

## PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION CÔTE D'IVOIRE PRRO 200066

<b>Recovery from post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire</b>	
Number of beneficiaries	593,000
Duration of project	November 2011 to December 2012
WFP food tonnage	18,401mt
<b>Cost (United States dollars)</b>	
WFP food cost	US\$9,398,031
WFP cash/voucher cost	0
Total cost to WFP	US\$20,728,463

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Côte d'Ivoire, once West Africa's economic driving force, is slowly emerging from over ten years of political, military and economic crisis. A rebellion in 2002 caused large-scale internal displacement of 700,000 people and the division of the country into a rebel-held north and government-run south. Following the November 2010 elections, an additional 500,000-700,000 people were internally displaced due to fighting and social disturbances. In May 2011, a new president of Côte d'Ivoire was sworn in, providing a basis for reconstruction, rehabilitation and eventual growth for a long-suffering country. However, the process of political reconciliation has not ended the humanitarian crisis, as displaced people continue to seek shelter and are in need of humanitarian assistance.

The urgent food needs of affected populations are being met through WFP's emergency operation 200255. The overall objective of this proposed protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) is to support Côte d'Ivoire's recovery process by attracting children and teachers back to schools through a school feeding programme, thereby also contributing to reconciliation, social cohesion and a return to normalcy.

Due to the violence associated with the election process, schools have been mostly closed and have only partially re-opened since May 2011. The PRRO aims to:

- stabilise the enrolment of girls and boys, including internally displaced persons and returnees, to pre-crisis levels;
- support volunteer teachers in the west of the country through a food-for-work



family ration; and

- strengthen the capacity of the government to implement its school canteen strategy.

The operation supports the objectives set out in the National Development Plan for the Education and Vocational Training Sectors, and is aligned with the National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2009-2013) and WFP's Strategic Objectives 3 ("Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transitions situations") and 5 ("Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger through hand-over strategies and local purchase"). It will contribute to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals 2 "Achieve universal primary school education" and 3 "Promote gender equality and empower women".



## SITUATION ANALYSIS AND SCENARIO

### The Overall Context

1. Following independence in 1960, Côte d'Ivoire maintained a long period of relative growth, prosperity and political stability, which lasted into the 1980s. In the 1990s, the country endured a recession, with a devaluation of the currency in 1994, and the beginning of a political and military crisis, which was sparked by the first *coup d'état* in 1999. An armed rebellion in 2002 resulted in the partitioning of the country into northern and southern zones controlled by two different forces.
2. After numerous unsuccessful peace initiatives, the two principle political actors in the Ivorian crisis signed the Ouagadougou Agreement in March 2007. This brought on a period of relative stability, economic recovery and a return to development. Unfortunately, the presidential elections held in November 2010 resulted in a stalemate, triggering renewed political instability, violence and massive population displacement.<sup>1</sup>
3. Upon the arrest of the former president in April 2011, the overall security situation in Abidjan gradually improved. In May 2011, a new president of Côte d'Ivoire was sworn in, providing a basis for reconstruction, rehabilitation and eventual growth for a long-suffering country.
4. The initial conflict in 2002 caused massive internal displacement of the population; around 700,000 people were displaced from a population of 21 million. Agricultural and industrial production were lost, property destroyed, infrastructure abandoned and the provision of social services was interrupted. All sectors – agriculture, services, and education – were affected. In the wake of the turmoil caused by the November 2010 elections, a further 500-700,000 people have been at least temporarily displaced.
5. The decline in the country's wealth due to the conflict is reflected in socio-economic indices. According to the 2011 Human Development Index, Côte d'Ivoire was ranked 170 out of 187 countries. The national poverty rate has risen from 10 percent in 1985 to 38 percent in 2002 to 48 percent in 2008.<sup>2</sup> The worst deterioration is found in the north of the country where the number of people living in poverty was estimated at 77 percent in 2008 compared with 40 percent in 2002. The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) identifies several structural causes contributing to this decline in the living conditions of Ivorians: lack of education; job insecurity; unemployment; and poor access to basic healthcare, drinking water, electricity and adequate housing.
6. Due to the abandonment or destruction of infrastructure resulting from the 2002 crisis, particularly in the northern zone, the number of primary schools initially declined but then recovered to over 9,000 schools in 2009 as optimism for the country's recovery increased. The government supports 5,500 schools with school canteens, of which 3,300 are supported by WFP.
7. All schools were closed for the 2010 presidential election, and remained closed during the turmoil that followed, reopening only in May 2011. While 97 percent of schools have reopened, 140,000 students who were previously enrolled have not yet returned to school. In Abidjan (Abobo and Yopougon), Divo, Man and Odienne, the student return rate remains below 75 percent. One-third of teachers are still absent in Boundiali and Seguela

<sup>1</sup> The violence became so acute that WFP's country office in Abidjan had to be temporarily closed and national and international staff relocated and evacuated.

<sup>2</sup> National Institute for Statistics, Côte d'Ivoire, 2008, *Household Living Standards Survey in Côte d'Ivoire*.



and half are absent in Man and Odiénne. Schools in the western villages of Toulepleu and Bolequin, which have been emptied of their population, remain closed until further notice.

8. Over 200 attacks on education facilities have been reported, half of them in Abidjan, since the start of the post-electoral crisis: 180 schools were looted; 173 were destroyed, burnt down or damaged; and 22 remain occupied by armed forces. Twenty schools received mortar fire, and eight have unexploded ordinances. Twenty-three administrative buildings have also been attacked. An estimated 67,000 children were prevented from accessing good quality education due to the attacks, with lasting consequences on the education system.
9. At the locations of internally displaced persons (IDP) in the west and in Abidjan, 15,000 children take part in educational and recreational activities. In addition, 39,700 IDP students have been integrated into formal schools throughout the country, in particular in Abobo, Aboisso, Adzope, Dabou, and Man. Nevertheless, thousands of IDP children remain excluded from education. Authorities have also started to reject new enrolment applications from IDP children and to dismiss those who had been integrated for weeks.
10. In accordance with the findings of several assessments which identified the population's priority needs, the Education Cluster agreed in July 2011 on a number of actions that should be undertaken and supported, including the resumption of school feeding and supplementary feeding in schools by WFP and Food Security Cluster partners.<sup>3</sup>

### **The Food Security and Nutrition Situation**

11. Food insecurity in Côte d'Ivoire is largely a problem of access to food, associated with poverty (economic access), insufficient means of production, displacement and insecurity. Improper food utilization is linked to lack of knowledge, inadequate feeding practices and HIV, which leads to poor absorption of food, in particular for children under 3. Food-insecure populations mostly depend on three types of livelihoods: daily work on other people's lands, minor commerce, and remittances.
12. In April 2011, the consumer price index was 41 percent higher than the 2006-2010 average. A comparative food price analysis between June 2010 and June 2011 confirms an upward trend in market prices. With the exception of local maize prices in the north, the prices of other commodities registered notable increases of 20-40 percent, including imported and locally produced rice, fresh fish, beef, palm oil and vegetable oil.<sup>4</sup> Price changes are most severe in the north-west, centre and south-west.
13. Increased costs of basic food commodities render people already experiencing shocks from the crisis even more vulnerable. The report found that 29 percent of rural households are currently food insecure, of which 7 percent are classified as 'severe' and 22 percent 'moderate'. Many host families use up their food stocks to assist displaced families, further deteriorating their food insecurity.
14. The latest Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) findings confirm that the food security situation remains a concern in the following regions: Bafing, Montagnes, Moyen Cavally, Savanes and Zanzan. These regions have been classified as 'moderate' or 'borderline' food insecure, corresponding to IPC Phase 2.<sup>5</sup> An acute food and livelihood

<sup>3</sup> Other recommendations included: social mobilisation activities to encourage a return to school; rehabilitation and equipping of 200+ schools; distribution of teaching materials to one million affected students and teachers; and provision of psychosocial training to 4,750 teachers.

<sup>4</sup> Ministère de l'Agriculture, Ministère des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques, FAO, PAM, PNUD (Août 2011), *Evaluation de la sécurité alimentaire en situation d'urgence*.

<sup>5</sup> Borderline adequate food access with recurrent high risk (due to probable hazard events and high vulnerability) of sliding into Phase 3, 4, or 5 ([www.ipcinfo.org](http://www.ipcinfo.org)).



crisis (Phase 3)<sup>6</sup> has been declared in some areas of Moyen Cavally showing a deterioration of the food security situation in this region. In the coming months, several challenges are anticipated as more IDPs and refugees are to return to their place of origin. The IPC working group has recommended that agricultural and food assistance is also provided to the most vulnerable host communities affected by the crisis.

15. The Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) nationwide nutrition survey conducted in June/July 2011 showed that the national rate of global acute malnutrition (GAM) among children 6-59 months is 5.4 percent. This level has decreased from the 6.9 percent rate reported in the 2006 MICS-3 survey. According to the World Health Organisation's classification, the severity of GAM in the centre-north, south-west, centre-west, north and north-east is 'poor', surpassing the level of 5 percent, while in remaining areas it is considered to be 'acceptable'.
16. While the rates of acute malnutrition are relatively low, stunting rates are more serious, indicating growth retardation as a result of poor diets and recurrent infections. Stunted children tend to be at greater risk of illness and death. The prevalence of chronic malnutrition (stunted growth) in the north and north-east is above the 'very high' threshold of 40 percent; in the north-west and west it is considered 'high', between 30-39 percent; and in all other regions the situation is 'medium', with rates between 20-30 percent; the prevalence in Abidjan is considered 'low' at 11 percent.<sup>7</sup> Anemia is prevalent throughout the country and the low diet diversity has resulted in widespread micronutrient deficiencies.

## Scenario

17. It is hoped that the new political stability will restore calm to the country. The Ministry of Education should be able to fully resume its operations once the new government budget is declared - the size of this budget and the share for school feeding will determine how well WFP's partner in the Ministry can function. The World Bank, UNICEF, and other partners are currently advocating with the Government to prioritize education objectives, which have benefitted from adequate attention in the past. Depending on positive political, social and economic developments during 2011/2012, a development project approach to support school canteens will be planned for the future.

## POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

### Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government

18. 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. Since 2003, Côte d'Ivoire has spent at least 4 percent of its gross domestic product on developing its education system. The sector remains the largest single area of public expenditure with nearly 307 billion

<sup>6</sup> Highly stressed and critical lack of food access with high and above usual malnutrition and accelerated depletion of livelihood assets that, if continued, will slide the population into Phase 4 or 5 and / or likely result in chronic poverty (www.ipcinfo.org).

<sup>7</sup> WHO, 1995. Cut-off values for public health significance. *WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition*. Department of Nutrition for Health and Development (NHD), Geneva, Switzerland. <http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/en/>.



FCFA (US\$572 million) spent in 2009. Primary education receives the largest portion of spending on education (26 percent).

19. School feeding is recognized as a major factor in stimulating demand for education and resuming it on a sustainable basis is a main pillar of the Government's strategy. In a 1998 policy declaration, the Government opted for an Integrated Programme of Sustainable School Feeding (*Programme Intégré de Pérenisation des Cantines Scolaires*, 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. Under PIP/CS, school feeding programmes play a social and economic role in a broader context of poverty alleviation to address food insecurity, and contribute to restoring the social fabric severely damaged by the events of the last few years.
20. The third pillar of the PRSP for 2009-2013 aims at improving the access to and the 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). The updated PRSP action plan for 2011-2015 renews the Government's commitment to support the PIP/CS, including the construction of fuel-efficient stoves, and in the national protection programme that is under development, school canteens are described as an essential factor for social transfers.

### **Policies, Capacities and Actions of other Major Actors**

21. UNICEF is supporting complementary school-based activities under the Essential Learning Package identified in conjunction with WFP, including: systematic de-worming of children; provision of drinking water to schools; construction and use of separate toilet facilities for boys and girls; improvement of facilities; health, hygiene, nutrition, and HIV-prevention education; supplementation of micronutrients; school gardens; malaria prevention and psychosocial support. Other partners include Save the Children and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

### **Coordination**

22. The United Nations Office in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General ensure the overall high-level coordination with the Government. Interagency coordination takes place through the United Nations country team and the interagency Humanitarian Coordination Committee, led by the Humanitarian Coordinator with the assistance of the Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. Coordination among United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGO) and donors in the education sector is maintained through regular meetings of the Education Cluster, in which WFP actively participates. The cluster's objectives include: coordination of education sector activities, sharing of best practices and methods of targeting, developing joint strategies, advising the government, and resource mobilization.

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## **OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE**

23. The overall objective of the proposed protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) is to support Côte d'Ivoire's recovery process by attracting children and teachers back to schools through a school feeding programme, thereby also contributing to reconciliation, social cohesion and a return to normalcy. Assistance is initially planned for 14 months to cover the transition from acute crisis to a more stable environment.



24. The PRRO aims to: stabilise the enrolment of girls and boys in schools, including IDPs and returnees, to pre-crisis levels; support volunteer teachers in the west of the country through a food-for-work family ration; and strengthen the capacity of the government to implement its school canteen strategy.
25. The operation supports the objectives set out in the PNDEF, and is aligned with the PRSP, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2009–2013 (UNDAF), WFP's Strategic Objectives 3 (Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations) and 5 (Strengthen capacities of governments to reduce hunger) and will contribute to meeting Millennium Development Goals 2 "Achieve universal primary education" (specifically the target that children everywhere, girls and boys alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling); and 3: "Promote gender equality and empower women" (specifically the target to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education).

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## **WFP RESPONSE STRATEGY**

### **Nature and Effectiveness of Food Security-Related Assistance to Date**

26. WFP has been present in Côte d'Ivoire since 1989, mainly in support of the national school canteen programme. Phase-out plans at the end of the 1990s were interrupted by the beginning of the Ivorian crisis, during which WFP scaled-up its emergency food assistance, undertaking three emergency operations and a PRRO in support of displaced populations, Liberian refugees, farmers and vulnerable groups affected by the conflict and its social consequences.
27. Currently, WFP is addressing urgent needs of the populations affected by the political crisis through emergency operation (EMOP) 200255 "Emergency Assistance to Displaced Populations in Response to the Political Crisis in Côte d'Ivoire" (March 2011-June 2012). The EMOP responds to the massive population displacements that followed the escalation of violence in Côte d'Ivoire and supports over 450,000 beneficiaries. It addresses the specific needs of IDPs and returnees in rural and urban areas, with a particular focus on women, children and vulnerable groups. It includes a cash/voucher transfer component for 54,000 vulnerable people in Abidjan as well as food-for-work activities to help rehabilitate damaged infrastructure and build social cohesion.
28. A recent evaluation of WFP's support to school feeding in Côte d'Ivoire concluded that although WFP's plan to create a nationally-owned school feeding programme was stalled by the early-2011 crisis, the project as designed is relevant to the country's needs and would provide support to the future sustainability of the Government's "One School, One Canteen" policy.

### **Strategy Outline**

29. Now that Côte d'Ivoire is entering a phase of recovery and rehabilitation, and the country is no longer divided into two zones, WFP proposes to merge the school feeding activities which were supported in the northern zone through PRRO 106720 (which ends on 31 October 2011) with the school feeding activities supported in the former southern zone through development project 107590 (and later covered by EMOP 200255) into a singular, coherent PRRO to support the Government's school canteen strategy.
30. Out of 5,520 schools that the government intends to cover, WFP will target support to 3,320 of the poorest primary schools to reach a total of 568,000 school children. Food-for-work assistance will also initially be provided to 5,000 volunteer teachers in the west (reaching 25,000 household members), phasing out in the 2012-2013 school year as



parents' associations resume their responsibilities to ensure a minimal salary, housing and transportation, per the national practices.<sup>8</sup>

31. In the past, communities have been encouraged to provide vegetables or other local produce to complement the ration as part of a "home grown" school feeding approach, for which Côte d'Ivoire had been a model in the region. Community contributions include a range of local green leafy vegetables, eggplants, okra, peanuts, onions, tomatoes, yams, and other local produce which increase the micronutrient and energy content of the ration. WFP and the National Directorate of School Feeding (*Direction nationale des cantines scolaires*, DNC) will continue to encourage communities to contribute to the canteens. Support to women's groups will continue for training in basic accounting and management of the canteens, and WFP intends to restart its support to agriculture with partners when appropriate. UNDP will continue to work with WFP in support of women's groups for small-scale agriculture, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) plans to develop demonstration gardens in coordination with school activities.
32. De-worming is carried out with the Government and UNICEF support twice a year, in both WFP and government-assisted schools. This helps reduce anaemia, which has a high prevalence in the country. In addition, WFP plans to work with the DNC and the National Nutrition Programme to pilot the use of micronutrient powders in school meals.

### Hand-Over Strategy

33. During this initial 14-month transition stage, WFP will re-engage discussions and policy dialogue with the new Government on the future direction for a nationally-owned school canteen programme and provide technical assistance for strategies and basic conditions for future sustainable school feeding.
34. Contingent upon positive developments - particularly in improved security, eased tensions and the ability of the Government to fund the educational sector - WFP will work with the Ministry of Education to develop a five-year development project for school feeding. This would continue the highly-praised community participation in school feeding which had been the hallmark of this sector until the civil strife of 2010/11. This plan is fully in line with the objectives of the education sector and the new UNDAF which will commence in 2014.
35. WFP will work with the Ministry of Education to institutionalize the school canteen activities so that an adequate budget is allocated to the continuation of the home-grown school feeding activity each year, including the support to the women's groups. This legislation needs to pass the National Assembly which approves the Government's yearly budget. Government capacity also needs to be developed in procurement and logistics: WFP's logistics team will support the DNC to enable purchase of commodities for the school canteens on the national, regional and international markets as necessary, as well as transport food to delivery points and budget for its distribution.
36. WFP will also continue to provide monitoring and evaluation (M&E) support to the Government, and will conduct a series of training sessions for DNC staff for a hand-over the M&E database and to enable the DNC to conduct decentralized evaluations.

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<sup>8</sup> The World Bank is also in discussions with the Ministry of Education to cover some of the minor food costs required in the preparation of canteen meals.



## BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

37. The targeting of school canteens will be based on a methodology developed during a school feeding case study carried out in May 2010 by WFP and the Partnership for Child Development, and includes key education, food security, and poverty indicators. Minimum selection criteria include: location at the crossroads of remote villages; availability of clean water; sanitation; cooking and storage facilities; conditions conducive to learning and a formal agreement between the community and the Ministry of Education to engage parents in the management of the school canteen.
38. In case of limited resources, WFP assistance will focus on school feeding support in the zones prioritized by the humanitarian community in the Consolidated Annual Action Plan 2012, particularly Bas-Sassandra, Denguélé, Montagnes, Moyen Cavally, Lagunes Savanes, Sud Comoe and Zanzan.

**TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY**

Activity	Men/boys	Women/girls	Total
School Feeding	326 437	241 563	568 000
Food-for-work (Teachers)	12 200	12 800	25 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>338 637</b>	<b>254 363</b>	<b>593 000</b>

## NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS

39. There is low dietary diversity at the household level in Côte d'Ivoire and high levels of stunting. The food basket for this PRRO includes rice, pulses, fortified vegetable oil (vitamins A and D), and iodized salt. Food rations have been calculated in order to provide a balanced amount of macro and micronutrients, in accordance with local food habits and cooking practices, to improve nutritional benefits and counter micronutrient deficiencies. WFP will provide micronutrient powder to ensure additional fortification to the meals starting with a pilot project.
40. WFP commodities are complemented with eggplant, fresh or condensed tomatoes and onions as per eating habits at the household level, where additional traditional dishes such as fermented steamed cassava and maize porridge are eaten along with seasonal vegetables.
41. The daily ration for individual school meals will provide a total of 740 kcals or about 40 percent of the recommended daily intake for school-age children, for all school days during the school term (120 days). Volunteer teachers will receive a monthly family ration, based on the number of school days worked per month, to complement their other income-generating activities.



**TABLE 2: FOOD RATION (g/person/day)**

	School Meals	FFW - Volunteer Teachers
Cereals (Rice)	150	400
Pulses	30	60
Fortified Vegetable Oil	10	25
Iodized Salt	5	5
Micronutrient powder	0.4	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>490</b>
<b>Total kcal/day</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>1 890</b>
% Kcal from protein	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.3</b>
% Kcal from fat	<b>15.7</b>	<b>15.5</b>
Number of feeding days per year or per month (as applicable)	120 (school calendar year)	120 (school calendar year)

**TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt)**

	School Meals	FFW – Voluntary Teachers	Total
Rice	12 439	1 760	14 199
Pulses	2 488	352	2 840
Vegetable Oil	829	110	940
Micronutrient powder	7 730	0	7 730
Salt	415	0	414 640
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16 179</b>	<b>2 222</b>	<b>18 401</b>

## IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

42. A Letter of Understanding will be signed by WFP and the Government. The DNC will be responsible for the operation's technical implementation in line with their global responsibility for the management of the school canteens, i.e. capacity development of staff and cooks at the Primary Education Inspectorate (*Inspection d'éducation primaire, IEP*) and the Education Ministry Regional Directorate (*Direction régionale de l'Éducation nationale, DREN*) levels, monitoring and community sensitization.
43. The DREN are directly in charge of monitoring the programme, mobilizing the communities and supervising the day-to-day management of the canteens. Their agents are a vital part of programme implementation.



44. At the canteen level, implementation will be supervised by canteen managers. The manager is a teacher, a state employee. The cook will be a female member of the community chosen by the community. Women's groups will be encouraged to participate in the "home grown" approach.

### **Participation**

45. Parent-teacher associations will contribute to improving the school feeding environment through activities such as constructing or rehabilitating the school canteen, the storage room, the kitchen and possibly procuring some cooking equipment. WFP will provide most of the cooking and canteen utensils and fuel-efficient stoves, as well as cement and roofing for the school rehabilitation works.

### **Partners**

46. WFP will continue to be active in working groups (food security and nutrition, education and health) coordinated by the United Nations system, and will seek to establish and strengthen partnerships with sister United Nations agencies (UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, UN Women) and bilateral donors.
47. WFP and the DNC will continue to research possible funding options for the sustainability of the school feeding programme, including bilateral and multilateral donors and possible linkages with the private sector. Given the operation closely corresponds to the World Bank's policy on school feeding in post-conflict countries, a new proposal has already been submitted to the Fast Track Initiative fund. Partnerships with the World Bank and the Partnership for Child Development offer much potential and will be strengthened.

### **Non-Food Inputs**

48. Inputs will include training of DNC staff in logistics, procurement and nutrition; procurement of fuel-efficient stoves for the canteens; provision of motorcycles and vehicles for DNC monitoring staff (many vehicles previously donated by WFP were stolen or damaged during the electoral disturbances); and contributions to de-worming activities for the school children.

### **Environmental Impact**

49. WFP will procure energy-efficient stoves to reduce the amount of fuel wood that is used for the cooking of the school meals.

### **Logistics**

50. WFP will ensure the procurement of commodities which will be transported to extended delivery points. The point of entry for commodities under this operation is planned for the port of Abidjan only, from which point the commodities will be directly transported to the central warehouse in Abidjan and then dispatched to the delivery points in Bouake, Man, Korhogo, Guiglo, and Odiene. The DNC will be responsible for delivering commodities to final delivery points and distributions to schools, and transport and distribution costs will be recovered per the agreement signed between WFP and DNC.
51. Regional or local purchase options will be explored, in which case pulses may be procured from Burkina Faso through the Korhogo corridor.
52. The tracking of commodities is enabled through WFP's Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System from the port of entry in Abidjan through to the distribution to beneficiaries. There are currently two sub-offices under the operation in Bouake and Man, and three field offices which will be operational in Korhogo, Toulepleu, and Duekoue.



## Procurement

53. The project will follow the standard WFP procurement procedure, i.e. procurement from the most cost-effective market whether international, regional or local.

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## PERFORMANCE MONITORING

54. WFP's M&E system in Côte d'Ivoire conforms to the principles of results-based management. It includes 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.
55. Disaggregated data (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 IEP and the DREN. This will be incorporated in 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 track trends in school children's enrolment and attendance, and inform decision-making. Distribution reports will ensure rigorous monitoring of the distribution process to account for how food and non-food items are utilized.

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## RISK ASSESSMENT

56. *Contextual risks:* Although the security situation has improved since early 2011, there are still areas of the country that pose security risks. WFP is working together with the Humanitarian Country Team on contingency planning. WFP also has an emergency preparedness activity 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). The on-going EMOP 200255 can be used to rapidly assist additional people in need if new disruptions occur.
57. *Programmatic risks:* Insecurity remains a major risk for access to the affected population for both assessments and distributions. 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 people in need of food. WFP's regional special operation<sup>9</sup> has increased the logistics capacity, including warehousing and pre-positioning of food commodities. The availability of adequate complementary services for nutrition activities presents a risk but WFP's co-leadership of the food security cluster will facilitate identification of appropriate partnerships.
58. *Institutional risks:* The success of the PRRO is conditional upon adequate resources being available to WFP and other humanitarian partners responding to the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire. This risk will be mitigated by WFP's proactive communication with donor partners on food needs and shortfalls, facilitated by WFP's co-leadership of the food security cluster, and leadership of the logistics and information and communication technology clusters. WFP would use the advance funding mechanism when feasible to address shortfalls.

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<sup>9</sup> Special operation 200234 "Regional logistics and telecommunications in support of WFP EMOPs and PRROs in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia"



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## SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

59. Effective 1 January 2011, the new United Nations-wide threat-based Security Level System replaced the Security Phase System. The United Nations Security Management Team in Côte d'Ivoire and United Nations headquarters determine the security level for Côte d'Ivoire based on a comprehensive threat assessment. Measures have been taken to ensure full compliance with minimum operating security standards and minimum security telecommunications standards. The security system is constantly updated, and the United Nations Department of Safety and Security and UNOCI keep WFP and other agencies abreast of security in the field.

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## RECOMMENDATION

60. The Executive Director is requested to approve the proposed PRRO Côte d'Ivoire 200066 "Recovery from post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire" for a food cost of US\$9.4 million and a total cost of US\$20.7 million.

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## APPROVAL

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Date:.....

Josette Sheeran

Executive Director

United Nations World Food Programme



## ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
Food <sup>10</sup>	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	14,199.20	6,406,698	
Pulses	2,839.84	1,600,778	
Oil and fats	939.28	1,141,225	
Mixed and blended food	7.73	194,701	
Others (micronutrient powder)	414.64	54,629	
<b>Total food</b>	<b>18,400.69</b>	<b>9,398,031</b>	
Cash transfers		00 000	
Voucher transfers		00 000	
Subtotal food and transfers			<b>9,398,031</b>
External transport			1,684,632
Landside transport, storage and handling			4,137,763
Other direct operational costs			1,252,551
Direct support costs <sup>11</sup> (see Annex I-B)			2,899,840
Total WFP direct costs			<b>19,372,396</b>
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) <sup>12</sup>			1,356,068
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>20,728,463</b>

<sup>10</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>11</sup> Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

<sup>12</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.



## ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
<b>Staff and staff-related costs</b>	
International professional staff	462,490
International general service staff	0
Local staff - national officers	231,156
Local staff - general service	582,211
Local staff - temporary assistance	655,894
Local staff – overtime	0
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	0
International consultants	133,800
Local consultants	0
United Nations volunteers	0
Commercial consultancy services	0
Staff duty travel	374,463
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,440,013</b>
<b>Recurring expenses</b>	
Rental of facility	8,400
Utilities	46,252
Office supplies and other consumables	130,770
Communications services	45,068
Equipment repair and maintenance	9,852
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	78,844
Office set-up and repairs	5,704
United Nations organization services	6,444
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>331,335</b>
<b>Equipment and capital costs</b>	
Vehicle leasing	83,300
Communications equipment	
Local security costs	45,192
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>128,492</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>2,899,840</b>

## ANNEX II – LOGICAL FRAMEWORK COTE D'IVOIRE, PRRO 200066 (1/11/2011-31/12/2012)

Results	Performance Indicators	Risks, assumptions
<b>WFP Strategic Objective 3 : Restore and Rebuild Lives and Livelihoods in Post-Conflict, Post-Disaster or Transition Situations</b>		
<b>Outcome 3.1</b>  Enrolment of girls and boys, including IDPs and returned, in assisted schools stabilized at pre-crisis levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Enrolment: average annual rate of change in numbers of girls and boys enrolled Target: 5%</li> <li>➤ Retention rate of girls and boys Target: &gt;80 %</li> <li>➤ Girl/boy ratio in WFP-assisted schools Target: &gt;0.8</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ration is accepted by the beneficiaries</li> <li>- Complementary programs are implemented by partner organizations (Government, United Nations agencies, NGOs) to achieve nutritional and educational outcomes</li> <li>- Strong commitment of the Government to support education efforts in the north (by providing qualified teachers)</li> <li>- Contributions in cash and kind to the PRRO are made available in time.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 3.1</b>  Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups of women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned figures Target: 12,800 women; 12,200 men; 241,563 girls; 326,437 boys (593,000 beneficiaries in total – see table 1)</li> <li>➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution 18,401 mt (see table 3) Target: 100%</li> <li>➤ Quantity of non-food items distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution Target: 100%</li> </ul>	



<b>Output 3.2</b>  School feeding coverage aligned with programme of work	➤ Number of schools assisted by WFP Target: 3,320	
<b>Output 3.3</b>  Provision of de-worming tablets for targeted children in WFP-supported schools	➤ Number of boys and girls who profited from de-worming activities Target: 1,598,000 (includes both WFP and government schools)	
<b>WFP Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the Capacities of Countries to Reduce Hunger, including through Hand-over Strategies and Local Purchase</b>		
<b>Outcome 5.1</b>  Broader national policy frameworks incorporated hunger solutions	➤ Increase in government's funding for hunger solution tools in national plans of action Target: 5%	- Government's budget is properly allocated.
<b>Output 5.1</b>  Developed capacity and awareness through WFP-organized actions/training	➤ Number of training sessions for DNC staff Target: At least 5  ➤ Number of people trained in: needs assessments, food management, tendering processes (disaggregated by gender) for school canteen programmes Target:180 people (99 women, 81 men)	-Adequate resourcing



## ANNEX III – List of Acronyms Used in the Document

AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
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)
EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCFA	<i>Franc Communauté Financière Africaine</i>
GAM	global acute malnutrition
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus/
IDP	internally displaced person
IEP	<i>Inspection d'éducation primaire</i> (Primary Education Inspectorate)
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
mt	metric tons
NGO	non-governmental organization
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
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCI	United Nations Office in Côte d'Ivoire
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme

## ANNEX IV - Map

