

Standard Project Report 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

COTE D'IVOIRE

Support The Sustainable School Feeding Programme

Project Number	200465
Project Category	Development Project
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	571,000
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	571,000
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	419,768

Project Approval Date	26 Jun 2013
Planned Start Date	01 Sep 2013
Actual Start Date	01 Sep 2013
Project End Date	31 Dec 2016
Financial Closure Date	n.a.

Approved budget as 31 December 2015 in USD	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	765,000
Cash-based Transfer and Related Costs	3,009,300
Direct Support Costs	7,415,834
Food and Related Costs	33,438,838
Indirect Support Costs	3,124,028
Total Approved Budget	47,753,000

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Total Approved Commodities	37,100
Planned Commodities in 2015	8,682
Actual Commodities in 2015	5,596

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

COUNTRY BACKGROUND

SUMMARY OF WFP ASSISTANCE

OPERATIONAL SPR

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANCE

RESULTS

- Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution
- 'Story Worth Telling'*
- Progress Towards Gender Equality
- Protection and Accountability to Affected Population
- Outputs
- Outcomes
- Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

INPUTS

- Resource Inputs
- Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts
- Food Transport, Delivery and Handling
- Post-Delivery Losses

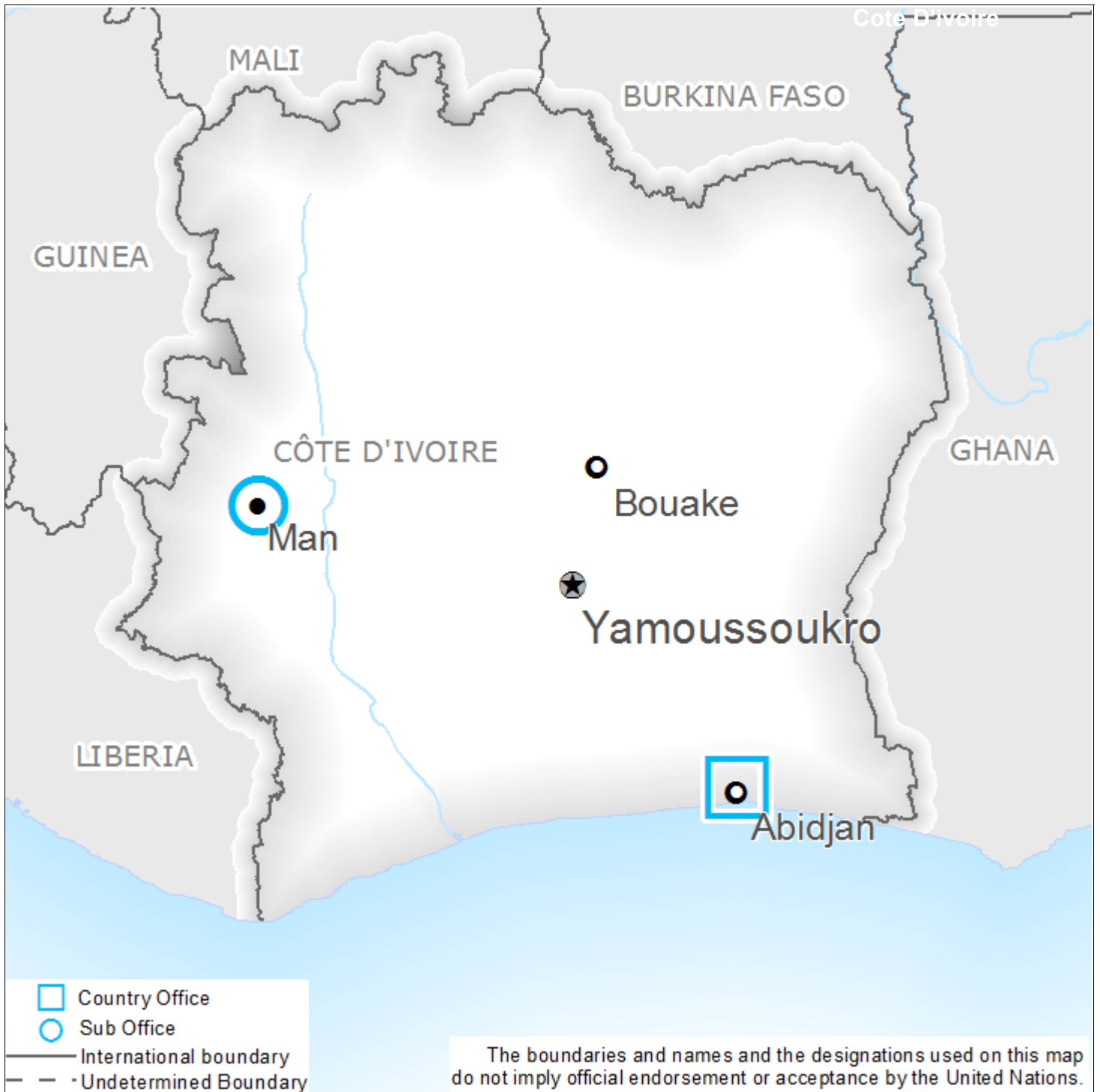
MANAGEMENT

- Partnerships
- Lessons Learned

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS (where applicable)

- Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors
- Annex: Commodity Transactions

Country Overview



COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Cote d'Ivoire has 23 million inhabitants, of whom 70 percent live in rural areas. The country is a leading producer of cocoa and coffee. Following the 2011 post-electoral crisis, Cote d'Ivoire faced significant population displacements and disruptions of basic services, challenges from which the country is still recovering. The major humanitarian concerns were on the west, where population's displacements were more important, in addition to movements to Liberia and other neighboring countries.

With the 2015 October presidential elections, Cote d'Ivoire turned the page of the crisis and is progressively heading towards political stability and economic recovery. However, the national reconciliation between communities from different ethnic groups remained one of the most important challenges to be addressed by the Ivorian authorities. The nationality and the land tenure issues which were at the roots of 2010-2011 post-electoral conflict created some localized inter-communities conflicts in 2015, particularly in the western regions, where the security situation is still fragile. According to UNHCR, about 38,000 Ivorian are still living in Liberia.

The results of the National Living Conditions survey (ENV 2015) showed that the food insecurity situation remains worrying in particular in the western (27 percent) and northern regions (18 percent) where the prevalence of food insecurity exceed largely the national prevalence (12.8 percent). The outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease in neighboring countries of Guinea, Liberia had a significant impact on the western regions of Tonpki, Guemon and Cavally. Although, there is no case of Ebola reported in the country, the preventive measures (closure of the borders with Ebola affected countries, ban of eating and hunting bush meat, etc.) undertaken by the Ivorian Government affected the pre-existing fragile food security situation in the west. The Ebola-related border closures limited possibilities for rural Ivorian farmers to sell crops at cross-border markets with higher prices. The reduction in income is estimated between 40 and 60 percent. The ban on fishing at the Cavally River, defining the border between Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire, also contributed to the deterioration of revenues and increased food insecurity in assessed villages, leading to greater risk of social tension from pressure on cultivated lands.

Cote d'Ivoire is ranked 172 out of 188 countries in the 2015 UNDP Human Development Index. The National Living Conditions Surveys noted that 46 percent (against 48 percent in 2008) of the population lives below the international poverty line of USD 1.25 per day. Primary school enrolment is at 95 per cent, and the country has the West Africa's highest HIV prevalence rate (3.7 percent). The national prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) has decreased from 7.1 to 4.2 percent from 2011 to 2014, with significant difference among the regions (North = 8.9 percent and Northeast = 5.4 percent). The national prevalence of chronic malnutrition is at 31.4 percent. Despite government and other partners' efforts regarding equality opportunities, gender efforts must be pursued: Cote d'Ivoire Gender Inequality was 0.645 in 2013, placing the country 133th out of 145 worldwide. Furthermore, WFP has supported the government in the implementation of the platform for the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement by the finalization of the Multi Sectoral Strategic Plan of Nutrition.

SUMMARY OF WFP ASSISTANCE

In order to address the residual humanitarian needs of the 2010-2011 post-electoral crisis, WFP provided food and non-food assistance to vulnerable populations through a Protracted Relief and Rehabilitation Operation (PRRO) to address food and nutrition insecurity in the West and the North. Under the PRRO, WFP gradually shifted from emergency to recovery and longer term assistance by restoring or creating productive assets to increase and diversify livelihoods and build vulnerable communities' capacities to cope with shocks. Nutritional rehabilitation was provided to children between 6 and 59 months with moderate acute malnutrition, as well as malnourished pregnant women and nursing mothers. Clients on Antiretroviral therapy (ART) received food support and cash assistance, as well as caretakers of severely malnourished children in therapeutic feeding centres.

In addition, WFP implemented a development school feeding project in the priority regions with the worst combined scores of gross enrolment and pass rates, food insecurity level and chronic malnutrition prevalence (Cavally and Bafing (West), Bagoue, Poro, and Tchologo (North); Gontougo and Bounkani (North-east). WFP's objectives aimed at increasing enrolment and retention rates, particularly among girls, and to build the capacity of the government counterpart to fully implement its sustainable school feeding programme.

WFP interventions are aligned with the government's National Development Plan 2012-2015, the revised UNDAF 2013-2015, and strategic documents such as the National Strategy for Social Protection (2013-2017) and the National School Feeding Strategy (2012-2017). The PRRO objectives were aligned with Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1, 4, 5 and 6.

The school feeding development project objectives are in line with MDG 2. Capacity building was an important aspect that WFP focused on as part of the partnership with the government and the cooperating NGOs.

In 2015, one of the most innovative interventions was the implementation of a cash transfer pilot supporting families of moderately malnourished ART clients receiving food-by-prescription (FbP), which revealed that introduction of cash based transfers had a greater impact on nutrition status, decreasing prevalence of moderate acute malnutrition among WFP's assisted ART-clients from 76 percent to 50 percent. Beneficiaries discharged after six months were enrolled in WFP and government-supported income-generating activity schemes established in partnership with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The Ministry of Health and other stakeholders were responsible for complementary interventions, including counselling, medical treatment, psychological and social support.

Food or cash-based transfers assistance for asset provided to vulnerable returnees and local groups in Toulepleu, Guiglo, Tai and Bolequin departments in the western region of the country were successful to restore livelihoods and build resilience, while fostering social cohesion. By applying vulnerability criteria jointly set by WFP, NGOs and communities, local focus groups permitted to select beneficiaries from different ethnic groups to work together and foster social cohesion.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Number of children below 5 years of age	12,854	14,292	27,146
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	255,881	212,086	467,967
Number of adults	27,081	33,245	60,326
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	295,816	259,623	555,439
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	297,611	267,250	564,861
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	476,449	450,111	926,560

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	2,501	409	590	580	2	4,082
Development Project	3,676	218	698		1,005	5,596
Total food distributed in 2015	6,177	627	1,288	580	1,007	9,679
Total food distributed in 2014	6,139	357	700	424	76	7,696
Total food distributed in 2013	15,763	816	1,586	775	145	19,086

Operational SPR

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANCE

The Development project 200465 aimed at raising the school attendance rates in rural areas, particularly among girls, and at building the capacity of the Directorate of School Feeding (DSF) to successfully implement its sustainable school feeding programme. The project also planned to support the women agricultural production groups established around the canteens in order to gradually develop their capacities to efficiently supply the schools with locally produced foods. The project targeted 571,000 children (49 percent of girls) enrolled in most vulnerable regions of the country, with the main expected outcomes to: i) reduce undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among school-aged children; ii) increase equitable access to/and utilization of education; iii) strengthen local ownership and capacity of the government partners.

The project continued to be implemented in the priority regions with the worst combined scores of gross enrolment and pass rates, food insecurity level and chronic malnutrition prevalence (Cavally and Bafing (West), Bagoue, Poro, and Tchologo (North); Gontougo and Bounkani (North-east)). These regions were identified during the preparation of the national school feeding strategy (2012-2017), which continues to be the framework for the programme implementation. The project is aligned with national social protection strategy (2013-2015) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2013-2015).

RESULTS

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

Through the 2012-2017 national school feeding strategy, parts of the country were classified to priority areas from one to four depending on their vulnerability situation. In consultation with the government, WFP intervened mainly in the priority one areas (the north and north-east), considered as the most vulnerable and also targeted the north-east, which was in priority three because of the high prevalence of chronic malnutrition. WFP's assistance was allocated to the following regions: Cavally and Bafing in the west; Poro, Tchologo, Poro in the North; and Bonkani and Gountougo in the north-east. The government covered the other priority zones with the national budget. WFP and government continued to closely coordinate the beneficiary targeting process in order to avoid any duplication on the resources utilization.

In the northern regions where low girl enrolment rates are a real concern, WFP intended to provide take home rations (inkind or cash based transfers) to 25,000 girls attending the last two grades (5th and 6th) in order to encourage parents for enrolling and maintaining girls to schools. Girls who met the criteria of 80 percent of attendance during a quarter were eligible for the proposed entitlement of a bag of 50 kg of rice or the equivalent value in cash, i.e. XOF 20,000 (USD 40). In line with the academic calendar, WFP planned to assist 571,000 students during 120 days with food rations composed of rice, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and iodized salt. Micronutrients powder was planned for schools aged children in the regions of Gountougo and Bounkani aimed at addressing micronutrients deficiencies. Due to limited resources, WFP regularly adjusted the food rations to ensure continuity of the programme and was not in a position to distribute regularly the micronutrients powder.

The number of assisted beneficiaries remained the same compared to the previous year as the planned reduction to transfer some of them to the government-funded programme was postponed due to budget constraints expressed by the Ministry of Education. Due to the lack of resources, the number of beneficiaries was reduced. WFP assisted nearly 74 percent of the planned number of beneficiaries with about 64 percent of planned commodities. Reduced rations were distributed over the whole year in consultation with the government. Government's staff participated in the pipeline meetings to jointly agree on the actions to be undertaken.

In order to diversify the food basket, dates (dried fruits) were distributed in WFP-assisted schools.

The planned take home rations or cash transfers for girls were not implemented due to lack of resources. WFP and DSF continued the sensitization on the importance of sending children to schools. WFP supported the collaboration between DSF and ten rural radios by providing part of the required funds, and assisted the DSF in elaborating the key messages to be broadcasted in local languages.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	291,210	279,790	571,000	231,918	187,850	419,768	79.6%	67.1%	73.5%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	291,210	279,790	571,000	231,918	187,850	419,768	79.6%	67.1%	73.5%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	291,210	279,790	571,000	231,918	187,850	419,768	79.6%	67.1%	73.5%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	291,210	279,790	571,000	231,918	187,850	419,768	79.6%	67.1%	73.5%

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Children receiving take-home rations		15,000	15,000		0	0		0.0%	0.0%
Children receiving school meals	291,210	279,790	571,000	231,918	187,850	419,768	79.6%	67.1%	73.5%
Cash-Based Transfer Beneficiaries		10,000	10,000		0	0		0.0%	0.0%

Commodity Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Dried Fruits	900	899	99.8%
Iodised Salt	220	106	48.3%
Rice	6,551	3,676	56.1%
Split Peas	740	698	94.3%
Vegetable Oil	271	218	80.3%
Total for 2015	8,682	5,596	64.5%
Total reported in 2014 SPR	15,215	3,378	22.2%
Total reported in 2013 SPR	4,777	1,480	31.0%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution (USD)	Actual Distribution (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	600,000		
Total for 2015	600,000		

'Story Worth Telling'

Valentin Yagnon is a 53 year old farmer living in 2010-2011 in Goulaeko 2, a village in the department of Tai in the west of Cote d'Ivoire.

Valentin fled to Liberia during the post electoral crisis and returned to his villages two years ago. He has five children and four of them are enrolled in the primary school of the village, where the canteen is supported by WFP's food assistance. For Valentin, school meals has resolved an important concern he was facing. For him, sending his four children to school without any possibility to provide them with the required food at lunch time would have meant that they would not be able to properly learn, particularly in the afternoon due to hunger.

Valentin thanks WFP for this opportunity. Since the school canteen fed his children without investment (time and money) from their part, he and his wife could go to the fields for the whole day. He said that he was able to spend more time in his fields and has significantly increase his family livelihood since his return from Liberia. His agricultural products increased giving him additional incomes that helped him to rebuild his house and pay the children's' school fees. The children have time to rest during lunch and also spend time with their friends at school.

Valentin is fully confident that with the support from WFP and the income he's gradually making, he will be able to save sufficient money to improve their living conditions and that his children will receive the education that they deserve.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

The home-grown school feeding approach which is the foundation of the integrated national program for sustainable school feeding (PIP/CS) framed the women's groups' empowerment strategy supported by WFP. Despite, the constraints related to resources mobilization, WFP continued supporting the DSF in coaching cooks and women in the communities on preventive measures in place against Ebola and the necessity to be more vigilant on hygiene aspects.

In the villages of western region of the country (Cavally) where the PRRO 200464 was implemented, WFP developed synergies with the DEV 200465: women engaged in FFA activities under the PPRO to create vegetable gardens received basic agricultural materials and technical advice from WFP and its cooperating partners. Some of the assisted groups were able to contribute to the school canteens by furnishing a small portion of their production.

The daily hot meals provided by WFP contributed in improving the boy/girl ratio, which increased from 0.84 to 0.85. Also, girls' pass rate improved from 76 to 79 percent while the attendance rates remained similar to the ones for the boys at nearly 98 percent. In general, positive trends were noted in the programme performances, particularly for the girls. Electing women in leadership positions in the schools canteens management committees, either as chairperson, treasurer or secretary, had always been promoted to ensure at least a balanced gender ratio. The evidenced score of 80 percent reached by this indicator is well beyond of the program's expectation.

Five additional local radios were contracted, leading to a total of ten local radios that broadcast sensitization messages in vernacular languages through the so called "Echoes from the canteens" on the national school feeding program and the importance to send children, including girls, to school.

Fifty additional fuel-efficient stoves were constructed, saving time and fuel and increasing safety of women cooks who are less exposed to smoke inhalation.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
	Target Val	(at start of project or benchmark)	(penultimate follow-up)	(latest value measured)
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	50		80	80
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	60		100	100

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

The National Social Protection Strategy 2013-2015 identified the school feeding programme as one the keys tools for resources transfers to most vulnerable households. WFP's school feeding programme contributed in increasing the quality of the services provided in targeted rural schools. Access to food in WFP's intervention regions remained a real challenge for the communities. WFP's provide assistance - when resources permitted - ensured at least one meal per school days to the school aged children. The school feeding programme played an essential role in increasing the children's attendance to school and thus, their chance to be better educated and informed on their rights and obligations.

The school feeding programme encouraged parents to send their children to schools. By keeping them in school prevented them from wandering in the village and being victims of malevolent people, and kept them from child labor. Girls stayed at schools instead of staying home to prepare meals for their brothers who were going to school.

As far as possible, WFP managed to implement the activity in each targeted villages where security was not a particular issue. In addition, school feeding programme spared many children from walking long distances to attend school, thus reducing the fatigue and the lack of attentiveness.

The signed agreements between WFP, the Directorate of School Feeding and the rural community radio helped to improve accountability towards beneficiaries who were better informed with messages in local languages on the school feeding programme implementation. These awareness campaigns contributed in strengthening the role of Parent's Association in monitoring the activity and improving their knowledge on the responsibilities of the all the parties involved in the programme.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring.	100			100
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	100		100	100
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	100		100	100
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring.	100			100
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	100		100	100

Outputs

The implementation of the cash based transfers for girls as incentives to encourage the parents to keep them in school and the distributions of micronutrient powder to address micronutrient deficiencies in district of Zanzan (north-east) were not undertaken in 2015 due to lack of funding. The deworming treatment was received late in December 2015, consequently, this interventions was postponed to the following year.

With the available resources, WFP prioritized the provision of hot meals to nearly 420,000 students (44 percent of girls) as as they remain a major incentive for attracting children to schools, particularly in the remote villages where access to food was a real challenge. WFP managed to train the planned number of DSF's logistics staff to strengthen management of the food stocks. WFP intended to continue minimizing the losses which could occur in DSF's warehouses.

With the support of WFP Regional Bureau, monitoring and evaluation trainings were also organized in order to provide the cooperating partners' staff with the most updated information on WFP's monitoring and evaluation guidelines and tools.

Despite the difficult funding situation, WFP, in consultation with the government, achieved 44 percent of the planned number of feeding days by distributing reduced rations. Having the canteens functioning contributed in children's attendance to school.

WFP pursued discussions with the government to align the resources level with the scope of the project to increase the impact of WFP's assistance.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO 4: Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities				
Logistics, supply chain and common services: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	39	39	100.0%
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (school feeding)	national programme	1	1	100.0%
School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	259	259	100.0%
SO 4: School Feeding				
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	600,000	0	0.0%
Deworming: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	Individual	571,000	0	0.0%
Number of children who received micronutrient powders	Individual	101,640	0	0.0%
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	120	53	44.2%
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	Individual	291,510	231,918	79.6%
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	Individual	279,790	187,850	67.1%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,577	1,577	100.0%
Quantity of fuel efficiency stoves distributed	stove	100	50	50.0%

Outcomes

In general, the project performance indicators were positive compared to the previous follow up. The attendance rates for both boys and girls remained high. The fact that the canteens were opened during 53 days significantly contributed to children's regular presence at schools.

The project reached a gender ratio of 0.85, below the targeted value of 0.96. This indicator has progressively increased compared to the baseline value of 0.8. WFP continued conducting sensitization campaigns through the local radio and the other communication tools. The DSF made a movie on the importance of the school meals programme in the overall national education strategy, including girls' enrolment to schools.

The pass and retention rate also presented a positive change compared to the previous follow up. Although the girls' pass rate increased, the reached value of nearly 80 percent remained less than the boys' pass rate of 84 percent. WFP's support to the government for promoting girls' maintenance to schools and the improvement in learning conditions in vulnerable remote locations continued over the past three years. The project's performance is owed to continuous joint efforts by the government and its partners.

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Jun-2013, DCS report, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2014, DCS report, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, DCS report, Programme monitoring.	96	98.3	98.3	99
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Jun-2013, DCS report, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2014, DCS report, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, DCS report, Programme monitoring.	95	98.2	98	98.5
Attendance rate in WFP-assisted secondary schools Base value: Jun-2013, DCS report, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2014, DCS report, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, DCS report, Programme monitoring.	95.5	98.2	98	98.8
Average number of school days per month when multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided Latest Follow-up: Jan-2015, Evaluation de base, Programme monitoring.	13			5
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Dec-2013, DCS report, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2014, DCS report, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, DCS report, Programme monitoring.	6	3	0	2
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Dec-2013, DCS report, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2014, DCS report, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, DCS report, Programme monitoring.	6	3	0	0
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Dec-2013, DCS REPORT, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2014, DCS report, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, DCS report, Secondary data.	6	3	0	4
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Jun-2013, DCS report, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2014, DCS report, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, DCS report, Programme monitoring.	0.96	0.8	0.84	0.85
Pass rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Dec-2013, DCS report, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, DCS report, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, DCS report, Programme monitoring.	50	50	79.7	83.6
Pass rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Dec-2013, DCS report, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, DCS report, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, DCS report, Programme monitoring.	50	50	76.2	79.8
Pass rate in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Dec-2013, DCS report, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, DCS report, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, DCS report, Programme monitoring.	50	50	77.7	81.7
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Jun-2013, DCS report, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2014, DCS report, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, DCS report, Programme monitoring.	85	95.9	96.4	97.6
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Jun-2013, DCS report, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2014, DCS report, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, DCS report, Programme monitoring.	85	93.1	96.3	97.59
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Jun-2013, DCS report, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2014, DCS report, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, DCS report, Programme monitoring.	85	96.07	96.3	97.62

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

In order to gradually replace WFP-provided commodities by locally produced foods, DSF prepared, in partnership with WFP and other stakeholders, a manual of menus based on local products. Trainings for the school management committees and cooks were initiated. WFP contributed to editing a total of nearly 1,540 manuals (out of 5,500 planned by the government) over 2014 and 2015 to ensure that all WFP-assisted schools received a copy of this important tool.

WFP provided technical trainings to DSF's staffs in monitoring and evaluation and paid salaries for two national monitoring and evaluation experts based at DSF's central office in Abidjan. These staff were responsible, on daily basis, to oversee the monitoring data collection and analysis in order to continuously improve the quality of the project's implementation. They were also in charge of facilitating the technical trainings at the local level for Inspectors, Regional Directors, and School Headmasters. In order to continuously improve the programme quality and performance, WFP supported DSF in developing a reliable data collection tools and system, which also captured gender sensitive information. WFP and DSF promoted the effective participation of girls and women in school feeding management committee to ensure that their concerns and views are taken into consideration.

WFP continued strengthening DSF's logistics capacities by training DSF's logistics officers and warehouse managers. Each government's warehouse was equipped with basic tools (balances, palettes) and a register to record any food and non-food movement. That contributed to reinforcing the accountability and the quality of reporting.

Due to resource constraints, many activities planned in the area of WFP's capacity development (assistance to women production groups, provision of computers to local government) were postponed. The gradual hand over to the government of some schools, which met a certain level of capacity, was not possible. Despite the government's efforts to provide important resources for the programme directly funded by the national budget, DSF continued to suffer of insufficient resources to efficiently implement the sustainability strategy.

Following a request from the government, WFP's initiated a review of the current sustainability strategy. That exercise aimed at defining new strategic axis which will guide the government and its partners on the roles and responsibilities of the different actors/ stakeholders promoting the sustainability of the school meals programme. A consultant from the Centre of Excellence has been hired to conduct this review.

Coordination meetings were held between DSF and WFP to make an update on the implementation status of the joint agreed action plan and address issues with remedial measures, if needed.

INPUTS

Resource Inputs

Flexible and timely cash contributions enable WFP to internationally procure more quantities and more diverse food commodities and timely proceed with the food prepositioning in the remote rural schools. The early confirmation of the cash transfer allowed country office to timely procure the required food commodities in order to distribute adequate rations for the quarterly food distributions to schools, particularly during the first trimester of 2015. These contributions significantly supported WFP in reaching 44 percent of the number of feeding days under the school feeding programme. WFP's plan for provision of food rations for 120 days had to be revised in line with the level of available resources. Eventually, WFP provided revised food ration for 53 days to 419,768 school aged children.

Although an important in-kind contribution of nearly 4,400MT mt of mixed commodities was confirmed towards the end of 2015, the commodities are expected to arrive in country the following year and will be utilized in the framework of the 2016 implementation plan for the school feeding and take-home rations for girls enrolled in the fifth and sixth grades in WFP's primary assisted schools. Further, an in-kind donation of 900 mt of dried fruits allowed WFP to complement the food basket, helping to diversify the menus provided to children.

WFP continued to advocate for additional resources in order to implement the complementary activities, however lack of resources have limited the implementation of activities in support to women agricultural production groups, as well as cash based transfers interventions and take-home rations which have been kept on hold.

The government maintained its taxes exemptions and provided a new premise for WFP's main country office in Abidjan.

Donor	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Canada		3,701	2,769
MULTILATERAL			3,757
USA	4,390		
Total:	4,390	3,701	6,526

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts

The bulk of the commodities (79 percent) under this project during the year were bought regionally. The remaining quantity of food was procured through WFP forward purchase facility (6 percent) while 900 mt of dates was donated to WFP in kind. This contribution was confirmed in 2014 and, the commodities were distributed in 2015. The limited resources available, combined with the high food prices on local commodities affected the WFP's capacities to locally procure rice and beans as initially expected.

Commodity	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Dried Fruits	0	0	900	
Iodised Salt	0	107	0	
Rice	0	5,100	0	
Split Peas	0	0	0	288
Vegetable Oil	0	9	0	122
Sum:	0	5,216	900	410

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

WFP and the DSF continued to share transport related costs. DSF was in charge of covering the primary transport (from WFP main warehouse) costs while WFP was responsible of the secondary transport costs (from DSF's warehouses to schools). Food deliveries were timely conducted to the schools. The transport was managed, in a large scale, by private transporters in order to support the local economy.

Post-Delivery Losses

The total quantity of food losses registered under this project is established at 5 mt of mixed commodities. These losses occurred in WFP's warehouses as a result of handling operation, infestation and short deliveries. Fumigations sessions have been made to minimize that situation. Compared to previous years, DSF made significant efforts in food management as no losses was reported.

MANAGEMENT

Partnerships

WFP and DSF have formed a very close and active partnership to implement the school feeding program, ensuring corrective measures were rapidly taken to address implementation-related issues. Periodic consultation meetings and joint monitoring visits to schools were undertaken.

WFP actively participated in the Education sectoral group that is headed by the World Bank and the French Development agency with UNESCO, UNICEF and NGOs representatives. Education concerns, including those related to school meals are addressed in a coordinated manner.

Through the Global Partnership for Education, WFP was requested by the government to technically support the implementation of a study aiming at reviewing the school feeding sustainability strategy. An international consultant was identified, through the roster of the Brasilia Centre of Excellence. This study will be conducted in early 2016.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
	<i>Target Val</i>	<i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	<i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	<i>(latest value measured)</i>
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, DCS REPORT, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, DCS REPORT, Programme monitoring.			1,155,938	1,090,481
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.			1	1
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	100		100	100

Lessons Learned

Cote d'Ivoire was selected as one of the recipients for the McGovern Dole Funds. The five year long project jointly submitted by WFP and the government was granted with a total budget of USD 35.6 million. WFP and DSF worked very closely to prepare this proposal, which defined clearly the roles and responsibilities of each of them. The government, through the ministers of Education, Budget, Development and Planning, Social Affairs, Finances, Agriculture and Health demonstrated strong support to the proposal and their commitment to effectively participate in the project implementation. On top of addressing food security and enrolment related issues, the project aimed at improving the literacy for school aged children in the most vulnerable regions targeted by WFP.

WFP and the government jointly identified an international NGO as a cooperating partner to take care of the literacy component.

The external evaluation of the DEV 200465 carried out in 2015 concluded that the project was relevant. The mission confirmed the consistency of the project's strategy with the key national strategic documents and the adequate partnerships developed by WFP with other main stakeholders of the Education sector during the project designing phase. The evaluation noted the main constraints related to the lack of resources that significantly affected the implementation of the project, but also raised some issues related to the importance to continue strengthening the targeting process to adjust the project scope to the level of resources. The mission also recommended to support the development of a sustainable social mechanism of subsidy for the most vulnerable families who could face some difficulties in meeting the daily meal cost of XOF 25 (USD 5 cents) established by the government. With regard to the assistance to women production groups established around the schools, the evaluation also recommended to evaluate the possibility for complementary resources and agricultural expertise to develop an integrated assistance to these groups and increase their capabilities.

This external evaluation offered a great opportunity to review the interventions under this project and a strong foundation to better plan for the next Country Programme 2017-2020 which will be replacing the DEV 200465.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	CAN-C-00496-05	Rice		825	0
Canada	CAN-C-00496-05	Vegetable Oil		9	9
Canada	CAN-C-00496-17	Iodised Salt		107	0
Canada	CAN-C-00496-17	Rice		2,350	2,350
Canada	CAN-C-00496-17	Split Peas		288	288
Canada	CAN-C-00496-17	Vegetable Oil		122	122
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Dried Fruits			900
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt			107
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice			2,750
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00095-15	Dried Fruits			0
USA	USA-C-01204-01	Rice	3,780		
USA	USA-C-01204-01	Split Peas	450		
USA	USA-C-01204-01	Vegetable Oil	160		
Total:			4,390	3,701	6,526