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**Executive Board
Third Regular Session**

Rome, 21–25 October 2002

PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 9

For approval



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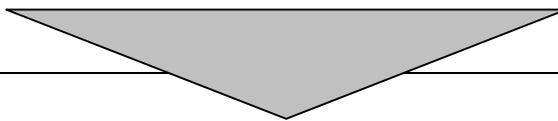
BUDGET INCREASE TO DEVELOPMENT PROJECT— KENYA COUNTRY PROGRAMME, 10009.0

**Assistance to Pre-Primary and Primary School
Feeding in Arid and Semi-Arid Districts and
Assistance to Disadvantaged Urban Children**

	Cost (United States dollars)		
	Original budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food cost	10,033,854	3,970,496	14,004,350
Total cost to WFP	22,727,055	12,464,246	35,191,301

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Note to the Executive Board



This document is submitted for approval by the Executive Board.

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.

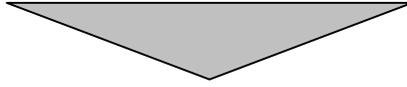
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Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact the Supervisor, Meeting Servicing and Distribution Unit (tel.: 066513-2328).



Draft Decision



The Board approves the budget increase of US\$12,464,246 to development project Kenya Country Programme, 10009.0—Assistance to Pre-Primary and Primary School Feeding in Arid and Semi-Arid Districts and Assistance to Disadvantaged Urban Children (WFP/EB.3/2002/9-A/2).



NATURE OF INCREASE

1. WFP is currently implementing a regular school feeding programme (RSFP) and an expanded school feeding programme (ESFP) in Kenya. The RSFP, which is Basic Activity 2 of the Kenya Country Programme (10009.0 Act 2 in WINGS), approved by the Executive Board at its Third Regular Session in October 1998, targets 21 arid and semi-arid districts and two slum areas of Nairobi. A total of 415,098 pre-primary and primary schoolchildren in 1,453 schools are given hot lunches consisting of maize, pulses and vegetable oil. At the inception of the Global School Feeding Campaign, WFP was already targeting 1 million schoolchildren under the ESFP in the semi-arid districts. These districts were originally targeted for food assistance under the RSFP but were phased out of the programme because of lack of resources.
2. The ESFP, which is implemented under the Global School Feeding Campaign and included in the current emergency operation (EMOP) 10085.01, covers 16 semi-arid districts, and a total of 1,337,678 children receive WFP assistance in 4,700 primary schools. The ESFP was introduced in May 2000 as part of the Global School Feeding Campaign and in response to a request made by the Government of Kenya following severe drought, which threatened to result in mass drop-outs of schoolchildren owing to acute hunger. The drought, which began in 1999, had made many households food insecure. Some districts and divisions of districts have still not begun to recover.
3. EMOP 10085.01 will end in October 2002. However, based on vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) assessments, which have confirmed that some districts still face acute food insecurity, the Government and WFP have agreed on a phase-down of the ESFP from 1,337,678 to 683,138 children in 2003. It is proposed that the areas where these 683,138 beneficiaries are located receive continued assistance under the Global School Feeding Campaign. This is also in line with the campaign's objective, which recognizes the importance of feeding children at school and the value added to learning and school participation when children are given breakfast or lunch at school.
4. This budget revision has therefore been prepared to continue the provision of assistance to 683,138 primary and pre-primary schoolchildren in 2,000 schools.
5. After the three-year drought in Kenya, many areas that were included in the drought emergency school feeding programme continue to suffer from acute food insecurity, poor primary school attendance and high drop-out rates. Children go to school hungry, which affects their attention span and learning ability. The budget revision targets children in such areas.
6. **The total food requirement will be 19,982 tons of maize, 5,329 tons of corn-soya blend (CSB) and 667 tons of vegetable oil.**

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXPANSION AND BUDGET INCREASE

7. The 16 districts covered by the ESFP were identified as the most needy from joint field assessments carried out by WFP's VAM Unit, the Government and collaborating agencies. The ongoing intervention was in response to a government appeal seeking food assistance for schoolchildren in districts hardest hit by the drought and recurrent food insecurity. In the past few years, particularly with the worsening drought situation, a number of requests



for food assistance to schoolchildren have been received from food-insecure arid and semi-arid districts through the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MOEST).

8. Prior to this intervention, enrolment of students in the assisted schools was very low and attendance was irregular. Those children who managed to come to school had a poor concentration span, participated little in school activities and performed poorly in class. As a result of severe food insecurity, large numbers of children were often withdrawn from school to engage in paid labour in order to supplement family incomes. As expected, girls were the most affected.
9. WFP and the Government are currently in the process of preparing a new Kenya Country Programme, which will be submitted to WFP's Executive Board in May 2003. As part of this process, the number of schools to be included in the school feeding activity after 2003 will be assessed. It is likely that the schools that are covered by this budget revision will also receive assistance under the next Kenya Country Programme.

Impact

10. Interviews with the school communities during field monitoring visits have revealed that, since its inception in May 2000, the ESFP has played a major role in boosting enrolment and attendance. For example, in the districts hardest hit by food insecurity, most schools reported an increase in enrolment of around 20 percent between May 2000 and December 2001. Children were happier and much more active, and the level of participation in learning and other school activities had risen. Poor households have been relieved of part of the costs of schooling. When the burden of the cost of schooling was reduced, girls and boys tended to have equal chances of being enrolled and of remaining in school. Provision of a school meal during periods of stress helps strengthen the continuity of schooling and has a positive effect on drop-out rates. Continuation of school feeding will therefore provide children from poor households with improved nutrition and help ensure that they receive a basic education, remain in school and complete the eight-year cycle of primary education.

Objectives

11. As a support service to education, the objectives of the school feeding programme remain unchanged. They are to:
 - increase enrolment, prevent children from dropping out and stabilize attendance at assisted pre-primary and primary schools;
 - improve the attention span and the learning capacity of students by relieving short-term hunger; and
 - provide a significant contribution to the nutrient intake of pre-primary and primary schoolchildren through the provision of lunches.

Beneficiary Level

12. WFP will meet 100 percent of the costs of primary and secondary transport to the ESFP schools. The Government has indicated that, because of budgetary constraints, it will be unable to meet 50 percent of the landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) costs. For the current Country Programme, WFP meets 50 percent of LTSH costs (at a rate of US\$69 per ton) and the Government meets the remaining 50 percent (US\$69 per ton). The 100-percent LTSH rate for the proposed expansion in 2003 will be US\$138 per ton.



13. The expected outcome will be: 683,138 children in 2,000 primary schools will receive nutritious midday lunches for 195 days of the school year. It is expected that enrolment will improve and attendance in targeted schools will stabilize. Retention and completion rates should also improve.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

14. During 2003, in order to continue with the ESFP, a total of **19,982 tons of maize, 5,329 tons of CSB and 667 tons of vegetable oil** will be required. The composition of the individual rations will be:

Commodity	Ration size (grams per day)
Maize	150
Pulses/CSB	40
Vegetable oil	5

15. The commodities will be transported by WFP to the extended delivery points (EDPs), i.e. district storage facilities, and from the EDPs to the final delivery points (FDPs), which, in this case, will be the beneficiary schools. Receipt and storage of the food at the schools will be the responsibility of the school committees/parent-teacher associations. The parents will be responsible for cooking and serving the meals at the schools. The MOEST will ensure that the programme is well managed at all levels and will undertake regular monitoring visits to schools to ensure proper management of the programme.
16. Apart from the transport costs, additional cash resources will be required for monitoring (including field monitors), drivers, vehicles and for training of counterparts (MOEST staff) in effective management and implementation of the programme.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

17. The ESFP will be under the umbrella of Activity 2 (in WINGS). It will, however, have operational and logistics arrangements that are different from those of the RSFP.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

18. The proposed 12-month extension of the expanded school feeding programme, to be implemented in 2003 under the Global School Feeding Campaign, and the additional food commitment of 25,978 tons at an estimated cost to WFP of US\$12,464,246, resulting in a revised budget for the Kenya Country Programme, 10009.0 Act 2, is recommended to the Executive Board for approval.



KENYA CP 10009.0 ACT 2 (FORMER WIS NO. 2502.04)—ASSISTANCE TO PRE-PRIMARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL FEEDING IN ARID AND SEMI-ARID LANDS AND ASSISTANCE TO DISADVANTAGED URBAN CHILDREN (2001–2003)

TOTAL COST BREAKDOWN

	Current budget	Addition	Revised budget	Current cost	Additional cost	Current total value	Additional total value	Revised value
	(mt)			(US\$)				
WFP COSTS								
A. Direct operational costs								
Commodity								
Maize	37 346	19 982	57 328	138	95	5 163 807	1 898 271	7 062 078
Pulses/CSB*	10 445	5 329	15 774	364	306	3 806 633	1 630 674	5 437 307
Vegetable oil	1 309	667	1 976	812	662	1 063 414	441 550	1 504 964
Total commodities	49 101	25 978	75 079			10 033 854	3 970 496	14 004 349
Transport & superintendence cost						4 497 265	2 907 570	7 404 835
Landside transport								
LTSH**						4 812 507	3 584 965	8 397 472
B. Other direct operational costs						637 755	366 450	1 004 205
Total DOC (A + B)						19 981 380	10 829 481	30 810 861
C. Direct support costs						1 101 231	732 900	1 834 131
Total direct costs						21 082 611	11 562 381	32 644 991
D. Indirect support costs						1 644 444	901 866	2 546 309
TOTAL WFP COSTS						22 727 055	12 464 246	35 191 301

Note: The summary on this page shows the current total budget for the ongoing Kenya CP 10009.0 Act. 2 and the additional-year 2003 budget for expanded school feeding programme. A separate budget plan has been prepared only for the additional ESFP requirement in 2003.

** LTSH rate is US\$138/mt.

*** Pulses can be substituted by CSB in the case of the ESFP.



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CSB	Corn-soya blend
EMOP	Emergency Operation
ESFP	Expanded School Feeding Programme
LTSH	Landside transport, storage and handling
MOEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
RSFP	Regular School Feeding Programme

