



World Food Programme

PROJECT BUDGET REVISION FOR APPROVAL BY THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR

5) To:	Initials	In Date	Out Date	Reason for Delay
Regional Director				
4) Through:	Initials	In Date	Out Date	Reason for Delay
Programme Adviser, RB				
3) Through:	Initials	In Date	Out Date	Reason for Delay
Logistic Officer, RB (change in LTSH and/or External Transport)				
2) Through:	Initials	In Date	Out Date	Reason for Delay
Resource Management Analyst, RB				
1) From: Abdoulaye Baldé	Initials	In Date	Out Date	Reason for Delay
Country Office				

**Sao Tome and Principe Development Project No. 200295
BR No. 03**

Total revised number of beneficiaries	-
Duration of entire project	January 2012 to December 2016
Extension period	12 month (January to December)/2017
Gender marker code	n.a.
WFP food tonnage	-

PROJECT: Transitioning towards a nationally owned school feeding and health programme in São Tomé and Príncipe

Start date: 01 January 2012 **End date:** 31 December 2016 **Extension period:** 12 months **New end date:** 31 December 2017

Cost (United States dollars)

	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food Related Costs	3,957,714	0	3,957,714
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	0	0	0
Capacity Development & Augmentation	263,745	339,060	602,805
DSC	719,135	58,384	777,519
ISC	345,842	27,821	373,663
Total cost to WFP	5,286,436	425,265	5,711,701

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 twelve-month extension of the Development Project 200295 "Transitioning towards a nationally owned school feeding and health programme in Sao Tome and Principe" from January to December 2017. The extension will enable the country office to: (i) provide technical assistance to PNASE and other ministries involved in school meals in areas identified as recommended by the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) and by an external evaluation conducted in February 2016; (ii) support PNASE to promote and consolidate a sustainable national school feeding and health national programme and; (iii) transition to a Country Strategic Process (CSP).*
2. *Specifically, the budget revision will:*
 - *Increase capacity development and augmentation by 339 060 USD; and,*
 - *Increase direct support cost by 58 384 USD.*

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REVISION

Summary of existing project activities

3. *The development project supports three objectives: (i) maintain the high level of access to education and human capital development in assisted schools and kindergartens. (ii) strengthen the capacity of government ministries, particularly PNASE, in school feeding management, resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation, and other critical areas. (iii) transfer school feeding management responsibilities from WFP to PNASE and provide continued technical assistance over the five-year project period in order to lay the groundwork for a sustainable, nationally-owned school feeding programme. It included two parallel components: Continued provision of school meals to all children in kindergartens and basic schools, this responsibility was completely transferred to PNASE and a rigorous capacity-development component geared towards strengthening government management of the school feeding programme, resource mobilization, monitoring, evaluation, and technical assistance.*
4. *Regarding capacity development, WFP continued working with the host government by developing their capacity. WFP provided technical and administrative support to PNASE and conducted capacity development activities for technical government staff. It also conducted trainings on monitoring and evaluation, and created a database for PNASE's data collection.*
5. *Several others trainings had been conducted during the period 2012 – 2015. Among the 268 national staffs trained in all districts, 130 were women coming from the Ministries of Education, Agriculture and Rural Development, PNASE, NGOs and including school principals, school canteens managers, teachers, cooks, as well as municipal authorities' members. The training covered programming and food distribution planning; supply chain and distribution; and logistic, among others issues.*

6. *Since October 2015, the government through PNASE took over the responsibility of the school canteens throughout the country. As another part of the handover process, PNASE reorganized and decentralized its structure, creating small stores for the distribution of the local products in the districts under the government responsibility.*
7. *WFP collaborated with NGOs. Some NGOs partners implemented and trained PNASE on school gardens. They also distributed non-food items like hoes, picks and shovels, scissors, seeds and water hoses.*
8. *To reinforce the sustainability of this project during the transition, the efforts of parents and teachers at school led by the government were remarkable, they provided food supplements to complete the rations at school such as vegetables, fruits, condiments, etc.*

Conclusion and recommendation of the re-assessment

9. *The evaluation conducted by the external evaluation office (Rome) from September 2015 to February 2016 recommended that a new WFP operation be focused on strengthening financial, human and institutional capacity to ensure sustainability of autonomous management by the government.*
10. *This evaluation indicated the need to support the government in defining a financial resource mobilization strategy based on a multi-year funding plan to secure resources for the programme implementation. This strategy should include different dimensions, namely: i) domestic public resources, including the possibility of applying the rates and additional taxes on certain economic sectors; ii) bilateral and multilateral funds; iii) the private sector. WFP should consider supporting the country in joining the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) initiative for the establishment of a "national movement of Sun" that could facilitate the involvement of the private sector, donors, and civil society to mobilize national and international funds for the school feeding program.*
11. *Strengthening inter-sectorial, coordination and partnerships was among the greatest recommendations in both the external evaluation and SABER exercise. It is necessary to support the Government in strengthening the Steering Committee, including revision/adaptation of its composition (by ensuring that civil society is on the committee), its powers, and its terms of reference. In parallel, it is recommended to develop a multi-sectorial strategy involving health, trade, agriculture, finances, social protection and customs for a stronger and more coordinated response.*
12. *The October 2016 SABER School Feeding workshop deemed the national capacity at the "emerging stage", indicating a stable education environment despite some weaknesses in Government capacity. According to the SABER's findings, WFP not only should continue playing the role of a main partner for the school meals programme, but its presence is instrumental in implementing the main recommendations for the school meals programme.*



13. *There are no changes on the focus, implementation strategies, and expected outcomes of the current development project. The expected slight budget increase is due to the increase of CD&A and DSC budget taking in account activities to be planned such as:*

- *External mission for six (6) months of a senior expert on School Feeding (SF) to (i) support the Bureau (STP CO) in a consultative process leading to the zero-hunger review, and the formulation of the Country Strategic Plan and (ii) formulate a Strategy Document (or Action Plan) to fill the current vacuum following the approval of the PNASE creation act (Law N^o. 04/2012);*
- *Continued support by the CO to the government in implementing the main recommendations of the October 2016 SABER School Feeding workshop related to the implementation of the school meals program;*
- *Additional support to the government in the establishment of a multi-sectorial national strategic framework, in collaboration with the ministries of agriculture, education, health, environment, trade, finance and blue economy, and prime minister, to design and plan policies and integrated action plans for nutrition and food security by a multi-sectorial team of national experts assisted by WFP expertise during two and half months;*
- *Training for the staff of PNASE and other Ministries on school meals in critical areas (logistics, local purchasing models, nutrition, monitoring and evaluation, advocacy and communication, among others), during 2017 by WFP CO, national experts, and with support of RBD;*
- *Review basic conditions to include the country in the “Scaling Up Nutrition”, global movement to end all forms of malnutrition and, together with the nutrition-specialised partners, advocate with the Government for adherence with the Movement Strategy and Roadmap (2016-2020)”;*
- *Strengthen the government capacity through South-South cooperation (multi-sectorial study trip of decision makers of relevant ministries to Brazil with the support of the WFP Centre of Excellence in Brazil);*
- *Strengthen the capacity of PNASE's staff through triangular cooperation (study visit to Burkina Faso or Cape Verde to learn the experience of transition to a nationally owned and managed program);*
- *Provide technical assistance of a mixed team (2 experts international¹ - socio economist and agronomist - and 2 national experts² - agro economist and nutritionist) to support the country in determining the cost of school feeding (including scenarios), the market of local products, reducing post-harvest losses and the cost of social meals of the State;*

¹ During 2 months.

² During 4 months (to ensure the follow-up of the tasks to be performed and concluded during the absence of the international experts and others issues – support the Bureau (STP CO) in capacity building (task N^o 15). Tasks to be specified in its TOR).



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- *Conduct a cost analysis of alternative modality of an imported product (dry bean) by use of local fish (data from PROFOPESCAS³ project) to obtain data and information to support decision making regarding its scaling up;*
- *Provide financial support to PNASÉ for the acquisition of a software for the integrated management of the school feeding program;*
- *Promote the formulation of a "UN Joint Project"⁴ acting the school as "entry point" for joint activity concerning United Nation Agencies in S. Tome and Principe;*
- *Reactivate partnership with NGO "HELPO" to provide additional training to PNASÉ staff in the areas of Nutrition, Hygiene, Food handling and school gardens and with the NGO "Kua Téla" in the transformation and conservation of local food products and eventually fortification with micronutrients⁵;*
- *Support the strengthening of a communication program for development (C4D) centred on school feeding in partnership with FAO.*

14. The implementation of these activities will begin to fill the gaps detected by the external evaluation conducted in February 2016 and the October 2016 SABER workshop recommendations.

15. All of the suggested actions are in line with strategic objective 2 (Improving nutrition), and 3 (Ensuring food security) of the SDG 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture) and the strategic objective 5 (Partnering for SDG results) of the SDG 17 (Build partnerships to facilitate the implementation of SDG) included in the Results Framework of WFP's Strategic Plan for 2017/2021.

16. These activities answer to the Government expectations, fit within the next United Nations Joint Programming Cycle (UNDAF 2017/2021) and allows the use of tools, strategies and processes of WFP's intervention in the country marking the WFP evolution in S. Tome and Principe as food aid agency (food distribution) to a food assistance agency (technical assistance to the Government to fight hunger in 2030 Agenda) creating the conditions to implement partnerships with other UN Agencies (FAO, UNICEF, ILO, UNFPA and UNDP) involved in the country in the DaO process ("Delivering as One"), Development Banks (ADB and WB) and bilateral partners (Brazil, Japan, Portugal, etc.).

³ "Projeto de Fortalecimento da sociedade civil como estratégia de desenvolvimento económico e social no sector das pescas" means Civil Society Strengthening Project as a strategy for economic and social development in the fisheries sector. This pilot project, funded by the European Union (EU) and co-funded by the WFP Country Office, from August 2013 to February 2016 and had, among other specific objectives, the introduction of locally caught fish in the menus of school canteens and allowed to feed 9 631 children (21.3%) out of 45 134 students of the public basic education network in the country, during the year 2015.

⁴ Challenge launched to UNCT under WFP's initiative in the framework of the "One UN" process that will begin in the coming UNDAF 2017/21.

⁵ "Multiple Indicators Survey, São Tomé and Príncipe, MICS-STP, 2014. Sao Tome; Sao Tome and Principe"; National Statistics Institute (INE) and UNICEF, 2015. It reports that 21.7% of the prevalence of severe and moderately severe growth retardation of the primary school age population, as well as anemia levels are also quite high.



Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

- 17. During the extension period, there are two main types of risks that may hinder the achievement of expected results: (i) a contextual risk (high) arising from the difficult financing environment for development operations in relation to the multiplicity, complexity and frequency of WFP's emergency response; and, (ii) an institutional risk (moderate) arising from lack of evidence to demonstrate the impact of the results or inadequacy of systems and means to measure and analyse expected results.***

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ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<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 ⁶		-	
C&V Transfers		-	
C&V Related costs		-	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs		-	
Capacity Development & Augmentation		339 060	339 060
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			339 060
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			58 384
Total Direct Project Costs			397 444
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ⁷			27 821
TOTAL WFP COSTS			425 265

⁶ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

⁷ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	0
General service staff **	26 600
Danger pay and local allowances	0
Subtotal	26 600
Recurring and Other	22 808
Capital Equipment	0
Security	0
Travel and transportation	8 976
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring ⁸	0
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	58 384

* 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

⁸ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.