

BUDGET REVISION 1 TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION COTE D'IVOIRE 200066

Recovery from post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire			
Start date: November 2011 End date: December 2012			
Extension period: January-August 2013 New end date: August 2013			
Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food cost	9,398,031	3,718,481	13,116,512
External transport	1,684,551	532,403	2,216,954
LTSH	4,137,763	255,679	4,393,442
ODOC	1,252,211	652,512	1,904,723
DSC	2,899,840	487,661	3,387,501
ISC (7 percent)	1,356,067	395,272	1,751,339
Total cost to WFP	20,728,463	6,042,008	26,770,471

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision proposes to extend the Côte d'Ivoire protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200066 "Recovery from post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire" from January to August 2013, to prepare a smooth transition of the school feeding programme into a development project (DEV) starting in September at the start of the 2013-2014 academic year. In line with the revised national school feeding strategy (2012-2017), WFP will focus in 2013 on four priority districts, reducing the number of targeted school children from 568,000 to 427,500.
2. More specifically, the budget revision will:
 - provide an additional 7,074 mt of food, valued at US\$3.7 million;
 - provide additional associated costs of US\$1.9 million, including external transport, landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH), other direct operational costs (ODOC) and direct support costs (DSC); and
 - provide additional indirect support costs (ISC) of US\$0.4 million.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

3. Following the post-election crisis of 2011, WFP launched a PRRO to support Côte d'Ivoire's recovery process by encouraging primary schoolchildren and teachers to return to schools through a school feeding programme, thereby also contributing to reconciliation, social cohesion and a return to normalcy. Assistance was initially planned for fourteen months, until December 2012, to cover the transition from an acute crisis to a more stable environment.

4. The PRRO aims to: (i) stabilize the enrolment of girls and boys, including internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees, at pre-crisis levels; (ii) improve the micronutrient status of school-aged children and (iii) strengthen the capacity of the Government to implement its home-grown school feeding strategy.
5. The PRRO's objectives are in line with the national development plan for the education and vocational training sectors, the National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2009-2013 and WFP Strategic Objectives 3¹ and 5.² The operation contributes to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals 2 (Achieve universal primary education) and 3 (Promote gender equality and empower women).
6. WFP planned to provide school meals to 568,000 children in 3,320 of the poorest primary schools as well as family rations to 5,000 volunteer teachers in the western region (reaching 25,000 household members). Through a pilot intervention, WFP planned to distribute micronutrient powder (MNP) to 84,000 school-aged children. The original PRRO also envisaged support to deworming activities twice a year.
7. However, resource constraints affected implementation: volunteer teachers received support during the first quarter of 2012 only; students' rations had to be reduced between April and June 2012; many of the planned sensitization, training and literacy activities - an important component in reinforcing the communities' capacities - were deferred; and, the provision of MNP was postponed.
8. WFP is also implementing: i) emergency operation 200255 in the west and north regions of Côte d'Ivoire, which addresses the humanitarian and early recovery needs of IDPs, returnees, host communities and other vulnerable populations (women, children, clients on anti-retroviral therapy) through a combination of food, cash and nutrition assistance; and ii) a special operation for logistics and emergency telecommunication services.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

9. The 2009-2013 UNDAF was extended-in-time to 2015 to be aligned with the national development plan (2012-2015) approved after the post-election crisis. In order to harmonize WFP's intervention with the programming cycle of other United Nations agencies and bridge the period until the next UNDAF cycle starting in 2016, WFP will launch a new DEV project expected to cover the period September 2013-December 2015.
10. Various assessments, conducted between July and December 2012, indicated that the food security and nutrition situation remains a concern despite the improvement in the political situation. This is mainly due to land tenure issues in the west, the poor access to basic services (health, food and education) and security incidents observed during that period. Livelihoods in rural areas have been seriously disrupted and infrastructures have been destroyed in many conflict-affected areas. The efforts deployed by the Government and humanitarian actors to address the needs of the most vulnerable groups have gradually contributed to support the early recovery process.
11. A joint emergency food security assessment conducted by the Government, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and WFP in the western

¹ Strategic Objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations.

² Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger through hand-over strategies and local purchase.

region in February 2012,³ found a high prevalence of food insecurity in various departments of Montagne district: Touleupleu (42 percent), Duékoué IDP camps (35 percent) as well as in Bin Houyé and Zouan Hounien (33 percent). Recent attacks in this region led to the displacement of more than 5,000 persons, showing the volatility of the security situation. A joint assessment mission in November 2012 to identify needs of the most vulnerable groups indicates that 16 percent of the population is food-insecure due to insecurity and the fact that returnees missed the planting season.⁴

12. Post-distribution monitoring conducted in the north⁵ (Savanes district) in November 2012 shows that 40 percent of the beneficiaries assisted through general food distributions during the lean season (July-September) have a poor or limited food consumption score. As a result of irregular and inadequate rainfalls and lack of appropriate seeds, current household cereals stocks will cover four to five months only. While the lean season usually starts in May, vulnerable households are expected start facing food shortages as early as March 2013. Food access will be further constrained at the peak of the lean season, especially for smallholder food crop producers and casual labourers.
13. The results of the pre-harvest assessment conducted by the Government, WFP and FAO indicate an increase in cereal flows between Côte d'Ivoire and Sahel countries compared to a normal situation.⁶ This mechanism is traditionally one of the strategies employed by Sahelian traders to build up their stocks in order to anticipate the deterioration in the food supply resulting from floods, political instability and insecurity.
14. Although the Government has taken measures to mitigate the high food prices (reducing illegal check-points, a memorandum of understanding with traders for the price of imported rice, and a three-month suspension of value-added tax on imported rice), the prices of both imported rice and locally produced cereals remain high. In October 2012, locally produced maize prices were higher by 96 percent in Bouaké, 52 percent in Daloa, and 42 percent in Katiola. Imported rice prices were higher than the five-year average (2007-2011),⁷ especially in Daloa (14 percent) and Man (13 percent) but also in Bouaké (7 percent), Katiola (5 percent) and Adjamé (4 percent).
15. In May 2012, the Government, through the National Directorate of School Feeding, revised the national school feeding strategy.⁸ The strategy identified four priority districts by combining four main indicators: poverty rate; vulnerability to food insecurity; prevalence of chronic malnutrition; and school enrolment. The following districts have been identified as priority zones: Bas-Sassandra, Montagnes, Savanes and Zanzan. The deterioration of the food security situation in the districts of Bas-Sassandra and Montagnes (west) is due to the disruption of livelihoods during the crisis, while the districts of Savanes and Zanzan (north), which are chronically vulnerable, have been considerably affected by the political instability and poor access to basic services over a long period.

³ Ministère de l'Agriculture, Institut National des Statistiques, WFP, FAO, *Evaluation de la sécurité alimentaire en situation d'urgence*, February 2012.

⁴ Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Social Affairs, UNHCR, WFP; Joint Assessment mission, November 2012.

⁵ WFP, Caritas Korhogo ; *Résumé analytique de l'Enquête Post Distribution Monitoring dans le Nord*, November 2012.

⁶ Ministère de l'Agriculture, Ministère des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques, WFP, FAO; *Mission de suivi à mi-parcours de la saison agricole et de la sécurité alimentaire de l'année 2012*, October/November 2012.

⁷ Office d'aide à la Commercialisation des Produits Vivriers, PAM; *Note mensuelle sur l'évolution des prix de marchés en Côte d'Ivoire*, October 2012.

⁸ Direction Nationale des Cantines Scolaires ; *Stratégie nationale d'alimentation scolaire*; April 2012.

16. The July 2012 nationwide Demographic, Health and Multi-indicators Survey showed a prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) among children 6-59 months of 7.1 percent nationwide (versus 5.4 percent in 2011);⁹ acute malnutrition affects more boys (8.6 percent) than girls (5.7 percent). At sub-national level, the GAM prevalence is as follows: centre-north 11.1 percent, centre and south 9.3 percent, centre-west 8.1 percent, south-west 7.5 percent, centre-east 7.4 percent, north-west 6.3 percent, west 6.2 percent, north 5.8 percent, and Abidjan 5.6 percent.¹⁰
17. In Côte d'Ivoire, high stunting rates remain a serious concern considering the life-long effects of stunting on the health and development of children.⁹ The prevalence of stunting is 28 percent nationwide and is higher in rural areas than in urban zones (15 versus 6 percent); it reaches almost the 40 percent very high threshold in the north-east (39.3 percent) and the north (39 percent). Rates are considered serious in the west (34.2 percent), north-west (31.8 percent) and the centre (30.2 percent). The prevalence of stunting in all other regions is poor, with rates between 20-30 percent. Only Abidjan has a prevalence considered acceptable at 12 percent. The prevalence of stunting is significantly influenced by the educational level of the mother: the prevalence is 30 percent for children of mothers with no education, 29 percent for those whose mothers completed primary education and 13 percent for those whose mothers completed secondary education or more.
18. At the national level, 74 percent of children under 5 suffer from anaemia.¹¹ Children in rural areas were more frequently anaemic (at 79 percent) than those in urban areas (68 percent).¹² The prevalence of severe anaemia is high in the south-west (5.5 percent), north-west (4.5 percent), north-west (4.3 percent), centre-west (4.2 percent) and Abidjan (4.1 percent). The high prevalence of anaemia reflects widespread iron deficiencies due to low dietary diversity or inadequate food intake.
19. The participation of government officials from the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health (including the National Nutrition Programme Direction) in the May 2012 meeting on school feeding in Addis Ababa¹³ reinforced their understanding and knowledge of the benefits of MNPs in school meals.
20. The net enrolment rate in primary schools remained stable at 56 percent between 2006 and 2008, with 59 percent for boys and 53 percent for girls. In rural areas, the net enrolment rate was 50 percent against 68 percent in urban zones. In 2008, the boy/girl ratio was 0.88.¹⁴ The limited number of schools, inadequate and unevenly distributed capacities across the country, high school fees and socio-cultural aspects (especially with regard to girls' enrolment) explain this situation.
21. The education sector has been greatly affected by the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire. Schools were closed until May 2011 and although they have re-opened since then, 14 percent of students who were previously enrolled have not yet returned to school and 9 percent of the teachers are still absent.¹⁵ About 200 schools were destroyed, burnt down or damaged; some to those still need to be repaired or rebuilt.

⁹ Ministère de la Santé et de la Lutte contre le Sida, Institut National de la Statistique, Monitoring and Evaluation to Assess and Use Results Demographic and Health Surveys (MEASURE DHS), International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health International. *Rapport Préliminaire de l'Enquête Démographique et de Santé et à Indicateurs Multiples III. Côte d'Ivoire 2011-2012.*

¹⁰ Wasting prevalence 5-9 percent is poor, 10-14 percent is serious and above 15 percent is critical. WHO 1995. cut-off values for public health significance. www.who.int/nutgrowthb/en

¹¹ This includes 26 percent suffering from mild anemia, 45 percent from moderate anemia and 4 percent from severe anemia

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Global Child Nutrition Foundation – Stimulating economic development and improving food security through school feeding programs; Addis-Ababa (Ethiopia), May 2012.

¹⁴ National Institute for Statistics, Household Living Standards Survey in Côte d'Ivoire, 2008.

¹⁵ UNICEF; Rapport d'évaluation de la réouverture des écoles; June 2011.

Many school facilities are being repaired or reconstructed and education materials are being re-supplied. The Government is in the process of recruiting new teachers for the rural primary schools which were affected by population displacement during the post-election crisis. For volunteer teachers, parents' associations have resumed their responsibilities to ensure a minimal salary, housing and transportation, per the national practices.

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

22. The humanitarian country team (HCT) in Côte d'Ivoire has agreed to consider 2013 as a transitional year from relief and recovery towards development and has prepared a "humanitarian strategy in transition phase" which provides an overall framework under which United Nations agencies will operate. This budget revision will allow a gradual shift from relief and recovery towards development and will lay the foundation for the school feeding DEV, starting in September 2013.
23. During this eight-month extension (January to August 2013), WFP will continue implementing school feeding and providing a complementary essential package – deworming; fuel-efficient stoves; and HIV sensitization, as well as supporting the capacity of the National Directorate of School Feeding.
24. Based on the revised national school feeding strategy, WFP will focus its intervention on the most vulnerable districts: Bas Sassandra, Montagnes, Savanes and Zanzan districts. The Government will take over the schools previously assisted by WFP in the remaining eight districts. As a result, the number of targeted school children under the PRRO will reduce by 25 percent (from 568,000 to 427,500).¹⁶ During the extension period, WFP will work with the Government, partners and communities to refine the selection criteria for schools to be targeted under the upcoming DEV. This sensitization campaign will be done cautiously given the fragile social cohesion context.
25. WFP support to volunteer teachers in the west will not continue, as this responsibility has been assumed by parents teachers associations.
26. In order to address high levels of micronutrient deficiencies, WFP will supplement the school meals with MNPs on a pilot basis for 84,000 beneficiary schoolchildren starting in January 2013, targeting the areas with the highest prevalence of chronic malnutrition. A subsequent assessment will inform a possible scale-up.¹⁷

Activity	November 2011 – December 2012	January – August 2013	Revised total*
School feeding	568,000	427,500	632,500
Incentives to volunteer teachers	25,000	0	25,000
TOTAL	593,000	427,500	657,000

* The total number of beneficiaries has been adjusted to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries assisted in 2012 and 2013.

27. WFP focus will be to develop the capacity of the National Directorate of School Feeding, including through: providing materials to facilitate monitoring (computers,

¹⁶ Out the total number of beneficiaries, 64,500 children will benefit from the school feeding programme through funding from the Education Sector Support Programme Training Project granted to WFP by the Government through World Bank funding.

¹⁷ Larger serving sizes of 8g sachet of MNP for 20 individuals and adapted for malaria-endemic areas will be used. That formulation of MNP provides 1 RNI (FAO/WHO-recommended nutrient intake) except for iron, zinc and folic acid.

motorcycles); organizing trainings; facilitating experience-sharing with other countries; strengthening procurement, logistics systems and warehouse management. WFP will also support the Government in restoring equipment looted or damaged during the post-election crisis. The objective is to resume the sustainable transition strategy interrupted by successive crises in Côte d'Ivoire since 2002.

28. The daily ration remains unchanged, providing 740 kcal per child. It was designed taking into consideration the fact that children tend to eat breakfast at home and that fresh products are supplied by local communities.
29. WFP monitoring system conforms to the principles of results-based management. WFP will continue reinforcing the capacities of staff from the National Directorate of School Feeding in using the existing data collection tools. The ongoing monitoring plans jointly established by WFP and the National Directorate of School Feeding will be strengthened. WFP will support the cooperating partner in defining the most appropriate means for transmitting the information from the schools in a timely manner and will provide technical support in data analysis. WFP will implement a new web-based monitoring system (Automated Outputs Monitoring System - ATOM) that is being launched at regional level to record monitoring data.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

30. The additional food requirements associated with this budget revision are shown below in Table 2. As much as possible, WFP will seek to purchase food locally and regionally to reduce delivery time, avoid pipeline breaks and support local agricultural production.

TABLE 2: FOOD REQUIREMENT BY ACTIVITY (mt)			
Activity	November 2011 – December 2012	January – August 2013	Revised total
School feeding	16,179	7,074	23,253
Incentives to volunteer teachers	2, 222	0	2,222
TOTAL	18,401	7,074	25,475

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

31. *Contextual risks:* Although the security situation has improved, some areas of the country still pose security risks. Several security incidents occurred in 2012, limiting movement in the west of the country. WFP is working together with the HCT on contingency planning, and is taking a number of minimum emergency preparedness actions to strengthen the country office and sub-offices' capacity to respond to a further deterioration of the humanitarian situation (including logistics and information communication technology).
32. *Programmatic risks:* Insecurity remains a major risk, which can undermine WFP's access to the affected population for food distributions and monitoring. It is critical that humanitarian corridors remain open for logistics support. WFP will work closely with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security to facilitate access and collaborate with partner organizations to secure access to targeted communities.

33. *Institutional risks*: The success of the PRRO is conditional upon adequate resources being available to WFP and other partners responding to the needs in Côte d'Ivoire. In order to mobilize the required resources, WFP will continue to proactively communicate with donors on the PRRO's needs and shortfalls. WFP will use its internal advance funding mechanism when possible to address shortfalls.

RECOMMENDATION

The Executive Director is requested to approve the proposed budget revision to the protracted relief and recovery operation "Recovery from post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire".

APPROVAL

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director
United Nations World Food Programme

Date

ANNEX I-A

BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN			
Food¹⁸	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	5,387	2,384,604	
Pulses	1,077	509,563	
Oil and fats	359	377,055	
Mixed and blended food	14	267,670	
Others	237	179,589	
Total food	7,074	3,718,481	
Cash transfers		00 000	
Voucher transfers		00 000	
Subtotal food and transfers			3,718,481
External transport			532,403
Landside transport, storage and handling			255,679
Other direct operational costs			652,512
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			487,661
Total WFP direct costs			5,646,736
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ¹⁹			395,272
TOTAL WFP COSTS			6,042,008

¹⁸ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

¹⁹ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

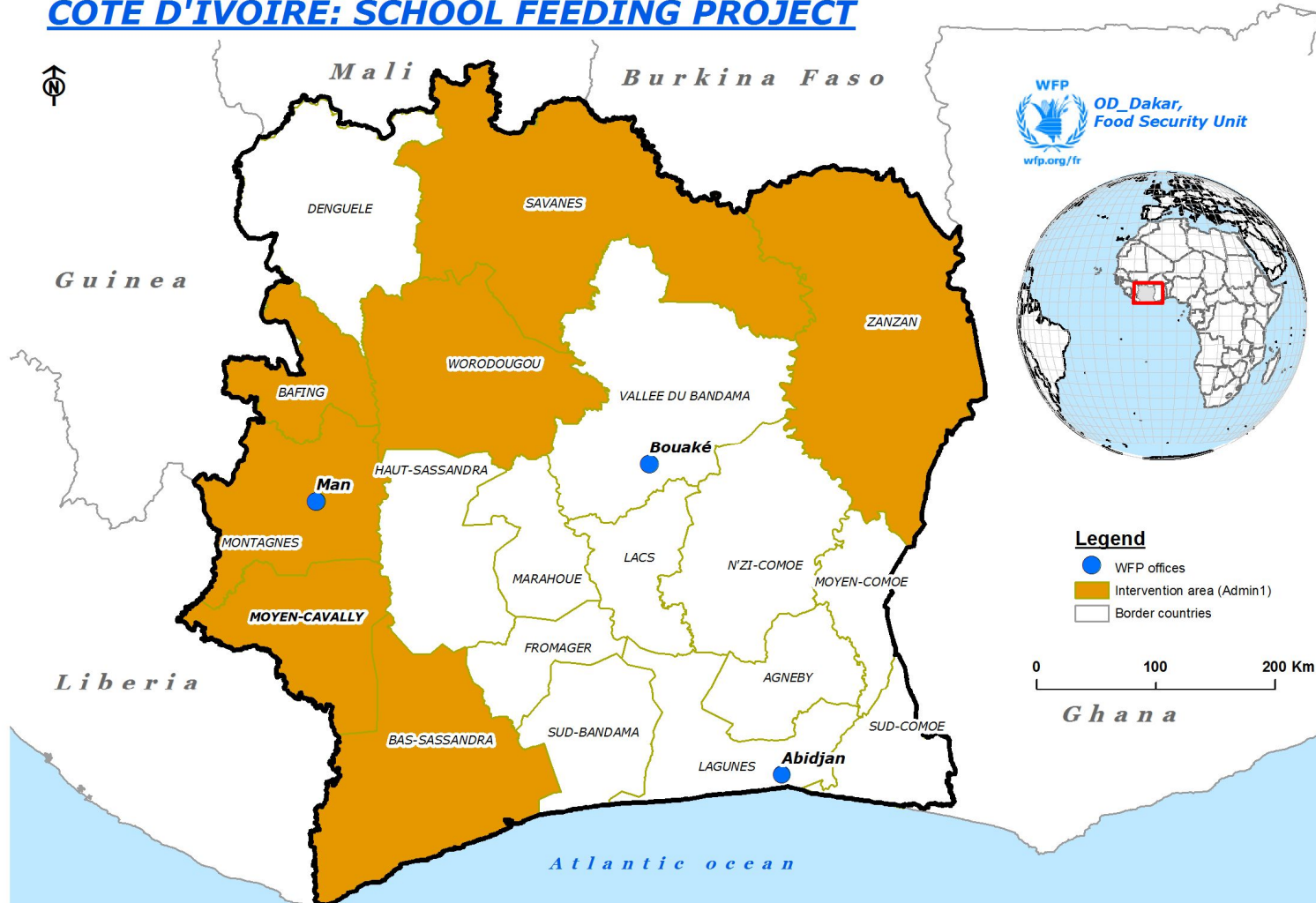
DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
Local staff - national officers	56,667
Local staff - general service	85,699
Local staff - temporary assistance	168,433
Local staff – overtime	4,200
Staff duty travel	53,600
Subtotal	368,598
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	2,778
Utilities	10,861
Office supplies and other consumables	28,278
Communications services	15,181
Equipment repair and maintenance	2,167
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	12,833
Office set-up and repairs	1,389
United Nations organization services	6,931
Subtotal	80,417
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	25,500
Local security costs	13,146
Subtotal	38,646
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	487,661

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results-Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations		
Outcome 1: Enrolment of girls and boys, including IDPs and returned, in assisted schools stabilized at pre-crisis levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Median or average number of boys and girls enrolled in all WFP assisted primary school Target: 5 % 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stable political context ➤ Strong commitment of the Government to support education efforts by providing qualified teachers ➤ Complementary programs are implemented by partner organizations (Government, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations) to achieve nutritional and educational outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Retention rate of girls and boys Target: > 80 % 	
Output 1.2 Girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned figures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Percentage of increase in annual enrolment by sex; Target: 10 % 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adequate and timely donor funding ➤ No pipeline breaks ➤ Availability of capable cooperating partners ➤ Ration is accepted by the beneficiaries
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 3.2.2 Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution Target: 100% 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of boys and girls who received school feeding ration in school assisted by WFP Target: girls: 209,475 and boys: 218,025. 	
Output 1.2 Provision of MNP for targeted children in WFP-assisted schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of boys and girls who received MNP in school assisted by WFP Target: 84,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The utilization of the MNP is fully supported by the Government during the pilot phase ➤ The defined ration is respected by the schools' managers and the cooks ➤ Complementary interventions are carried out by the other stakeholders in a timely manner
Output 1.3 Provision of deworming tablets for targeted children in WFP- assisted schools	Number of boys and girls who benefited from de-worming activities	
Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase		
Outcome 2 Strengthening of national capacities in monitoring and managing school feeding programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number and quality of monitoring reports timely submitted to WFP 	Adequate resourcing Government's budget is properly allocated
Output 2.1 Capacity and awareness developed through WFP-organized actions/training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of people trained in: needs assessments, food management, tendering processes (disaggregated by gender) 	

ANNEX III: MAP

CÔTE D'IVOIRE: SCHOOL FEEDING PROJECT



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

DEV	development project
DSC	direct support costs
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GAM	global acute malnutrition
HCT	humanitarian country team
IDP	internally displaced person
ISC	indirect support costs
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
MEASURE DHS	Monitoring and Evaluation to Assess and Use Results Demographic and Health Surveys
MNP	micronutrient powder
ODOC	other direct operational costs
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework