


PROJECT BUDGET REVISION FOR APPROVAL BY THE CHIEF OF STAFF

5) To:	Division	Room	Approval and Date
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4) Through:	Division	Room	Signature and Date
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1) From:	Regional Bureau	Signature and Date	
Mr. Abdou Dieng Regional Director	RBD		

**Togo Development Project 200304
BR No. 5**

Total revised number of beneficiaries	Not applicable
Duration of entire project	71 months, 1 May 2012 to 31 March 2018
Extension period	15 months, 1 January 2017 to 31 March 2018
WFP food tonnage (mt)	Not applicable

Project: Promotion of sustainable school feeding in Togo

Start date: 01/05/2012 **End date:** 31/12/2016 **Extension period:** 15 months **New end date:** 31/03/2018

Cost (United States dollars)

	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food related costs	0	0	0
Cash and vouchers and related costs	0	0	0
Capacity development & augmentation	1 145 066	252 187	1 397 253
Direct support cost	1 885 784	110 359	1 966 143
Indirect support cost	210 060	25 378	235 438
Total cost to WFP	3 210 910	387 924	3 598 834

CHANGES TO:
Food Tool

- MT
 Commodity Value
 External Transport
 LTSH
 ODOC

C&V Tool

- C&V Transfers
 C&V Related Costs

- CD&A
 DSC
 Project duration
 Other

Project Rates

- LTSH (\$/MT)
 ODOC (\$/MT)
 C&V Related (%)
 DSC (%)

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision proposes a fifteen-month extension of Development Project 200304 from 1st January 2017 to 31 March 2018 to pursue capacity strengthening activities identified by the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) exercise conducted earlier in June 2016¹ and enable WFP to provide support to the government of Togo to implement the action plan following the SABER exercise. Activities spelled out in the action plan include the implementation of a national school meals policy, the promotion of linkages between local production, agriculture and school canteens, and the development of various modalities for school meal distribution, safety nets and nutritional programmes. Development Project 200304 activities will be migrated into the WFP Togo Country strategic Plan (CSP), foreseen to begin in March 2018.
2. Specifically, the budget revision will:
 - Extend Development Project 200304 from 1st January 2017 to 31 March 2018
 - Increase capacity development and augmentation by USD 252,187 and
 - Increase direct support cost by USD 110,359.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REVISION

Summary of existing project activities

3. Togo's main school meals project is implemented through the "Projet de Developpement Communautaire (PDC plus or Community Development Project) funded by the Government and the World Bank. The project was launched in 2008 to provide an emergency safety net to school children. In addition, from 2009 to 2013, UNDP has supported a school meals pilot project in six schools in the Savanes region, the northernmost of the five Regions of Togo, as part of the United Nations joint project "Communes du Millenaire" (Millennium Villages) which encouraged the use of locally produced or purchased food. At the same time, the Education for All² Fast-track Initiative³ is supporting the creation of infrastructure (schools, lavatories, roads, etc.) and the improvement in the quality of teachers in Togo.
4. Since 2012, WFP is implementing a development project that aims at strengthening the capacity of the government to develop and lead a nationwide home-grown school feeding programme and developing sustainable solutions for school-meals initiatives.
5. Despite the Government's decision in 2008 for the abolition of primary school fees, which increased gross enrolment rates from 98 percent in 2007/2008 to 144 percent in 2013/2014, dropout rates remain high, especially among girls. In 2014, 28 percent of girls dropped out of school before finishing primary school, compared with 17 percent of boys. Only 84 percent of students who enroll in primary school actually graduate.⁴ The completion rate shows significant regional disparities, since only 49 percent of girls complete primary school in the Savanes region and 59 percent in the Plateaux region against a national average of 70 percent for girls (overall national average: 75 percent). Factors such as the number of qualified teachers and classrooms, and the availability of pedagogical equipment, limit the quality of primary education⁵. In 2014, the Rapport d'Etat du système Educatif Togolais (RESEN)⁶ showed that the challenge of universal

¹ Further extension of this project beyond December 2016 is contingent on identifying additional donor contributions.

² Education For All (EFA) is a global movement led by UNESCO, aiming to meet the learning needs of all children, youth and adults by 2015.

³ EFA's Fast-track Initiative is an evolving global partnership of developing and donor countries and agencies to support global EFA goals by focusing on accelerating progress towards the core EFA goal of universal primary school completion, for boys and girls alike, by 2015.

⁴ Tableau de bord de l'éducation au Togo (December 2014).

⁵ The Questionnaire on the Basic Indicators of Well-Being, 2011

⁶ UNESCO, Rapport d'Etat du Système Educatif National Togolais, Sept 2014 [RESEN]

access remains relevant for both girls and boys. The report mentioned that 7% of a generation has no access to school and that almost 2 % of those who have access do not complete the primary cycle, reflecting a significant portion of children still out of the system.

6. The country has development challenges in terms of governance, decentralization, poverty, food and nutrition security. These must be addressed to achieve the Zero Hunger objectives. Currently, approximately 1.5 million children in Togo attend primary school; of these, 80 percent are in rural areas and in need of school meals. However to date only 85,000 children in Togo receive school meals by the government.
7. The Government recognizes school feeding as an important safety net and has prioritized it in its strategy for accelerated growth and employment creation (SCAPE 2013-2017) as a means to retain children and encourage enrolment in pre-schools and primary schools. School feeding is also clearly highlighted in the Government's Declaration of Education Sector Policy (2009), the Education Sectoral Plan (2010 and 2014), the Rural Development Policy (2012), the National Social Protection Policy (2013), the National School Feeding Policy (2013), the new Education Sectoral Plan (2014-2025) and the National agricultural policy (2015).
8. School feeding is an important social protection programme and the Government foresees scaling up of school meals from about 6 percent in 2015 to 20 percent by 2025. Local NGOs are involved in the monitoring of the quality and quantity of meals served to students. The women who cook at the school for children are not directly paid by the project. But, based on the cost per child⁷ per year which is about 45.5 US dollars on PDC Plus project, women group engaged in school meal preparation could gain between 10 and 12% of this amount.. To that end, technical support in Home Grown School feeding and clear coordination mechanisms are needed.
9. The PDCPlus currently reaches 308 schools (85,000 primary school children); of these, the government subsidizes 144 since 2014, and the World Bank subsidized the remaining ones. The programme is highly decentralized and out-sources the purchase and preparation of food to mothers of the school children. Sustainability, capacity development in several domains (targeting, management, meals guidance, base accounting, logistics, monitoring and evaluation), cost and quality control issues have been highlighted as areas requiring further focus. WFP is currently partnering with the World Bank to strengthen capacities of PDCPlus and of the stakeholders (COGEP⁸, school teachers and parent-teacher associations, women who handle most of the food procurement and preparation, local committees and NGOs) involved. In 2016, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) through its Regional Agency for Agriculture and Food Security (RAAF) also started to support a school meals project in six schools of the Savanes Region. The model is based on conservation agriculture and local production. In the meantime, at the national level, discussions are ongoing around developing schools of excellence to share best practices, with the possible support from WFP's Center of Excellence against Hunger in Brasilia. The Government and partners are interested in this idea.
10. The government of Togo is deeply committed to home grown school feeding and has asked WFP for technical assistance and policy-building support in developing and leading a national home-grown school feeding programme. The national capacity assessment based on the 2016 SABER confirms that Togo is "established" in policy frameworks, "emerging" in two standards (financial capacity and community participation), and "latent" in institutional capacity and coordination, design and implementation. Based on these results, WFP in collaboration with the Government, plans to conduct a range of capacity building activities including implementation of the National School Feeding Policy.
11. The country wants to build a nation-wide programme based on a multisectorial approach and local food procurement using schools as an entry point to ensure integrated and sustainable local

⁷ Rapport de l'étude coût avantage de la distribution de repas scolaire au Togo, PDC et PAM, 2015

⁸ COGEP: Public School management committees (Comités de gestion des écoles publiques)

development, encouraging coordination with all sectors (rural development, education, agriculture, health, social protection, planning, and finance) involved in school feeding.

12. WFP CO will continue its collaboration with the Centre of Excellence against Hunger to support the operationalization of the national school feeding policy and the implementation of an institutional framework from January 2017. In Addition, WFP Togo together with the support of the Regional Bureau will work to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation mechanism at central, regional and local levels.
13. The school feeding programme will also contribute to the promotion of human security. WFP will develop partnerships with school canteen management committees, parents associations, as well as farmers' and civil society organizations to promote school meals based on local production highlighted by the national school feeding policy. In addition, with the financial support of the German development cooperation (GIZ - Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit), UNICEF and other donors, WFP will help the country to conduct a rapid vulnerability and food security analysis in Maritime, Savane and Central regions.

Conclusion and recommendation of the re-assessment

14. According to the results of some studies conducted at national level⁹, access to education remains a challenge, especially for girls, with 7 percent of children without access to schools and 23 percent unable to complete the primary cycle. It appears that lack of access to education in 2015 was higher in rural areas (17.4 percent) than urban areas (5.5 percent).¹⁰ Through the school feeding initiative, the Government of Togo aims to reach children in rural areas and improve education quality.¹¹
15. Since April 2015, Togo has benefited from the Centre of Excellence's technical support and expertise in decentralized management of school feeding, linkage with local production and procurement, and integration of school feeding activities with the broader social safety net strategy. Technical support already provided to help the Government to organize the first national forum on school feeding which will held before the end of November 2016.
16. The June 2016 SABER¹² exercise showed that policy formulation and financial capacities remain at the emerging stage, and reaffirmed the Government's engagement in school meals as a safety net to promote linkages between agriculture, nutrition, and education. SABER found weaknesses in Government capacities for the design and implementation of school meals, including institutional framework, and highlighted the need to update policies to better align with the new 2030 education agenda. The SABER exercise also highlighted the need for further focus on sustainability, capacity strengthening, cost, and quality control issues.
17. Following the SABER recommendations and with the support of WFP stakeholders have revised the national school feeding policy in October 2016 to align it to the Sustainable Development Goals. In the meantime, the government launched a rapid evaluation to establish an institutional framework to lead the implementation of a school feeding policy in Togo. WFP's support is requested through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with the Government of Togo in July 2016. This MoU clarifies respective roles and responsibilities for WFP technical assistance in delivering sustainable school meals and social safety net programs in the country. The MOU also complements other WFP activities in Togo including the preparation of a Comprehensive Food security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) and a National Forum on Sustainable School Meals in collaboration with the Government and the WFP Centre of Excellence in Brazil.

⁹ *Rapport d'état du système éducatif togolais (RESEN), septembre 2014*

¹⁰ Government of Togo, *Questionnaire unifié des indicateurs de base du bien-être* (April 2016).

¹² SABER: System Approach for Better Education Results

Purpose of change in project duration and budget increase

18. The proposed extension-in-time will allow for a transition towards a Country Strategic Plan (CSP). The extension will also ensure continuity of existing activities reinforcing capacities for implementation of the national school feeding policy. This includes the establishment of an institutional framework, reinforcement of advocacy work and technical guidance to participating stakeholders, sharpening targeting criteria for engagement of women's groups, and maximizing impact on the nutrition status of schoolchildren and households of women handling most of the food procurement and preparation of school meals. The main criteria are: (i) to be a member of the community targeted, (ii) to be a volunteer and available to cook food for students, (iii) to have an updated health certificate thus, free from disease and (iv) Commit to regular medical check. The support from FAO and UNICEF will be useful in promotion of school gardens, and nutrition education sessions are planned at schools and communities to increase the impact of school meals. The nutritional aspect of the school feeding will be strengthened through sensitization of members of the school meals management committees. The use of various nutritious local products in school canteens, including the use of *Moringa oleifera* will be enhanced and training on food quality control will be conducted with the technical support of WFP. To that end, the Ministries of Rural development, Health and Social Action, Promotion of Women and Literacy are strongly engaged.
19. In 2017 WFP will reinforce its collaboration with ECOWAS, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund to diversify school meals through community participation and inclusion of local fresh nutritious products, and to improve economic opportunities for smallholder farmers. The partnership will support the active participation and ownership of parent teacher associations (PTAs) in the school feeding programme. Women who cover roles of PTA President or Secretary will have the opportunity to participate in decision making regarding the management of school canteens and the development of their community. Equitable gender representation in PTA will encourage girls' attendance, ensure sufficient attention to gender, and encourage communication among all the community members, parents, teachers and partners. Through the collaboration with UNFPA and UNICEF, additional support will be provided to the government to strengthen girls' education. Keeping partners' commitment will give girls better prospects, and their families, communities and countries a better future. Other joint activities regarding the development of home grown school feeding and school gardens are planned with FAO to promote local production and nutritional education.
20. WFP will support the Government of Togo to implement the national school feeding policy revised in October 2016 and operational strategies that ensure successful management and sustainability of school meals in the country. Considering national priorities and WFP's comparative advantage, this project extension on time will allow to:
 - Provide advice and technical expertise to develop a national school feeding programme based on the HGSFP model. This will include consultations and sensitization to encourage local food purchase and the contribution of local communities in school canteens management.
 - Continue to support the country in implementing the main recommendations of the June 2016 SABER School Feeding workshop related to the implementation of the school meals programme;
 - Support the country in the establishment of a multisectorial national strategic framework, in collaboration with the ministries of rural development, agriculture, education, health, environment, trade, finance and communication, to design and plan integrated actions for Education, nutrition and food security by a multi-sectoral team of national experts assisted by WFP ;

- Pursue advocacy and support the creation of a dedicated school feeding unit which can implement the national school feeding policy. WFP will provide expertise to help set-up the unit; staff capacity-development in planning, procurement, logistics, and the supply chain, quality assurance and training, reporting and accountability practices.
 - Train support staff (including cooks) and other technical staff of the relevant government structure in charge of the school meals project on local purchasing models, nutrition, monitoring and evaluation, techniques of advocacy, among others. This will be a joint effort between the Togo Country Office, and national experts and with punctual support by the Regional Bureau and the Centre of Excellence against hunger.
 - In addition WFP will continue to use schools as an entry point to advocate on gender issues such as girls drop out, gender based violence at school and at in the community level.
21. At project completion, it is expected that the Government will have the necessary instruments in place in term of implementation strategy, institutions, more funding and management to guide decisions for the continuation and expansion of a national school feeding programme.
 22. The activities planned are aligned to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework UNDAF (2014-2018) strategic priority 2: “equitable and sustainable access by the poor to quality basic social services”. The project will contribute to the achievement of United Nations Secretary-General Zero Hunger challenges (Pillar 1 “access to food” and Pillar 4 “smallholder productivity and income”) and to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 1 “End poverty in all its forms everywhere”, 2 “End hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture”, 4 “Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all”, 5 “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”, 8 “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all” and 10 “Reduce inequality within and among countries”.
 23. The budget revision extends the project through 31 March 2018 to continue providing technical support to the Government of Togo while the National Zero Hunger Strategic Review is launched to inform the forthcoming WFP Country Strategic Plan (CSP) anticipated for EB.1/2018.¹³ WFP technical assistance for school meals will continue supporting collaboration within Government, particularly the ministries of Grassroots Development, Crafts, Youth, and Youth Employment; Education; Agriculture; Health; Social Protection; Planning and Finance.

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

24. The National school feeding policy document is revised by all the stakeholders¹⁴. For the implementation, the process to get adoption by the Government has an impact on the project funding. WFP is working continuously with the Government to adopt the policy document before the end of 2016.
25. The risk of not attracting sufficient funding for this budget revision is real, mainly because West Africa has many emergencies that make the news and attract funding. The CO is actively contacting donors to communicate the importance to provide technical support to the Togolese government to create a sustainable national school meals programme which should become entirely the government’s responsibility in a foreseeable future.

¹³ A subsequent extension is required to maintain WFP engagement through 31 March 2018, to align with the CSP start anticipated for 1 April 2018. This budget revision takes into account the resource outlook for 2017 and initial findings from the National Zero Hunger Strategic Review.

¹⁴ Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, Ministry of Agriculture and Hydraulic, Ministry of Health and social protection, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Social Action, Ministry of Communication.

Annex I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals			
Pulses			
Oil and fats			
Mixed and blended food			
Others			
Total Food Transfers			
External Transport			
LTSH			
ODOC Food			
Food and Related Costs			
C&V Transfers			
C&V Related costs			
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			
Capacity Development & Augmentation			252 187
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			252 187
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			110 359
Total Direct Project Costs			362 546
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent)			25 378
TOTAL WFP COSTS			387 924

Annex I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	50 834
General service staff **	35 725
Danger pay and local allowances	0
Subtotal	86 559
Recurring and Other	3 000
Capital Equipment	
Security	0
Travel and transportation	16 800
Assessments Evaluations and Monitoring	4 000

TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	110 359
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* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

** Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff - General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist., (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime