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**Executive Board
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PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 8

For approval



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DEVELOPMENT PROJECT CÔTE D'IVOIRE 10759.0

Support to Sustainable School Feeding

Number of beneficiaries	366,000
Duration of project	5 years (1 January 2009–31 December 2013)
Food tonnage	12,240 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
WFP food cost	6 870 021
Total cost to WFP	9 999 615

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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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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa's economic driving force, is emerging from five years of political, military and economic crisis. The impact on social services, economic growth and agriculture, as well as on poverty and food-security indicators, has been severe. The poverty rate rose from 10 percent in 1985 to 45 percent in 2005, while in 2007 the country was 166th out of 177 countries in the Sustainable Human Development Index.

The agricultural sector is facing a crisis in cotton production, while cash crop exports as a whole are stagnating and the price of cereals and oil are soaring. In rural areas 9 percent of the population are food insecure, and 20 percent are at risk of food insecurity. The areas most affected are in the western and northern areas of the country.¹ Acute malnutrition has reached emergency levels in the north, while at the national level one child in three suffers from chronic malnutrition.

The crisis has led to massive population displacement, and although the Government is committed to providing universal education, schools have had to close and the educational system has been disrupted.

The support of WFP and other actors throughout the country over the course of the crisis has slowed the drop in school enrolment rates, which fell from 60.5 percent in 2000 to 55 percent in 2006. Now, after a period of transition, the country as a whole – and the education sector in particular – is entering a phase of development, especially in the south.

Following a formulation mission in March 2008, WFP proposes to implement a school-feeding project broadly aimed at supporting the Government's strategy of making school feeding fully sustainable. The specific objectives are to: i) contribute to raising enrolment rates in WFP-assisted schools; ii) stabilize attendance rates in those schools; and iii) strengthen the Government's capacity to manage school feeding programmes. The formulation and implementation of a national school-feeding strategy aimed at turning the vision of school feeding for every school into reality will be the priority of WFP's assistance over the five years of the project.

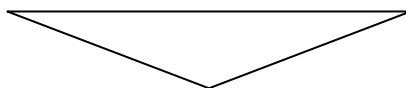
The project will be implemented in an area to the south of the former Zone of Confidence. Beneficiaries will receive rations designed to satisfy a third of their daily needs for the 120 schooldays in the year. The contribution of local communities, along with strengthening the capacities of the national counterpart, will be vital to ensuring that the programme is sustainable in the long term. WFP's hand-over strategy will consist in gradually withdrawing from schools with well-established school feeding programmes, contributing to the development of the national policy on school feeding and helping build capacity at the national level.

¹ Comprehensive Food Security Assessment, WFP/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 2006.



Following the signing of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement in 2007, the country is again making progress toward development with a new Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2009–2013) whose priorities include access to primary education and a school feeding programme. This project is in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Côte d'Ivoire, which covers the same years. It supports the national objectives on education set out in the National Development Plan for the Education and Vocational Training Sectors and will contribute to achieving Millennium Development Goal 2, as well as Strategic Objectives 4 and 5 of WFP's Strategic Plan (2008–2011).

DRAFT DECISION*



The Board approves development project Côte d'Ivoire 10759.0. "Support to Sustainable School Feeding" (WFP/EB.2/2008/8-A), subject to the availability of resources.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations (document WFP/EB.2/2008/15) issued at the end of the session.



SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. The political and military crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, which was sparked by the first coup of 1999 and followed by the armed rebellion of 2002, brought about one of the darkest periods in the country's history. One result was that the country was partitioned into two zones, the north controlled by the rebels (known as *Forces Nouvelles* (New Forces)) and the south by government forces.
2. The conflict led to massive population displacement, with 700,000 people out of a total population of 18 million becoming internally displaced persons (IDPs); the partial loss and deterioration of agricultural and industrial production; the large-scale destruction of assets; the neglect of infrastructure throughout much of the country; and the disruption of social services.
3. Following a long period of relative growth and prosperity that lasted from independence to the early 1980s, Côte d'Ivoire's economy went into a recession exacerbated by the political turmoil of the 1990s. After the devaluation of the currency in 1994 the economic growth rate plummeted from 5.7 percent in 1997 to -2.7 percent in 2000.² The country entered a recession between 2002 and 2003, with a moderate recovery in 2004.
4. Deepening poverty and lack of access to schools had an impact on school enrolment rates, which fell from 60.5 percent in 2000 to 55 percent in 2006³ despite the Government's commitment to providing universal education. The crisis also had a negative impact on households' standards of living. The poverty rate soared from 10 percent in 1985 to 45 percent in 2005.⁴ In 2007 the country ranked 166 out of 177 countries on the Human Development Index.
5. The agricultural sector was hard hit by the crisis.⁵ Agriculture employs almost two-thirds of the economically active population, provides an average of 25 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) and generates 66 percent of export revenues. But the sector faces the problems of an ageing farming population and horticultural production base, low levels of mechanization and research, lack of storage and transport facilities, and limited financing mechanisms.
6. Most households continue to have access to seeds, but they are lower-quality seeds from previous harvests. At the national level the total area of cultivated land is smaller than before the crisis; the crisis led to middling rice production in 2007 and middling-to-poor maize production, particularly in the north. Rural populations tend to fall back on growing yams and cassava.
7. As for cash crops, prices paid to cocoa producers improved towards the end of the crisis, while coffee production dropped considerably. In the south, east and west, the production of rubber trees and oil palms continued to expand, with increased prices to producers. In the north, the cotton sector suffered a deep crisis. Cashew nut production was totally disorganized and prices paid to producers sank to very low levels.
8. The armed conflict that broke out in September 2002 created food problems in the Central-North-West (*Centre-Nord-Ouest*, CNO) zone, as shown by the results of the comprehensive food-security and vulnerability assessment conducted in September and

² Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), World Bank

³ Ministry of Education

⁴ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

⁵ Crop Assessment 2007, FAO/WFP



October 2006 by WFP and the FAO, which covered 1,000 households in the following regions: Worodougou, Bafing, Denguélé, Moyen-Cavally, Lacs, Savanes, Marahoué, N'zi-Comoé, Zanzan and Haut-Sassandra. According to the assessment, 566,000 people, or 9 percent of rural households, are food-insecure, while 1,109,000 people, or 20 percent of rural households, face a high risk of food insecurity. Moyen-Cavally is the hardest-hit region, with 43 percent of households affected.

9. The households most vulnerable to food insecurity are those that derive their main income from day labour, remittances from abroad or external assistance. Hawkers and petty traders are also at risk because of their precarious earnings.
10. Food insecurity is basically linked to problems of food access and/or food utilization. Access problems arise from incomes being too low to allow households to purchase staple food. But food consumption patterns characterized by limited dietary diversity, limited access to water and poor weaning practices also lead to malnutrition problems caused by micronutrient deficiency.
11. Rural households are facing soaring food and fuel prices as a result of cereal prices increasing by between 25 and 60 percent in the space of a few months. Households have coped by contracting debts, limiting the number and quality of daily meals and eating a poorer diet based on cassava and yams, which are less nourishing than cereals. Spending on education, health and other paying social services has also been affected, with a consequent increase in morbidity rates, while selling off of assets has also been observed.
12. According to a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS-3) undertaken by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in 2006, the global prevalence of stunting was 34 percent among children under 5. Severe chronic malnutrition rates were especially alarming in the northeast (23.3 percent) and southwest (21.1 percent). Rates were also high in the west-central area (15 percent) and the northwest (16.7 percent). At the national level, 20.2 percent of children are underweight, particularly in the northern region (31.1 percent) and in the northwest (31.8 percent). Acute malnutrition affects 6.9 percent of children under 5; it is especially widespread in the northern region (11.6 percent) and the northwest (12.2 percent). Comparing the 2006 MICS-3 results with those of a 2004 survey undertaken by UNICEF on nutrition and mortality shows that the prevalence of chronic stunting increased by 13.2 points while the prevalence of underweight rose by 5 points.
13. With a national HIV prevalence rate of 4.7 percent (6.4 percent for women and 2.9 percent for men), Côte d'Ivoire is the country in West Africa most affected by HIV. The deterioration in social and health conditions due to the continuing crisis increases the risk of HIV transmission. The tuberculosis (TB) prevalence rate in Côte d'Ivoire makes it the ninth most-affected country in the world (651 cases per 100,000 inhabitants).
14. Education has always been one of the Government's top priorities. This is reflected in the size of the budget allocated to the sector and in the adoption of a national education and vocational training development plan (the *Plan national de développement des secteurs de l'éducation et de la formation*, PNDEF) for 1998–2010. Despite such efforts, results have been mixed and much remains to be done.
15. Rapid population growth and the political-military crisis suffered by the country since September 2002 had a serious impact on the education sector, with population displacement and the closure of schools. In the formerly rebel-held CNO zone the crisis disrupted the educational system, caused the closure of schools and often the destruction of infrastructure, and led to the use of unqualified volunteers as teachers. Children were abandoned and often forcibly recruited into armed groups and the Government withdrew its financial support for schools. In Government-controlled areas, education infrastructure



was strained by the arrival of displaced schoolchildren, the school year was disrupted and the quality of education deteriorated.

16. Since 2003 Côte d'Ivoire has devoted an average of 4 percent of its GDP to developing its education system. But education's share of total public spending dropped from 27 percent in 1998 to 20.6 percent in 2006 – a considerable reduction. Nonetheless, the education sector still holds first place in public spending and absorbed almost 408 billion Central African (CFA) francs (US\$920 million) in 2007. Running costs amount for more than 99 percent of that budget, with investment spending representing scarcely 1 percent. The biggest share of the budget, 46.5 percent, goes to primary education.
17. Between 2001 and 2002 the number of primary schools dropped from 8,975 to 5,784, probably the result of infrastructure being abandoned or destroyed during the crisis, particularly in the CNO zone. The number of schools subsequently climbed back to 9,106 in 2006.
18. MICS-3 shows that 55 percent of children of primary school age (6–11 years) attend school. According to the survey more boys than girls are enrolled (59 percent as opposed to 51 percent). The rates appear higher than the estimated figures from 2000, which were 53 percent for boys and 44.3 percent for girls. Urban areas have a higher enrolment rate than rural areas (67 percent and 48 percent respectively).
19. With WFP's help the Government has continued its efforts in line with its programme to provide school feeding in every school. In September 2002 there were 2,900 schools with school feeding in the country; following two emergency operations (EMOPs) and two protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs) the numbers increased to 3,600 in 2005 and 5,100 in 2007. Thanks to WFP assistance 580,000 children benefited from a daily meal in 2005 and 631,000 in 2006. At the same time attendance rates increased by 90 percent in schools with school feeding, while the gap between girls and boys diminished significantly (from 0.69 to 0.74 ; that is, 74 girls to every 100 boys).
20. During the crisis WFP also supported volunteer teachers in the CNO zone by providing them with family rations, thus avoiding closure of the schools. The programme ended in November 2007 and the volunteer teachers are currently being integrated into the government system in the CNO zone. School feeding has proved a powerful force for social cohesion and development, with special attention being paid to the different conditions and needs of men/boys and women/girls.
21. With its Development and Vocational Training Fund (*Fonds de développement de la formation professionnelle*, FDFP) and with the help of Japan and the European Union, the Government has been financing integration projects aimed at helping members of cooperative organizations producing field and horticultural crops to earn income. The funding has allowed for providing training in crop management and production techniques, thereby ensuring that school feeding programmes are better-supplied and sustainable. UNICEF and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) also contributed to strengthening the national education system through various school-rehabilitation programmes, including capacity-building for teaching staff, distribution of school kits and awareness-raising activities for parents and children about returning to school.
22. Like other heavily-indebted poor countries, Côte d'Ivoire embarked in 2001 on the preparation of a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), producing an interim Paper in 2002 which was taken into account in the formulation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2003–2007. With the signing of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement by the main actors in the crisis on 4 March 2007, Côte d'Ivoire



entered a period of transition, leaving behind an emergency situation to focus on the consolidation of peace, economic recovery and renewed economic development.

23. A start has been made on formulating a new PRSP for 2009–2013, which includes the following pillars: i) consolidation of peace; ii) economic recovery; iii) improved access to, and quality of, basic social services; protection of the environment; promotion of gender equality; and the protection of vulnerable groups (including providing access to primary schools and the school feeding programme); iv) promotion of good governance and capacity-building; and v) decentralization as a way to promote participation in the development process and reduce regional disparities.
24. This WFP development project is in line with the PRSP's third pillar, supports the Government's efforts as described in its PNDEF and is integrated into the 2009–2013 UNDAF.

PAST COOPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

25. WFP assistance to the education sector in Côte d'Ivoire began with a development project in 1989. In May 1996, a joint WFP/United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) technical evaluation mission emphasized the positive impact of school feedings on enrolment and recommended, among other things: i) refocusing WFP assistance on the most disadvantaged regions; and ii) introducing local foods into the food basket in order to prepare for the takeover of school feeding by the Government and local communities. Between 1998 and 2002 WFP assistance to education was part of the PNDEF plan, which aimed to achieve 90 percent enrolment by the end of 2002, and the Integrated Programme for Sustainable School Feeding (*Programme intégré de pérennisation des cantines scolaires*, PIP/CS). The latter provided for the gradual hand-over of school feeding to communities through village committees that would manage it following WFP's progressive withdrawal.
26. In spite of the 2002 armed rebellion, WFP assistance continued with two emergency operations (EMOPs 10244.0 and 10244.1) and two PRROs (10372.0 and 10672.0). These operations were aimed at mitigating the effects of the crisis on vulnerable populations including IDPs and refugees, primary school children, people living with HIV (and their families), AIDS orphans, mothers and children suffering from malnutrition, and rural food-insecure households. A total of 115,000 mt of food worth US\$86 million was distributed between 2002 and 2007. The education sector received half of that assistance (US\$43 million).
27. Some results achieved in 2007 give an indication of the qualitative and quantitative impact of WFP operations in Côte d'Ivoire:
 - 676,000 schoolchildren benefited from WFP food assistance;
 - 4,300 volunteer teachers benefited from WFP food assistance;
 - WFP-assisted schools registered an attendance rate of 95.7 percent for girls;
 - WFP-assisted schools registered an attendance rate of 96.3 percent for boys;
 - WFP-assisted schools registered a gender parity index of 0.83; and
 - 55.4 percent of children benefiting from school feeding received deworming treatment.
28. These successive WFP operations in the school feeding sector succeeded, on the one hand, in avoiding further deterioration of educational services (a number of schools offered



school feeding through the worst of the crisis). On the other hand, they managed to maintain a comparatively strong demand for education as population movements and the abandonment of villages transferred demand to areas less affected by the crisis. They also helped preserve the benefits provided by previous WFP assistance.

29. A UNDP impact assessment in Government-controlled areas shows that providing school feeding has the effect of: increasing enrolment rates by 15 percent in two years; halving the number of schoolchildren repeating years or dropping out; and increasing success rates by 15 percent.

PROJECT STRATEGY

30. Since 2007 WFP has been supporting the process of national recovery while contributing to mitigation of the lingering effects of the crisis. At the same time the way is also being paved for a progressive reduction of relief and recovery operations to be replaced by development initiatives and joint programming by the United Nations after 2008. WFP's strategy conforms to the Common Humanitarian Action Plan whose objectives include: i) restoration of basic services; ii) protection and reintegration of IDP populations; and iii) strengthening of food security and livelihoods.
31. In the post-crisis recovery process education is an essential factor for national reunification, social cohesion and a return to normal life for communities, as reflected in the Government's commitment to offering normal schooling to all children in Côte d'Ivoire.
32. Reconstruction of the educational system in the country as a whole should draw on the mobilization of local communities and on measures aimed at encouraging the return of children to school, and increased retention rates, as noted in the Plan for the Restoration of Ivorian Schools 2006–2008 (*Plan de restauration de l'école ivoirienne*).
33. School feeding is recognized as a major factor in stimulating demand for education, and resuming it on a sustainable basis is one of the main pillars of that strategy. In its 1998 policy declaration, the Government opted for an Integrated Programme of Sustainable School Feeding (PIP/CS), which aims to help rural and peri-urban communities manage their school feeding programmes by providing them with food and agricultural inputs and offering them training to engage in income-generating activities.
34. The United Nations system, through UNDP and WFP, has consistently supported that policy and has worked with the Government since 1999 to assist village communities that want to take over the supply and management of their school feeding programmes so as to promote local development.
35. Under PIP/CS, Côte d'Ivoire's school feeding programmes play a social and economic role in a broader context of poverty alleviation. Through the reconstruction of the Ivorian school system, PIP/CS will play an important part in mitigating precarious living conditions by fighting poverty and vulnerability, especially to food insecurity. In so doing it contributes to restoring a social fabric severely damaged by the events of the last few years.
36. This project in support of sustainable school feeding in Côte d'Ivoire aligns with implementation of the PIP/CS plan. It includes a set of activities to support the resumption of sustainable school feeding programmes in regions affected by the conflict and by food insecurity through the strengthening of the basic capacities of the National Directorate of School Feeding (*Direction nationale des cantines scolaires, DNC*) and its decentralized



structures. The aim is to ensure that the DNC is able to continue the programme independently, helping it secure the food supplies required.

37. The project will contribute to achieving MDG 2 (Achieve universal primary education) and help promote two of the objectives of the WFP Strategic Plan (2008–2011): Strategic Objective 4 (Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition) – by raising the level of education, nutrition and basic health through food and nutritional aid designed to protect food and nutritional security; and Strategic Objective 5 (Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase).
38. The overall objective is to support the Government's strategy to ensure the sustainability of school feeding programmes. The specific objectives are to: i) contribute to raising enrolment rates in WFP-assisted schools; ii) stabilize attendance rates in those schools; and iii) strengthen the Government's capacity to manage school feeding programmes.
39. From the beginning of the five-year project, the formulation and implementation of a national school-feeding strategy, with the support of WFP, will be the priority of WFP's assistance.
40. The project will be implemented in an area to the south of the former Zone of Confidence, where conditions permit transition to development. The project launch will be preceded by a vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) exercise to identify the neediest communities.
41. Beneficiaries will receive a ration of 120 g of rice, 30 g of pulses, 15 g of fortified vegetable oil and 5 g of iodized salt over the course of the 120 schooldays per year. The ration will supply 672 kilocalories per day. Fortified vegetable oil and iodized salt will be a source of micronutrients for beneficiaries. A contribution of 25 CFA francs will make it possible to add vegetables or fish to the daily ration.

TABLE 1: FOOD TYPE, RATION SIZE AND NUTRITIONAL CONTENT

Food item	Ration size (g/child/day)	Energy (Kcal)	Protein (g)	Fats (g)	Iron (mg)	Vit A (µg)	Iodine (µg)
Rice	120	437	8.4	0.6	1.4	0	0
Pulses	30	102	7.4	0.4	1.3	14	1
Fortified vegetable oil	15	133	0	15	0	135	0
Iodized salt	5	0	0	0	0	0	300
Total	170	672	15.8	16	2.7	149	301
Energy content of proteins and fats (%)			9.4	21.4			

42. In line with the strategy to ensure the sustainability of school feeding in the long term, during the first year the operation will provide meals for all of the 120 schooldays in a year. It will cover 90 days in the second year, 60 days in the third and 30 days in each of the fourth and fifth. The number of meals provided by the Government and communities will increase as WFP's contribution decreases. In the last two years of the project, WFP's emphasis will be on ensuring that results achieved in assisted schools are sustainable and on strengthening its technical support to the DNC. Remaining food can be used to assist new schools in the last three years of the project, for a total of 950 schools.



TABLE 2: BENEFICIARY COVERAGE AND RATIONS

Year	Group 1 (schools included from 2009)			Group 2 (schools included from 2010)			Group 3 (schools included from 2011)			Group 4 (schools included from 2012)			TOTAL (mt)
	Ration days	Beneficiaries	Mt	Ration days	Beneficiaries	Mt	Ration days	Beneficiaries	Mt	Ration days	Beneficiaries	Mt	
2009	120	120 000	2 448	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2 448
2010	90	120 000	1 836	120	41 550	848	--	--	--	--	--	--	2 684
2011	60	120 000	1 224	90	41 550	636	120	41 550	848	--	--	--	2 707
2012	30	120 000	612	60	41 550	424	90	41 550	636	120	41 550	848	2 519
2013	30	120 000	612	30	41 550	212	60	41 550	424	90	41 550	636	1 883
TOTAL 2009–2013			6 732			2 119			1 907			1 483	12 242

43. Based on the number of schoolchildren and their eating habits, during the first phase the project will identify planting areas, the quantity of food to be produced given the growing options for field and horticulture crops chosen by the community groups, and requirements of agricultural inputs and other equipment and tools. During the second phase, coinciding with implementation of the agricultural phase, a short-cycle animal husbandry project (poultry, rabbits, etc.) will be formulated for each of the community groups, with the help of private consultants offering support and training or of the National Agency in Support of Rural Development (*Agence nationale d'appui au développement rural*, ANADER), already present in the field. The DNC and UNDP's training officers will be responsible for this component, which is designed to help ensure the project's sustainability.
44. Implementation of the microprojects will depend on the DNC purchasing inputs and delivering them to production areas, and on the support and training provided by private consultants or ANADER for helping community-group members learn agricultural techniques. Making the activities sustainable over the long term, which involves the communities gradually taking over responsibility for supplying school feeding, involves: i) ensuring that school feeding functions normally during the transition period; and ii) stimulating local production and basic community development by financing microprojects.
45. Any production surplus over the needs of the school feeding programmes will eventually be used to: i) remunerate the women's producer groups; and ii) create a revolving fund for the purchase of inputs needed for the next period. During the 2008/09 and 2009/10 school years WFP will bear the entire cost of the food required, with local production expected to gradually cover requirements in future years (i.e. 120 out of 120 the first year and 90 days out of 120 the second). From the third year (2010/11) production will have reached its optimum level and almost no external assistance for inputs will be necessary; school feeding programmes will be largely self-sufficient because most of their food needs will be covered by production from the microprojects and community contributions. WFP will provide only half of the food needed (60 days out of 120). In the last two school years (2012/13 and 2013/14) the programmes will require only minimum outside support of 30 days out of 120, with follow-up and monitoring provided by the DNC.
46. Although schools operate for full days in Côte d'Ivoire, due to the limited resources available to school feeding, students will be given only one cooked meal a day, at mid-day. Cooks will be paid with contributions from parents and will receive 25 francs CFA (5 US cents) per meal per school child. Contributions will also pay for condiments and firewood, and will cover part of the DNC's running costs.



47. WFP will try to form or strengthen partnerships with other United Nations bodies (UNICEF, UNDP, FAO) and donors (the European Union, Japan, France, Canada, Germany) and the World Bank, helping the DNC develop long-term cooperation with all donors in the education sector in Côte d'Ivoire.
48. In collaboration with the ministries of education and health, UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO), components of the "Essential Package" will be integrated into the WFP project in order to improve the scholastic environment and the nutritional and health status of schoolchildren. The components include deworming, nutritional education, hygiene and HIV information, drinking water and improved sanitation, improved premises and crop and vegetable production by women's groups in support of school feeding.

MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

49. A project Action Plan will be signed by WFP and the Government. The DNC will be responsible for the project's technical implementation. WFP will, as far as possible, purchase commodities produced in the country and they will be transported to extended delivery points. The DNC will be responsible for delivering them to final delivery points. The food will be delivered to the DNC in the form of rations and the DNC will ensure distribution in targeted schools.
50. In order to ensure long-term sustainability, the limited number of beneficiaries (also called "ration recipients") and the 25-franc CFA contribution will be maintained in all schools covered by the project, because limited resources make it impossible to cover all the needs. The two systems set up by the Government in the early 2000s have successfully supplied daily meals "on a rotation basis" to 120 ration recipients per school per day.
51. Awareness-raising activities will continue to be conducted by the DNC so as to promote social mobilization in favour of the schools. These will involve explaining the objectives of the school feeding programme to the local population so that it understands the need to produce enough food to supply and manage their programmes. This phase will precede all other activities and will make it possible to gauge the parents' levels of organization, motivation and involvement. It will also enable WFP and others to inspect the school premises, review the gap in numbers between boys and girls, identify arable lands and confirm the number of schoolchildren.
52. A survey will be conducted in the schools selected for the project two months before commencement and its results will serve as the baseline for subsequent surveys. After the second year of project implementation a half-term evaluation will be conducted to measure progress towards the Government's take-over of the programme and its long-term sustainability.
53. WFP's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system in Côte d'Ivoire conforms to the principles of results-based management. The logical framework and M&E matrix include results indicators for Strategic Objectives, activities to be undertaken, responsibilities in data collection, tools used, frequency of collection and use of data collected. Tools for data collection and treatment have been put in place in all sub-offices as well as in the country office in Abidjan.



54. Data broken down by gender and age group will be collected monthly and quarterly by the DNC. Questionnaires filled out by the schools will be gathered by inspectors and consolidated at the level of the Inspectorate for Primary Education (*Inspection d'éducation primaire*, IEP) and the regional directorates of the Ministry of Education. The data will be incorporated into the DNC's M&E database in Abidjan for consolidation and analysis and the results will be made available to DNC management and WFP to assist them in decision-making.
55. WFP will produce distribution reports in order to ensure rigorous monitoring of the distribution process and to account as fully as possible for how food is utilized. In addition to food-distribution reports, WFP will monitor the school feeding programmes to study and track the movement of indicators linked to schoolchildren's enrolment and attendance.
56. WFP and the DNC will seek other sources of donor support for financing school feeding, including through the catalyst funds of the Initiative for the Accelerated Implementation of Universal Education (*Initiative de mise en œuvre accélérée en faveur de l'éducation pour tous*, IMOA) in order to ensure that the greatest number of school feeding programmes become fully sustainable.

ANNEX I-A

BREAKDOWN OF PROJECT COSTS			
	Quantity (mt)	Average cost per mt (US\$)	Value (US\$)
WFP COSTS			
Direct operational costs			
Food commodity ¹			
— Cereals	8 640	503	4 346 421
— Pulses	2 160	390	842 400
— Fortified vegetable oil	1 080	1 500	1 620 000
— Iodized salt	360	170	61 200
Total food	12 240		6 870 021
External transport			1 475 414
Other direct operational costs			381 300
A. Total direct operational costs			8 726 735
B. Direct support costs² (see Annex I-B)			618 700
C. Indirect support costs (7.0 percent)³			654 180
TOTAL WFP COSTS			9 999 615

N.B. No government contribution is envisaged for this development project given the extreme limitations on the national budget.

¹ This is a notional food basket used 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 costs rate may be amended by the Board during the project.



ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
STAFF	
National professional staff	381 000
National general services staff	51 200
Bonuses	12 500
Staff duty travel	17 000
Subtotal	461 700
Office expenses and other recurrent costs	
Rental of facility	41 000
Utilities (general)	16 000
Office supplies	14 000
Communication and information technology services	9 000
Insurance	5 100
Equipment repair and maintenance	8 000
Vehicle maintenance and running costs	15 500
Subtotal	108 600
Equipment and other fixed costs	
Vehicles	39 600
Communication and information technology equipment	8 800
Subtotal	48 400
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	618 700





ANNEX II: RESULTS AND RESOURCES MATRIX

Results chain	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
IMPACT			
Contribute to improved access to, and quality of, basic social services; protection of the environment; promotion of gender equality; and the protection of vulnerable groups (third pillar of the PRSP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Human Development Index ➤ Household food security ➤ Net rate of school enrolment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ UNDP <i>Human Development Report</i> ➤ UNICEF MICS Report ➤ 2008 general census of population and housing ➤ VAM results and data from the food security monitoring system 	
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition. Goal 2: To increase levels of education and basic nutrition and health through food and nutrition assistance and food and nutrition security tools			
Outcome 4.1 Increased enrolment and attendance by boys and girls in WFP-assisted primary schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Net enrolment: Percentage of school-age boys and girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools (>55 percent) ➤ Enrolment rate: Number of boys and girls enrolled in WFP-supported schools ➤ Attendance rates: Percentage of boys and girls attending WFP-supported schools (>95 percent) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The net enrolment rate will be available after a census scheduled for 2008 ➤ DNC quarterly report 	The complementary services required will be provided by other development partners and the Ivorian Government in the education sector
Output 4.1.1 Timely provision of food in sufficient quantities for targeted beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Actual number of beneficiaries receiving WFP assistance, by gender ➤ Quantity of food actually distributed, by food item ➤ Percentage of food distributions taking place less than seven days after the scheduled date (80 percent) ➤ Beneficiary/food quantity distributed ratio (target: 1) ➤ Number of school feeding management committees formed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ DNC distribution reports ➤ WFP monthly and quarterly reports 	Communities and families affected by the crisis have access to land The ration is accepted by schoolchildren
Outcome 4.2 Reduction of gap between numbers of boys and girls enrolled in WFP-supported schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Girl/boy ratio in WFP-assisted schools (>0,8) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ DNC annual report 	

ANNEX II: RESULTS AND RESOURCES MATRIX			
Results chain	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
Outcome 4.3 Improved coordination between WFP, UNDP and other partners supporting the education system in Côte d'Ivoire under the Government's lead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of schools jointly targeted for implementation of the "Essential Package" (school feeding, deworming, improved premises, HIV information, etc.) (500) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ DNC quarterly report ➤ WFP and UNDP activity reports 	
Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase			
Outcome 5.1 Support of the national strategy of ensuring the long-term sustainability of school feeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of school feeding programmes benefiting from their community's active participation ➤ Percentage of schools with school feeding compared with the number planned ➤ Number of autonomous school feeding programmes (>850) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ DNC activity report 	Beneficiary communities agree to take over the project
<i>Output 5.1.1</i> WFP's partners and agents gain greater knowledge of protection issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of training sessions on protection organized by WFP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Protection training report 	
Outcome 5.2 Strengthening of national capacities in monitoring and managing school feeding programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of training sessions for DNC personnel 		
<i>Output 5.2.1</i> Schools selected to benefit from the "Essential Package" receive assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of primary schools benefiting from the "Essential Package" with WFP-assisted school feeding programmes ➤ Number of children (girls and boys) receiving deworming in WFP-assisted primary schools ➤ Number of schools with school feeding and a source of drinking water ➤ Number of improved facilities built in schools with WFP-assisted school feeding programmes (>200) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ DNC activity report 	
ASSUMPTIONS:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Security conditions allow WFP, its partners and beneficiaries to access and work in the targeted areas ➤ The necessary non-food items are made available ➤ Contributions in cash and kind are made available in time 			



ANNEX III



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

ACRONYMS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

ANADER	<i>Agence nationale d'appui au développement rural</i> (National Agency for Support to Rural Development)
CFA franc	Central African franc
CNO	<i>Centre-Nord-Ouest</i> (Central-North-West)
DNC	<i>Direction nationale des cantines scolaires</i> (National Directorate of School Feeding)
DREN	<i>Direction régionale de l'Éducation nationale</i> (Education Ministry Regional Directorate)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDFP	<i>Fonds de développement de la formation professionnelle</i> (Vocational Training Development Fund)
GDP	gross domestic product
IEP	<i>Inspection d'éducation primaire</i> (Primary Education Inspectorate)
IMOA	<i>Initiative de mise en œuvre accélérée en faveur de l'éducation pour tous</i> (Initiative for the Accelerated Implementation of Universal Education)
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
PIP/CS	<i>Programme intégré de pérennisation des cantines scolaires</i> (Integrated Programme for Sustainable School Feeding)
PNDEF	<i>Plan national de développement des secteurs de l'éducation et de la formation</i> (National Plan for the Development of Education and Training)
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Scientific, Educational and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization