and of improved mechanisms for exiting ➤ Number of national staff agricultural and education experts at the district, regional and national levels trained in RBM ➤ % of performance monitoring reports received on time 	<p>Sufficient ODOC funds available to provide capacity development support</p>	
<p>Output 2.13: Dialogue with cooperating partners to identify potential areas of technical and financial cooperation increased</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of areas of financial and technical cooperation established between WFP and cooperating partners ➤ Number of partnership modalities with United Nations agencies, the Millennium Project and other cooperating partners established 	<p>Motivated and trained staff available at different levels</p>	
<p>Output 2.14: Food aid programming and effectiveness improved through advocating for programme results and mobilizing sufficient additional and complementary resources with partners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of cooperating partner best practices documented and circulated ➤ Volume of additional and complementary resources mobilized and used, in cash and in kind 	<p>Adequate support obtained from the regional bureau and Headquarters for advocacy and resource mobilization</p>	



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required
Output 4.1: Number of primary schoolchildren provided with in-school meals in chronically food-insecure districts: 626,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of boys and girls receiving in-school meals in WFP-assisted basic schools ➤ Quantity of food, by type, distributed to WFP-assisted schools 	Parents are convinced of the benefits of education and are willing to send their children to school. The Government provides adequate counterpart funding on time. Community members support the school feeding programme by providing other supplementary food and non-food items. Local procurement accounts for the target 30% of total food purchases, thereby allowing tonnages to reach target levels	
Output 4.2: A national consensus on the provision of school meals advocated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of workshops conducted to advocate for the provision of school meals 	Sufficient ODOC funding is available to organize the workshops.	
Output 4.3: Food provided as an incentive to girls, to reduce gender disparity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of girls receiving take-home rations 	Availability of funds to continue supporting the girls' initiative, which is rapidly scaling up	
Output 4.4: Home-based school feeding pilot developed and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of schools where home-based school feeding pilot is implemented ➤ % of food-for-education sourced locally for the schools 	Possible collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Sufficient ODOC funds available to implement the pilot.	



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required
<p>Output 4.5: Food rations of appropriate quality and quantity received and distributed in a timely manner</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % of schools at which correct ration of each food type is distributed ➤ % of food lost or damaged at schools after receiving food in good condition ➤ Vegetable oil is distributed with correct ration ➤ % of schooldays on which food is distributed following receipt of food at schools 	<p>Regional bureaux of education are able to transport the food on time. Adequate storage facilities are available at schools. Sufficient ODOC funds available to provide continuous training for the school feeding focal persons, covering turnover of government staff.</p>	
<p>Output 4.6: CHILD framework implemented in all WFP-assisted schools.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % of schools where the CHILD framework is implemented ➤ Number of schools where relevant Essential Package activities are undertaken with communities 	<p>Sufficient ODOC funds are available to provide continuous training for the school feeding focal persons, covering turnover of government staff. Collaboration with other United Nations agencies materializes.</p>	
<p>Output 4.7: Capacity of cooperating partners to identify food needs, carry out food-based programmes and develop strategies, and mechanisms for hand-over are improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Numbers of WFP cooperating partners using WFP technical services to develop their capacity to identify food needs, carry out food-based programmes and develop strategies, and of improved mechanisms for hand-over ➤ % of performance monitoring reports received on time 	<p>Sufficient ODOC funds available to provide capacity development support</p>	
<p>Output 4.8: Food aid programming and effectiveness improved through advocating for programme results and mobilizing sufficient additional and complementary resources with partners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of cooperating partner best practices documented and circulated ➤ Volume of additional and complementary resources mobilized and used, in cash and in kind 	<p>Adequate support from the regional bureau and Headquarters advocacy and resource mobilization</p>	



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required
<p>Output 4.9: Increased awareness of the impacts of HIV and AIDS on food security among vulnerable populations in partner communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of behavioural practices introduced ➤ Number of functional HIV and AIDS Community Conversation teams ➤ % of schools where gender sensitization and HIV-prevention activities have been conducted 		
<p>Output 4.10: Capacity of cooperating partners at district and regional levels to mainstream HIV and AIDS in their regular work enhanced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of cooperating partner staff trained in gender and HIV and AIDS 		



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ABE	Alternative Basic Education
CHILD	Children in Local Development
CP	country programme
FFE	food for education
FFW	food for work
FMIP	Food Management Improvement Project
MDG	Millenium Development Goal
MERET-PLUS	Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions for more Sustainable Livelihoods through Partnerships and Land Users Solidarity
ODOC	other direct operational costs
RBM	results-based management
SLM	sustainable land management
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework