

# Standard Project Report 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

## SAO TOME & PRINCIPE

### Transitioning Towards a Nationally-Owned School Feeding and Health Programme in Sao Tome and Principe (2012-2016)

Project Number	200295
Project Category	Development Project
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	29,757
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	15,892
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	12,480

Project Approval Date	18 Feb 2012
Planned Start Date	01 Jan 2012
Actual Start Date	24 Feb 2012
Project End Date	31 Dec 2016
Financial Closure Date	n.a.

Approved budget as 31 December 2015 in USD	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	263,745
Direct Support Costs	719,135
Food and Related Costs	3,957,714
Indirect Support Costs	345,841
<b>Total Approved Budget</b>	<b>5,286,436</b>

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Total Approved Commodities	4,381
Planned Commodities in 2015	357
Actual Commodities in 2015	366

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# Country Overview



## COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Sao Tome and Principe continues to experience financial and socio-economic difficulties with a 2011 GDP of USD 1,864 per capita. The country is also prone to natural disasters such as floods and landslides, which negatively affects crops and road access as well as destroys houses and household assets.

The country ranks 143 out of 188 in the Human Development Index (HDI). The Second National Strategy for Poverty Reduction 2012-2016, revealed that 66 percent of the country's population, more than 187,000 people, is living in absolute poverty- 12 percent of whom live in extreme poverty with limited access to education, health facilities, drinking water or basic sanitation. The poverty threshold is estimated at USD 611 per year, the equivalent of USD 1.70 per person, per day.

One out of eight children dies before the age of 5 and life expectancy is 66 years. Data from the last Demographic and Sanitation Survey (2008--2009) revealed that the chronic malnutrition rate among children under 5 is 29 percent, while the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate is 10 percent, both considered "serious" levels of malnutrition according to the World Health Organization.

The education system is not achieving universal coverage, with a combined gross enrolment rate for primary, secondary and tertiary schools of only 68 percent. The country is highly dependent on imports and no cereals are produced locally. The economy is almost entirely based on a single cash crop, cacao, but its annual output has decreased sharply in recent years. Food availability and market stability, specifically in the peak of the rainy season, are unpredictable due to limited infrastructure, such as a deep-sea port and a short airstrip. Fishing activities are limited due to the lack of adequate resources including navigation and communication equipment. Consequently, the country suffers stock shortages, particularly for cereals.

## SUMMARY OF WFP ASSISTANCE

Development project 200295 is focused on providing children with school meals and supporting the government with capacity development activities. The objective is for the government to acquire sufficient capacity to manage a national school feeding programme on its own by gradually transferring responsibility for providing a daily hot meal to schoolchildren from the WFP school feeding programme to the government.

During this gradual transfer, WFP continues to provide technical assistance to PNASE (Coordination Unit of the National School Feeding and Health Programme) and the government.

In line with Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 2 and 3 and the country's UNDAF (United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2012-2016), WFP continues to support the government's efforts to increase the access to basic education through food and nutrition assistance and food security analysis tools such as the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) and to improve the gender balance among men and women. Additionally, WFP was working together with UNICEF to improve the hygiene and sanitation at schools and kindergartens.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Number of children below 5 years of age	1,230	1,281	2,511
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	4,885	5,084	9,969
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	6,115	6,365	12,480
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	20,368	19,964	40,332
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	20,610	20,456	41,066

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Development Project	324	7	23		12	366
Total food distributed in 2015	324	7	23		12	366
Total food distributed in 2014	370	23	96		6	495
Total food distributed in 2013	381	6	57			444

# Operational SPR

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANCE

WFP's development operation continued in 2015 to provide school meals to children and support the government with capacity development activities.

The main objectives of the school meals programme were to (i) maintain the high level of access to education and subsequent human development in assisted schools and kindergartens; (ii) strengthen the capacity of the government in school feeding management, resource mobilization and monitoring and evaluation; (iii) transfer management of the programme to the national school feeding and health programme (PNASE); and (iv) provide continued technical assistance over the five-year project period.

This project contributed to WFP Strategic Objective 4, reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger. It was aligned with the country's United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2016 and supported the government with the National Strategy for Poverty Reduction.

## RESULTS

### Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

In 2015, the project targeted 100 percent of all students in all public primary (grades 1 to 4) and secondary schools (grades 5 to 6) and kindergartens in three districts of Sao Tome and Principe as planned in the original project. During the school year, distributions were affected by the lack of commodities due to pipeline breaks, as a result, rations had to be reduced. For the last distribution in March 2015, the food basket was distributed with reduced rations for pulses and rice. All meals were further enriched with community contributions of local vegetables and other food items.

WFP covered the original planned 15,741 beneficiaries as the government covered the remaining school children. However, only 31 percent of the children below 5 years were assisted because although the government made a commitment to improve the conditions of kindergartens and build some new ones, it was not possible to meet these expectations.

The criteria under which schools would transition or remain with WFP were jointly developed with the Government of Sao Tome and Principe and were based on the 2007 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, taking into account the vulnerability in terms of poverty and food insecurity, accessibility and logistical challenges, with the least and moderately vulnerable districts being handed over first. The current project was approved in 2012 using this report as a basis, so still was considered for the process of transition to the completion of the project in 2016.

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	4,011	3,853	7,864	4,885	5,084	9,969	121.8%	131.9%	126.8%
Number of children below 5 years of age	3,853	4,175	8,028	1,230	1,281	2,511	31.9%	30.7%	31.3%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	7,864	8,028	15,892	6,115	6,365	12,480	77.8%	79.3%	78.5%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	21,167	22,031	43,198	20,368	19,964	40,332	96.2%	90.6%	93.4%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	21,167	22,031	43,198	20,610	20,456	41,066	97.4%	92.9%	95.1%

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 school meals	7,713	8,028	15,741	6,115	6,365	12,480	79.3%	79.3%	79.3%

## Commodity Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	57	23	39.7%
Iodised Salt	8	12	153.8%
Rice	283	324	114.4%
Vegetable Oil	9	7	77.6%
<b>Total for 2015</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>102.4%</b>
<b>Total reported in 2014 SPR</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>40.2%</b>
<b>Total reported in 2013 SPR</b>	<b>1,286</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>34.5%</b>
<b>Total reported in 2012 SPR</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>59.9%</b>

## 'Story Worth Telling'

In Lobata District there is a primary school called "Desejada", where 448 students from 1st to 6th grade were receiving food as part of the school meals programme. This area is one of the poorest in the district and it has also a very difficult access.

During a joint monitoring visit to the school with WFP, National School Feeding and Health Programme (PNASE), Ministry of Education and local government, it was found that the school did not have a dining room or a proper kitchen and food was cooked in a makeshift kitchen behind the school where the students made their meals. In addition, it was found that the parents and teachers association (PTA) committee at school was not functioning.

WFP proposed to the director to have a meeting with the PTA, to explain to the parents the need of the students to have a better cooking and eating space, so it was necessary to build a kitchen and a dining area for them. After the meeting, teachers and parents decided to build the kitchen and the dining room on their own.

At the next monitoring visit, it was very nice to find out that the school already had built the kitchen and the dining room where children can already have meals in a comfortable and secure environment.

WFP congratulated the PTA for the initiative that contributed to the success of this important part of the school feeding programme in the area.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

Meals were prepared at schools by cooks, 98 percent of whom are women selected from among the most food insecure households. This job therefore provided them with a stable income from the government. The presence of women in the school feeding management committees was reinforced; 69 percent were in leadership positions in 2015, but none of them were beneficiaries as the project is targeted to school children only.

This project encouraged parents to register girls in school by providing a daily hot meal, sometimes the only full meal that the child will have on a given day. The gender ratio of girls to boy slightly improved in 2015 from 0.98 to 1.04. WFP, PNASE and the PTA implemented an action plan to improve the attendance at school. As per the action plan, parents were sensitized on sending their girls to school through an education campaign in the areas where the gender gap was more pronounced, as well as leaflets and posters. However, the main constraints were illiteracy and gender stereotypes, which acted as barriers to the initiatives.

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)
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
Base value: Oct-2012, WFPCO - STP, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Oct-2014, WFPCO - STP, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFPCO -STP, Programme monitoring.	90	40	69	69
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
Base value: Oct-2012, WFPCO - STP, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Oct-2014, WFPCO - STP, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, STPCO - STP, Programme monitoring.	90	45	70	70

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP assistance was delivered under safe, reliable and dignified conditions. This led to no safety issues and a high amount of people being informed about the programme.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
		(at start of project or benchmark)	(penultimate follow-up)	(latest value measured)
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
Base value: Oct-2012, WFPCO - STP, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Oct-2014, WFPCO - STP, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFPCO - STP, Programme monitoring.	90	77	90	90
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites</b>				
Base value: Oct-2012, WFPCO - STP, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Oct-2014, WFPCO - STP, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFPCO - STP, Programme monitoring.	100	100	100	100

## Outputs

The breaks in food pipeline negatively affected distributions in 2015. As a result, the ration of rice and pulses had to be reduced from February to May, to minimize the negative effects of this situation, rations were completed with local products provided by the government in collaboration with parents like fish, vegetables and fruits. Despite the constraints, school meals were provided in a timely manner for all planned beneficiaries.

As part of capacity development activities WFP continued providing technical assistance to the government; a training on Monitoring and Evaluation for the staff of PNASE and the Ministry of Education in all districts in Sao Tome was done. 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. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) training was done using the funds provided by the regional M&E unit after approval of the CO project on M&E. This is why the CO only used 67 percent of the planned expenditures.

The over-achievement on government and partner staff receiving training was reached due to the possibility to conduct training all around the country for all the staff working in kindergartens and primary schools with the funding provided; in addition it is a positive aspect to do training for every one working in school feeding project in Sao Tome, for the better management of the government of its own school feeding project in the country.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO 4: School Feeding</b>				
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	Individual	3,853	1,230	31.9%
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	Individual	8,028	2,511	31.3%
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	Individual	4,175	1,281	30.7%
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	33	35	106.1%
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	Individual	4,011	4,885	121.8%
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	Individual	7,864	9,969	126.8%
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	Individual	3,853	5,084	131.9%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	35	35	100.0%
<b>SO 5: Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Handover: Number of WFP-managed systems and tools handed over to the Government in current year	system/tool	2	2	100.0%
Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	1	1	100.0%
School Feeding: Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	25	69	276.0%
School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	60	113	188.3%
School Feeding: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	25	44	176.0%
Technical Assistance: WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	4,487	3,026	67.4%

## Outcomes

The status of the education system slightly improved as per the 2014/2015 report by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Training (DPIE) especially in terms of pass rate and enrollment. This was particularly due to positive learning conditions that motivated children to remain in school until the end of the school year; teachers received training on how to improve their knowledge and teaching skills by other collaborators with the government through the Brazil and Portugal embassies. Teachers also developed skills on how to help students maintain a positive attitude and motivation to stay in the classroom. In 2015 there were no new school built, but some of them improved their environment, this explained why the enrolment average rate increased to 3.2 from 2.8. The ratio of girls to boys increased to 1.04 from 0.98 due to the activities laid out in the joint action plan between WFP, PNASE and PTAs like school campaigns on health, sanitation, hygiene, school gardens, leaflets and posters, that were done at schools in that period.

The National Capacity Index (NCI) is 0 because no survey was done in 2015 for this indicator. Finally there was a good retention rate for the strategic objective, reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger.



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>
<b>Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b> Base value: Jan-2012, Boletim Estatístico do Ministério da Educação - STP, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, Relatório sobre a situação de educação 13/14 - DPIE, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Relatório sobre a situação de educação 14/15 - DPIE, Programme monitoring.	90	82	89	89.3
<b>Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b> Base value: Nov-2011, Boletim Estatístico do Ministério da Educação - STP, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, Relatório sobre a situação de educação 13/14 - DPIE, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Relatório sobre a situação de educação 14/15 - DPIE, Programme monitoring.	90	81	90	90
<b>Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b> Base value: Nov-2011, Boletim Estatístico do Ministério da Educação - STP, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, Relatório sobre a situação de educação 13/14 - DPIE, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Relatório sobre a situação de educação 14/15 - DPIE, Programme monitoring.	90	81	88.5	89
<b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b> Base value: Nov-2011, Boletim Estatístico do Ministério da Educação - STP, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, Relatório sobre a situação de educação 13/14 - DPIE, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Relatório sobre a situação de educação 14/15 - DPIE, Programme monitoring.	6	3.6	2.89	3.2
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b> Base value: Nov-2011, Boletim estatístico do Ministério de Educação - STP, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, Relatório sobre a situação de educação 13/14 - DPIE, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Relatório sobre a situação de educação 14/15 - DPIE, Programme monitoring.	6	3.4	2.8	1
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b> Base value: Nov-2011, Boletim Estatístico do Ministério de Educação - STP, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, Relatório sobre a situação de educação 13/14 - DPIE, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Relatório sobre a situação de educação 14/15 - DPIE, Programme monitoring.	6	3.6	3	5.4
<b>Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b> Base value: Nov-2011, Boletim Estatístico do Ministério da Educação - STP, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Relatório sobre a situação de educação 13/14 - DPIE, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Relatório sobre a situação de educação 14/15 - DPIE, Programme monitoring.	1	0.95	0.98	1.04
<b>NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index</b> Base value: Apr-2011, STP-WFPCO Survey, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Feb-2014, STP-WFPCO Survey, WFP survey.	3.4	2.2	2.5	
<b>Pass rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b> Base value: Nov-2011, Boletim do Ministério da Educação - STP, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, Relatório sobre a situação de educação 13/14 - DPIE, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Relatório sobre a situação de educação 14/15 - DPIE, Programme monitoring.	85	82	86.7	86.5
<b>Pass rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b> Base value: Nov-2011, Boletim Estatístico do Ministério da Educação - STP, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, Relatório sobre a situação de educação 13/14 - DPIE, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Relatório sobre a situação de educação 14/15 - DPIE, Programme monitoring.	88	84	88	88
<b>Pass rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b> Base value: Nov-2011, Boletim Estatístico do Ministério da Educação - STP, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, Relatório sobre a situação de educação 13/14 - DPIE, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Relatório sobre a situação de educação 14/15 - DPIE, Programme monitoring.	88	82	87.8	87
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b> Base value: Nov-2011, Boletim Estatístico do Ministério da Educação - STP, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, Relatório sobre a situação de educação 13/14 - DPIE, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Relatório sobre a situação de educação 14/15 - DPIE, Programme monitoring.	84	82	85	85
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b> Base value: Nov-2011, Boletim Estatístico do Ministério da Educação - STP, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, Relatório sobre a situação de educação 13/14 - DPIE, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Relatório sobre a situação de educação 14/15 - DPIE, Programme monitoring.	88	84	86	85
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b> Base value: Nov-2011, Boletim Estatístico do Ministério da Educação - STP, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, Relatório sobre a situação de educação 13/14 - DPIE, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Relatório sobre a situação de educação 14/15 - DPIE, Programme monitoring.	85	81	85.6	85.6

## Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

WFP continued working with the host government by developing their capacity and phasing-out the school feeding project for them to assume the ownership of this programme in the country. As part of the handover process, in October 2015 WFP transferred to PNASE the responsibility of the school canteens in the remaining three districts under WFP food support in the country. Otherwise, training on M&E and the creation of a database for data collection to PNASE were done as part of the capacity development activities.

The government requested to postpone the beginning of the handover to October 2014, and actually the transition process proceeded as planned in the original document. Since October 2015, the government through PNASE took over the responsibility of the school canteens throughout the country and WFP provided technical support assistance, and capacity development up to the end of the project in 2016.

To reinforce the sustainability of this project during the transition, the efforts of parents and teachers at school lead by the government was remarkable, they provided food supplements to complete the rations at school such as vegetables, fruits, condiments, etc.

Some NGOs partners distributed some non-food items and implemented and trained PNASE on school gardens. Some of the non-food-items distributed were hoes, picks and shovels, scissors, seeds and water hoses.

WFP provided technical and administrative support to PNASE and conducted capacity development activities for technical government staff.

## INPUTS

### Resource Inputs

The project only received multilateral contributions which contributed directly to the capacity development of activities and improving the quality of the diet in the schools canteen. Multilateral grants were very important to carry out the planned activities. They helped to assure that children received school meals as planned if even in reduced rations and that school to improve their capacity.

The government supported the programme in the purchase of non-food items such as cooking pots, plates, glasses, as well as salary payments to the cooks. Furthermore, the government provided the salaries and operational costs of the PNASE staff.

### Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts

Food commodities were purchased internationally due to limited and small local markets.

From March until June 2015 there was a pipeline break due to delay in the arrival of products, This situation was mitigated through food distributions to the schools in the three districts supported by WFP of the stocks of food commodities already in the warehouse. Food rations were reduced and the food basket was completed after the arrival of rice.

### Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Food dispatches to the final delivery points were completed in a timely fashion. Commodity management, quality control, ventilation, storage equipment and security were all satisfactory. WFP will continue to provide training to the partner's logistics staff in warehouse management, quality control and logistic report.

### Post-Delivery Losses

Close monitoring of the warehouse managed by the government helped to minimize losses. Mitigation measures were taken, including technical advice on stronger quality control and regular stock rotation, particularly during rainy season. WFP will continue carrying out trainings as necessary and monitoring the implementation of correct warehouse procedures

## MANAGEMENT

The Ministry of Education (MoE) remained the main cooperating partner of WFP. In addition, WFP is working with two national NGOs (Sea, environment and fishing artisanal, Marapa and Local action for development, Zatonal - Adil) and two international NGOs (Sea technology center CETMAR and Institute for study of hunger, IEH) with the aim of improving the nutritional quality of the school meals with the purchase of fish from local fishermen; meanwhile, Helpo, another international NGO, is working on the implementation of school gardens in two districts of the country. This would make the school feeding project more sustainable and also involve other partners.

WFP maintained the partnership with UNICEF in a joint programme on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) at schools covered by the school meals; it contributed to increase the capacity of water in the schools and avoid illnesses.

Joint field visits to the field with UNICEF and NGOs and periodical meetings are some mechanism of coordination.

Partnerships	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
<b>Total</b>	4	2		1

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)
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>				
Base value: Oct-2012, WFPCO - STP, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Oct-2014, WFPCO - STP, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFPCO - STP, Programme monitoring.	9	5	6	7
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>				
Base value: Oct-2012, WFPCO - STP, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Oct-2014, WFPCO - STP, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFPCO - STP, Programme monitoring.	100	100	100	100

## Lessons Learned

It is necessary to transform the law created by the government to nominate a National School Feeding and Health Programme (PNASE) which has the mandate to coordinate, manage and implement national school feeding strategy into an operational strategy with clear strategic priorities. This can help clarify the vision of the program in the short, medium and long term. WFP will support such a process - if requested by the national party - by providing appropriate expertise. In 2015, the government did not provide any financial contribution to the school meals programme due to budgetary constraints.

The main challenges will be to continue developing the capacity of PNASE staff in project implementation and to conclude the process of transition of in the resource mobilization strategy successfully. WFP will continue working closely with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to develop a resource mobilization strategy involving partners and donors in the country.