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SPR Reading Guidance



Support for the National School Feeding Program

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Djibouti, Republic of (DJ)



World Food Programme

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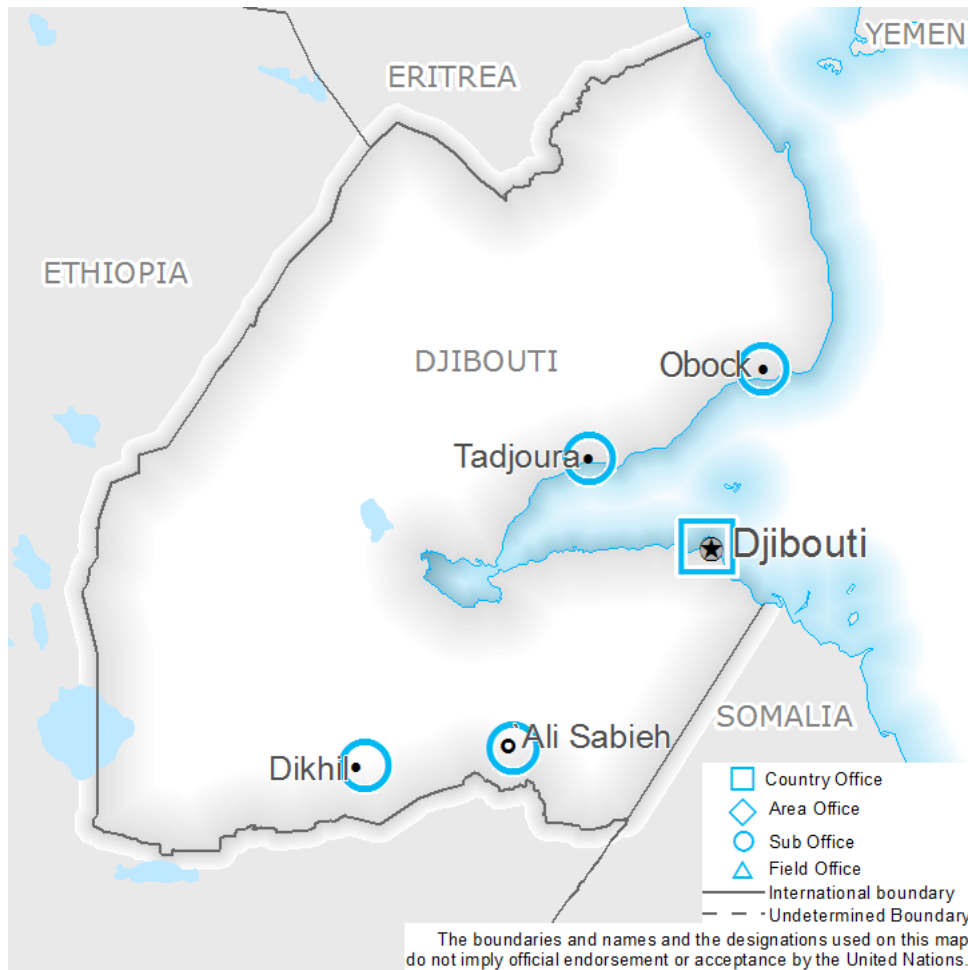
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Djibouti is a tiny country located in the Horn of Africa, and according to the national statistics entity, home to a total of 939,298 inhabitants, of which 60 percent are concentrated in the capital city of Djibouti. Ranked 168 out of 188 countries according to the 2015 UNDP Human Development Index, Djibouti is identified as a lower middle income and food deficit country with an economy dominated by the secondary sector while the primary sector represents only 3 percent of the gross domestic product. Despite recent economic growth, relative poverty is estimated at 79 percent, with higher rates (83 percent) in rural areas, while 42 percent of its population live in extreme poverty. The human inequality coefficient stands at 33.7 percent.

Relatively stable politically, the country had a peaceful presidential election process in April. Moreover, Djibouti has been hosting refugees from neighboring countries since 1979 in Ali Addeh and Hol-Hol camps, including Somalians, Ethiopians and Eritreans. More recently, a camp was established in Markazi in the Northern district of Obock to host Yemeni refugees fleeing hostilities in their country of origin since early 2015. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), since the crisis in Yemen started, a total of 35,862 people of mixed nationalities had arrived in Djibouti by October 2016. Despite the ongoing conflict in Yemen, UNHCR has not reported any new influx of refugees in recent months. Moreover, from March 2016, some families returned to Yemen, mostly those originating from the Bab el Mandeb region. The returns seemed to be triggered by two main causes: improved security and safety situation in the area of origin and forthcoming climate-related hardships in Djibouti during the period from June until September. The social unrest in Ethiopia has brought asylum seekers of the Oromo group from Ethiopia to the Ali-Addeh camp, and though their status is yet to be confirmed by the Government of Djibouti, their presence has increased the numbers of people in need of humanitarian assistance.

Overall, according to UNHCR, as of October 2016, Djibouti counted 21,116 refugees of which 19,600 were living in camps.

With less than 1,000 km² of arable land (0.04 percent of 23,200 km²) and an average annual rainfall of 5.1 inches, the climate is hot, dry, and desert-like thus impairing agricultural production. Domestic production accounts for just 10 percent of food needs, with imports covering the remaining 90 percent; hence any variation in international food prices has a considerable impact on the poorest segment of the population, who spend 77 percent of their household budget on food.

The disparities between men and women remain significant, particularly in terms of access to land, work and other properties. Agricultural production remains a sector predominantly controlled by men.

The above-mentioned facts, combined with recurrent droughts due to climate change resulting in insufficient access to water for agro-pastoral activities, strongly contribute to food insecurity. Structural poverty, inadequate provision of safety-nets and lack of basic services such as health, education, and water and sanitation further exacerbate the already limited coping opportunities. These factors coupled with stresses from the influx of refugees and an impaired access to markets in rural areas have eroded resilience and reduced the population's ability to cope. Thus a big proportion of the population of Djibouti is affected by chronic food insecurity especially in rural areas, affecting around 60 percent of the population (with 16.5 percent severely food insecure) according to the 2016 WFP food security and monitoring system findings. The highest rates were registered in Dikhil and Obock with 79.5 percent and 72.2 percent respectively.

In the first quarter of 2016, the food insecurity situation was further exacerbated by the effects of the El-Niño phenomenon which negatively impacted the availability of grazing lands and, indirectly, food insecurity in the south-eastern and north-western regions that lead to an influx of Somali and Ethiopians pastoralists across the borders of Djibouti. In fact, during this period, Heys/Dadaa rains partially regenerated pasture and increased water availability thus creating favourable conditions to livestock and contributing to a seasonal improvement in food security with improved milk production and livestock sales in some parts of the country. However, in southeast pastoral, northwest pastoral of the Dikhil Region, and in Obock pastoral, the Heys/Dadaa rains started later, with below-average seasonal accumulation. As a result, the low rainfall could not significantly regenerate the vegetation; the lack of sufficient grazing lands resulted in further livestock losses, poor body conditions, and low milk production thus depriving the pastoralist population of income from the sale of livestock and related products.

The consequence of food scarcity coupled with income deficits was an erosion of the coping capacities, and reduced purchasing power for poor households. Rural populations moved to the capital and other major towns as the climatic conditions continued to devastate pastoral livelihoods. Dikhil and Ali Sabieh received externally displaced people whereas Tadjourah and Obock received internally displaced people. The conditions improved with the March to May Diraac/Sugum rains although they started later and initially exacerbated prolonged dry conditions associated with El Niño.

Undernutrition is another concern as UNICEF's 2013 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment for Relief and Transition (SMART) survey showed a national global acute malnutrition rate among children aged 6-59 months at 18 percent, and around or above the emergency threshold of 15 percent across all regions, with Obock having the highest global acute malnutrition rate of 25.7 percent. Chronic malnutrition affects almost 33 percent of the population, with rural areas substantially more affected than urban areas. Micronutrient deficiencies equally constitute a public health problem in the country as two-thirds of children under five and pregnant women are anaemic. One-third of children under five and one-fifth of pregnant women are vitamin A deficient. Moreover, Djibouti has an alarmingly low national rate of exclusive breastfeeding. Due to cultural breastfeeding practices, boys are weaned earlier than girls, which put them at higher risk of malnutrition, particularly in food insecure areas.

As for education, despite significant efforts made by the Government of Djibouti, the gross primary enrolment achieved in 2016 was 78 percent. The government is very much concerned with the 20 percent not enrolled and how to reach them is one of the topics debated during workshops that the government organized for the preparation of its 2017-2019 Education action plan (under finalization). Male and female adult literacy in 2012 was 60.1 percent and 39.5 percent, respectively. The country is moving towards gender parity in primary school with the gender ratio (girls/boys) at 0.87.

There are limited social protection measures, including few safety nets, health and education services and infrastructure. Also, many women are employed in vulnerable and insecure informal sector jobs such as street vendors and khat redistributors – better and more secure jobs are needed to increase the income of women, who are often the providers for the family. Job creation and skills development targeted for such jobs are critical for the urban poor.

The State Secretariat for National Solidarity was responsible for coordinating efforts on social protection and safety nets and implementing all social protection projects. The State Secretariat for National Solidarity, now named State Secretariat for Social Affairs, has developed a social register, which will capture information on the vulnerability of

poor households and help determine the type of assistance to households.

Djibouti has ratified a number of international conventions and texts pertaining to social protection, gender equality and woman empowerment such as the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Main social protection and gender-related tools that push forward the constitutional provision of equality of treatment of citizens in Djibouti include but are not limited to: The Labor Code of 1952, the Convention to the Rights of the Child of 1990, the Family code of 2002 as well as a national safety-net strategy (2013-2017). However, this legal framework has been criticized for propounding equality, but not assigning men and women the same legal rights. For example, the law does not require equal pay for equal work; and as provisioned by Sharia law, men inherit more than double of estates than women.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The Government adopted Djibouti's Vision 2035 with the ambition to reduce absolute poverty to one third by 2035, and developing a national food security and nutrition strategy, an Emergency Nutrition Plan of Action, a National HIV Strategic Plan and a National Strategy to fight tuberculosis.

The SCAPE (La Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et de Promotion de l'Emploi) is the first tool to operationalize the 2035 Vision and highlights the importance of food security and nutrition. WFP's operations in Djibouti are aligned with the aforementioned vision with a strategic orientation geared towards helping the country make sustainable progress to the targets set forth by the Zero Hunger Challenge and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), particularly SDG 2: "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". Focus is put mainly on the food access and nutrition pillars, while also contributing to increasing smallholder productivity.

WFP worked with the State Secretariat for Social Affairs in the development of a social registry whereby vulnerable people are identified according to the eligibility criteria, which WFP contributed to. Both institutions are collaborating on an electronic voucher transfer project in suburban settings using the social registry. Furthermore, WFP is fine-tuning its targeting system in the rural area and will share its database with the Secretariat for its integration in the social registry.

Assistance to refugees is coordinated by the National Office for Assistance to Refugees and UNHCR. WFP co-leads the food security cluster with FAO, and actively participates in the nutrition cluster; both clusters foster synergy around Sustainable Development Goal 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture and Sustainable Development Goal 17 - strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

The United Nations agencies have aligned their activities with the National Initiative for Social Development, which is the Djibouti poverty reduction strategic framework, and developed the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2013-2017) accordingly. WFP is implementing a school meals project in partnership with the Government of Djibouti, which demonstrated significant efforts towards national ownership through a substantial financial allocation; WFP supplies dry food commodities while the government's own resources are used to purchase fresh food.

WFP sought complementary partnerships by working closely with the Rome-based agencies to increase resilience to shocks of rural food insecure populations and in moving forward the resilience agenda.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

Recognizing the continued need for humanitarian assistance to refugees, while also addressing the food insecurity and undernutrition issues affecting both rural and urban populations in Djibouti, in 2016, WFP mainly focused on food access and nutrition, while also promoting progress towards resilience. Key elements of its strategy include well-targeted and comprehensive food assistance, curative and preventive nutrition approach, as well as supporting a nationally-owned school meals programme.

Strategic partnerships are considered key to optimize WFP's added value and impact, enhance the resilience of rural food-insecure populations to manage chronic shocks and stressors, and help the government to build a national safety net system.

The protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200824 (2015-2017) aims to ensure adequate food consumption for targeted food-insecure households or individuals. Unconditional or conditional relief assistance was provided to refugees and local communities in the form of food and/or cash-based transfer in both rural and urban

areas. More specifically, registered refugees in Ali Addeh and Hol-Hol received a combination of food and cash, whereas the refugees in Markazi camp, as well as targeted drought-affected rural households, received food; WFP also distributes electronic vouchers to the most vulnerable households in the suburbs of Djibouti city. Refugee girls received a take home ration to encourage girls' school enrolment and attendance. Following recommendations from the last Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, targeting of different categories of beneficiaries has been implemented for general food distributions.

Nutrition activities support the treatment of acute malnutrition in pregnant and lactating women, children aged 6-59 months, as well as prevention of acute and/or chronic malnutrition within the 1000 days window of opportunity. In 2016, prevention of chronic malnutrition activities were expanded to the local community in one Obock region. People living with HIV on anti-retroviral treatment and TB patients on direct observation treatment are provided with specialized nutrition products to support treatment and recovery. In addition, WFP is supporting a safety net intervention seeking to mitigate the effects of HIV/AIDS on affected households through income generating activities.

Food assistance for assets is provided to moderately food-insecure communities to enhance their resilience to chronic shocks and risks related to climate change. In this regard, WFP is engaged with the Ministry of Agriculture and World Bank in an innovative program of community rural development and water mobilization focusing on the mobilization of surface water, land management and capacity building, with a particular attention to strengthening community development.

Through the development project DEV 200498 (2013-2017), school children enjoyed diversified school meals in targeted rural primary and upper-primary schools thanks to a combination of WFP-internationally purchased commodities and locally purchased fresh food with complementary funds allocated by the Government of Djibouti. A take-home ration of oil was provided to girls in grades 3 through 5 as an incentive for parents to send girls to school and maintain their enrolment and attendance through to the ninth grade. WFP is supporting the capacity of the government, in particular the Ministry of Education and Vocational training towards the establishment of a sustainable national school meals programme logistics hub, which allows timely and cost-effective pre-positioning of supplies for vital WFP operations in the region and offers logistics common services to other humanitarian and development actors through the establishment of a Humanitarian Response Depot.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Contrary to the previous year, the funding situation faced a number of challenges during this reporting year. The situation was even worse for the development project which encountered an unprecedented shortfall. Despite this, some activities continued, thanks to remaining resources from the previous year. However, WFP could not pursue a series of planned trainings, and take-home rations for girls could not be distributed for the period from January to May corresponding to the second and third terms of the 2015-2016 academic year. In spite of some funds received in September, a pipeline break could not be avoided because of the long lead-time for internationally procured food commodities (normally it takes 3-4 months to procure and deliver food commodities in the country) which especially affected the first term of the 2016-2017 academic year. As some contributions were earmarked, it was not possible to borrow from the PRRO 200824. As a result, reduced rations and food baskets, especially rice which is a staple food, were delivered to schools. Whole wheat flour was substituted for rice but it was not as accepted as the students and the communities were not used to wheat flour-based for meals.

To avoid this situation to occur again during the remainder of the school year, the Government of Djibouti's own resources were allocated to fill a critical WFP pipeline break. WFP participated in supporting the government by providing logistic support and transport, funded from its own savings. The government's resources were extended to the PRRO as well, especially for refugees and support to nutrition activities, including HIV/AIDS and TB. WFP will continue discussions with the Ministry of Education regarding the financial sustainability of the national school meals programme. While there is no clear funding strategy set yet, the Government of Djibouti has drawn on lessons for the 2016 shortfalls and has started to devise an improved financial governance in this area. As evidence of the government's commitment is a combination of the funds administered by the Ministry of Education and the Special Fund from the Presidency under the umbrella of a unique budget line to be managed by the Ministry of Education. The new budget structure is meant to distribute the resources in an equitable manner according to established priorities and needs of the supported schools and priorities for enhanced efficiency and effectiveness, starting in January 2017.

For the PRRO, WFP continued to prioritize assistance to refugees and nutrition interventions, with no ration cuts implemented for the whole year. Due to earmarked contributions, the country office faced major challenges in purchasing the needed commodities at the best prices and at the right time. The country office worked closely with the regional bureau to attract more donors. Following an appointment of a budget and programming associate at country office level in April 2016, improvements in international purchase process, pipeline management and donor awareness are significantly noticeable.

Once confirmed, contributions were programmed immediately according to the pipeline situation and established priorities. Furthermore, contribution's expiration dates were better managed, and a balance was secured and used to purchase commodities through the Global Commodity Management Facility following a thorough cost analysis on other direct operational costs. A budget revision was done for the school meal project as a corrective measure to adjust the Landside, Transport, Storage and Handling rates to put an end to hindrances that had been brought about by inappropriate rates. Sound management of resources also helped the country office to cover the need of an additional 5,000 new Ethiopian asylum seekers.

Despite the funding difficulties described above, WFP was able to introduce biometric ID checks for distributions in Hol-Hol and Ali-Addeh camps as of March 2016. This new method of distribution greatly improved the coordination between WFP, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés, the only three agencies currently utilizing up to date beneficiary lists. Biometrics facilitated good resource management and up-to-date beneficiary data. Moreover, monitoring staff were trained in ONA, a data aggregation and visualization tool, the use of which started to be used in food basket monitoring in the last quarter of the year. WFP also hosted a decentralized review of the PRRO, and conducted a review of the development project.

Apart from evaluations and review, WFP has been continuously learning lessons through its operations. Measures to control the programmatic risks that WFP identified during its planning exercise were established. WFP, pursuing cost-effectiveness of its resources for better performance, commissioned a staffing structure review in order to align the resources deployed with the operations level. WFP provided or facilitated training opportunities to not only newly recruited staff, but also to the rest of the staff in order to enhance capacity for better results. Furthermore, the Peer Support Volunteer system has been established and a first aid training conducted for all staff, with the aim to promote staff's wellness and equip them with minimum skills to save their lives or others' in appropriate circumstances.

Achievements at Country Level

Under the PRRO 200824, WFP could meet the food and nutritional needs of refugees through a combined food and cash modality, and provided treatment and prevention of undernutrition. The latest food security monitoring system survey showed an improved food consumption score for this group of beneficiaries. The results were also satisfactory among the communities and households who benefited from food assistance for assets with the creation of water systems, soil fertility, anti-erosion enhancement measures, reforestation and agro pastoral activities, all supporting the communities resilience while ensuring quality food consumption among the participating households. Results were less marked among the severely food insecure drought-affected populations in Djibouti owing mainly to external factors such as effects of El Niño-induced internal and external population displacement. Performance of care and treatment for people living with HIV was very good, diversified for Tuberculosis directly observed short course treatment patients depending on the indicator measured, but poor in the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition due to institutional constraints.

From a system perspective, as of March 2016 biometrics was introduced in the distribution to refugees in the camps of Hol-Hol and Ali-Addeh as of March 2016. This tool highly enhanced the coordination between WFP, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Office national pour l'assistance aux réfugiés et aux sinistrés. The introduction of biometrics reinforced the coordination among the stakeholders; the mechanisms were discussed and decided jointly, while roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder through standard operational procedures convened and signed by all parties. Using biometrics ensures up-to-date beneficiary data, avoiding the risk of double counting, and ultimately contributes to maximize efficiency of resource utilization.

WFP successfully encouraged the development of an interagency complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) in refugee camps for transparency and communication purposes on issues related to food and non-food assistance to refugees. This CFM is about to be implemented and will help to ensure social cohesion within the camp populations and hence facilitate interventions for all actors. Furthermore, WFP was also able to implement an innovative feedback mechanism for the cash-based transfer (CBT) project in the urban areas of Djibouti thanks to its local technical partners. The implementing partner (Union Nationale des Femmes Djiboutiennes) maintained helpdesks using tablets in all the targeted quarters to record complaints, while a technology provider (NOMADCOM) availed a platform to operate a helpline by WFP. With this system beneficiaries have the possibility to register their complaints via their cell phones through a simple numeric sequence. Once the complaint is recorded, a WFP officer calls the beneficiary and attempts to solve his/her issue related to the cash transfers.

For general distributions, the targeting system has been improved since the beginning of this year. A participatory approach involving communities and local authorities is used to identify the neediest among the rural population impacted by drought. Livelihood and chronic poverty criteria were applied to establish the lists of beneficiaries. The lists will be shared with the government to help updating the national social register. The participatory approach helped communities to understand different household vulnerabilities and have given up the practice of sharing the ration among all the households within a community which used to be common in the past.

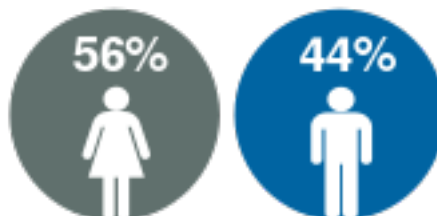
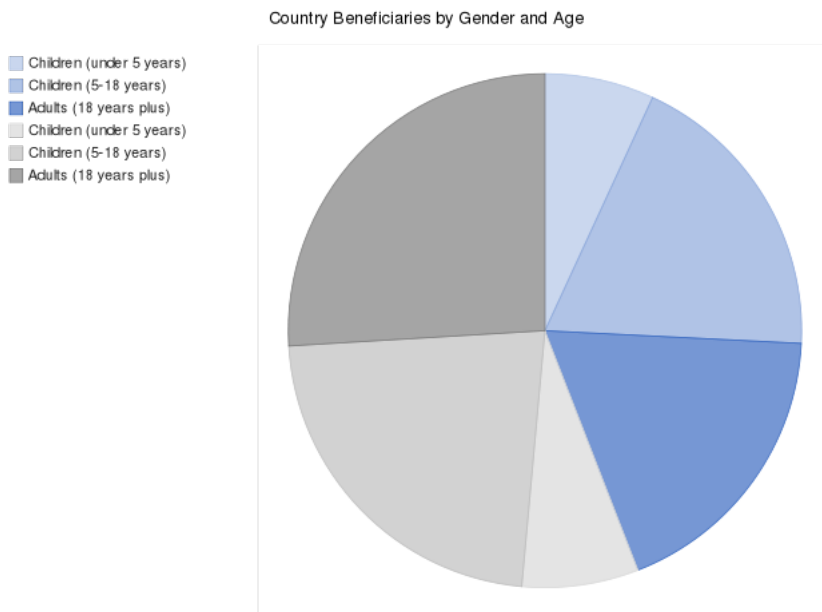
The CBT project in the urban areas of Djibouti represents a success in terms of advancements in WFP's endeavour to support government systems and policies. In this regard, WFP, the World Bank and the Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de la solidarité Nationale (SEAS) have worked together over the past five years to refine the targeting system for social safety nets projects thanks to the development of the national social registry, from which WFP now directly selects its beneficiaries through the PMT (proxy means test) methodology. The Ministry of Labour's decision to use WFP's list of beneficiaries for their inclusion in the national social health insurance coverage program (PASS) demonstrates the efficiency of WFP's targeting system.

In the school meals area, 2016 was marked by a significant improvement in the collaboration between WFP and its counterpart, the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training. The most important achievement was the consensus reached on the need to establish the level of government's capacities through an assessment using the System Assessment for Better Education Results (SABER) tool. The SABER workshop is to be held by end of March 2017 and will allow a strategic planning for a sustainable national school feeding programme.

The monitoring system was improved and food security and outcome monitoring (FSOM) surveys are now systematically conducted twice a year, in May-June and October. Quarterly Distribution Monitoring (DM) and Food Basket Monitoring (FBM) were instituted. A centralized evaluation was conducted for the PRRO whereas the Development project underwent a mid-term review.

Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	8,169	8,712	16,881
Children (5-18 years)	22,388	26,792	49,180
Adults (18 years plus)	21,695	30,753	52,448
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	52,252	66,257	118,509





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Development Project	353	59	67	137	91	706
Single Country PRRO	6,138	659	1,311	571	324	9,004
Total Food Distributed in 2016	6,491	718	1,378	708	415	9,711



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	431,141	248,254	-
Total Distributed in 2016	431,141	248,254	-

Supply Chain

The commodities utilized by WFP in its operations are either procured internationally or purchased from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) stock, in particular vegetable oil and split peas, as well as most of the sugar. All the international cargoes are received through the port of Djibouti from where they are transferred to warehouses prior to being transported to the final delivery points by road. In accordance with the beneficiary food habits, WFP buys wheat flour, sorghum/millet, rice, sugar, yellow split peas, vegetable oil, iodised salt, SuperCereal, SuperCereal Plus and high energy biscuits. The United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot as it receives all in-transit goods including GCMF stocks, and enhances operations efficiency across the region.

The cash-based transfers (CBT) activity in the urban area of Balbala was implemented in partnership with 23 traders (semi-wholesalers and retailers) who were successfully assessed in the target area (Balbala) by the logistics unit.

Some post-delivery losses were registered and were due mainly to the deterioration of packaging material at partners' storage facilities. To mitigate the risk of such losses happening again WFP organized a stock management training for cooperating partners' staff involved in food commodity handling. WFP will also communicate more closely with its suppliers to ensure that good quality bagging is used. Some losses are also attributed to long storage duration. To reduce storage duration, particularly given Djibouti's hot climate, WFP will manage its supply chain to more effectively ensure that procurement and deliveries of food commodities in country are staggered according to operational needs.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Iodised Salt	-	24	24
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	-	49	49

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Rice	-	694	694
Sugar	-	92	92
Wheat Flour	-	1,105	1,105
Wheat Soya Blend	-	698	698
Total	-	2,662	2,662
Percentage	-	100.0%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Split Peas	1,486
Sugar	130
Vegetable Oil	360
Total	1,976

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

During 2016, WFP hosted a centralized evaluation of its protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200824) as well as a mid-term review of the development project (DEV 200498). Preliminary reports for both studies were not released until early 2017. Nevertheless, the formulation of the development project (2013-2017) built on the findings of the decentralized evaluation of the previous project (DEV 107270) conducted in 2012. Pending the availability of sufficient resources and complementary partnerships, WFP has been taking into account the recommendations from the above-mentioned evaluation throughout the lifetime of the currently live development project.

In 2016, a dynamic dialogue between WFP and its main partner, the Ministry of Education and Professional Training (MENFOP), was very fruitful. The main outcome was an agreement to conduct a System Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) as soon as possible, in order to identify the existing gaps with regards to the establishment of a sustainable nationally-owned school feeding and to determine its priorities. The SABER workshop to take place by the end of March 2017, represents the perfect occasion to analyse some pending recommendations from the evaluation of the DEV 107270, as well as the mid-term review of DEV 200498 such as the development of a national school meals policy can be taken into account and find a privileged place in the inclusive work plan to be developed in the aftermath of the workshop.

On the operational side, WFP sought alternatives and diversification of activities for beneficiaries that no longer received general food distribution (GDF), to enhance the social cohesion and WFP staff's security. The operation's coverage was reduced, thus alleviating the workload of the field monitors and improving their presence at distribution sites, while WFP intensified the food assistance for assets (FFA) activities especially those related to soil conservation and water, and income generating handicraft activities for women. These activities contributed to the resilience of the population, women empowerment and set a foundation for sustainable livelihoods in a post-drought context. These types of activities aroused enthusiasm and a great dynamic among the participating communities.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

Building upon the recommendations of an evaluation from the previous project, and in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4 "Reduce undernutrition and break the inter-generational cycle of hunger", the development project has a two-fold aim. The first one is to increase access to education for all children in targeted rural pre-primary, primary and upper-primary schools through the provision of school meals to all children in the five regions of Djibouti, as well as in the suburban area of Djibouti-city. The project also includes take-home rations to girls in grades 3 to 5 based on their attendance level. The second aim is to enhance the capacity of the government to formulate a national school meals policy and establish a national school meals programme.

WFP aims to progressively hand over the direct project implementation to the government, therefore, capacity development activities together with strategic partnerships are key for a complete national ownership of the school meals programme in the medium term.

A capacity strengthening agenda, to be effective, needs to be based on a thorough capacity assessment and national consultations with the government and partners in the education sector. The Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) tool will be used to determine the National Capacity Index (NCI) to enable progress tracking over time.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	120,000
Direct Support Costs	613,056
Food and Related Costs	4,210,437
Indirect Support Costs	346,045
Total	5,289,538

Project Activities

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

Outcome 1: Increased access to formal basic education for all children in rural areas and human capital development in assisted schools

Activity 1: Provision of school meals

WFP provided school meals to children attending pre-primary, primary school and upper-primary school in rural areas and in the suburban-area of Djibouti city that have the lowest levels of access to basic education and school attendance, and the highest rates of severe food insecurity. While WFP provided a standard ration that includes cereals, pulses, oil and specialised nutritious foods, the government provided each school with funds to purchase complementary foods including fruits, vegetables, meat and condiments. In addition, WFP provided dried fruits and enriched dried skimmed milk, not included in the initial plan from an in-kind donation. All rural public schools in five regions were targeted for support, based on the biannual Food Security Monitoring System and Food Security Outcome monitoring surveys, which continued to show high food-insecurity levels in rural areas.

WFP assisted 61 preschool children, however, to be fully-operational, preschools are required to meet certain conditions such as having specialized teachers, materials adapted to the age of the children and adequate infrastructures. Since 2012-2013, preschools emerged gradually with the support of the Ministry of Women and Family Affairs, but it remains in the early stages, and is largely confined to the private education sector concentrated

in the urban area of the capital city.

A morning snack of SuperCereal and sugar, and a mid-day hot meal consisting of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil were provided to all primary and upper-primary schoolchildren; iodized salt was added as a condiment in lunches. Take-home rations consisting of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and sugar were also provided as an incentive for women assisting in the preparation of the school meals. The government paid the salary of at least one cook in each school as agreed.

As a result of insufficient financial resources, and in accordance with the government counterpart's request, priority was given to provide school meals and kitchen material. However, with some funds reserved beforehand, WFP also managed to equip schools with fuel-efficient SAFE stoves, to be completed in 2017.

Activity 2: Provision of take home rations to support girls' attendance

The take-home rations, based on girls attending 80 percent of school days, served as an incentive for parents to send their daughters to school and to maintain their enrolment. However, take-home rations of vegetable oil were not provided from January-May 2016, corresponding to the second and third terms of the 2015-2016 school year to girls in grades 3 to 5 due to the financial shortfall. However, distributions resumed in December 2016 upon receiving new contributions. This incentive was expanded to girls in grades 6 to 9 as planned. The school headmasters as well as WFP field monitor assistants carefully monitored girls' enrolment and attendance levels.

Outcome 2: Progress made towards a nationally-owned school meals programme.

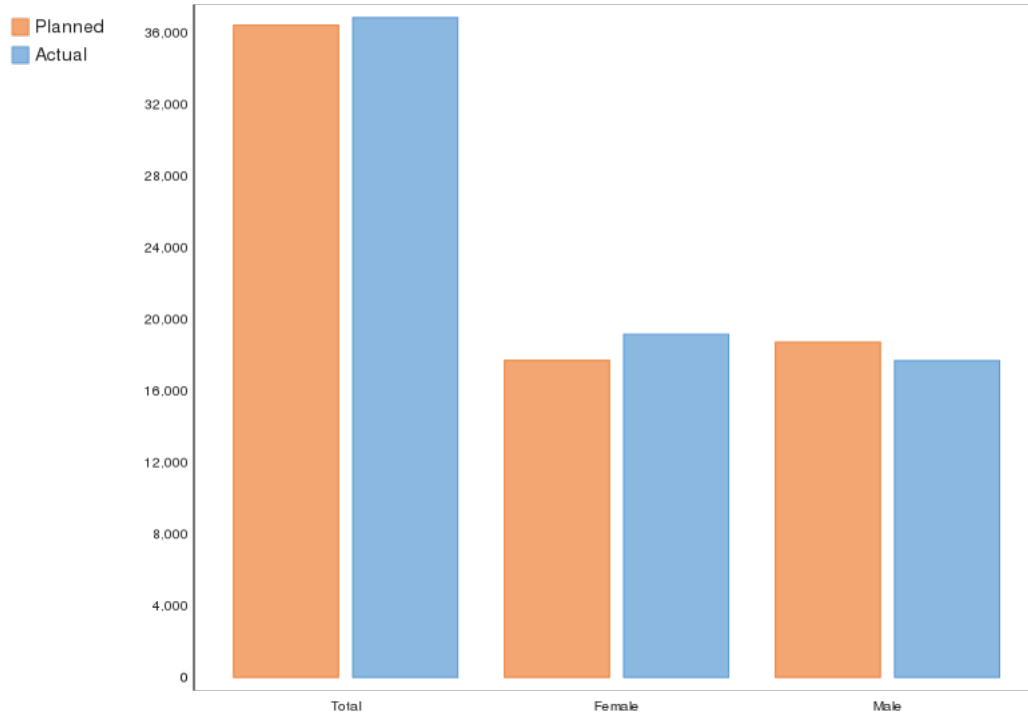
Activity: Technical assistant and capacity development

WFP remains committed to assisting the Government with the formulation of the national school meals policy and the development of a national school meals programme. However, prior to establishing a policy, it is important to understand the elements of a sustainable school meals programme, and to have a picture of the national capacities in the country with regards to international standards, the existing opportunities and gaps, as well as the adequacy of institutional settings. The Systems Approach to Better Education Results (SABER) workshop, which will take place in March 2017, will take into account the aforementioned points and once completed, will help to inform the school meals policy. The formulation of a school meals policy will be developed with a strong understanding of where Djibouti stands in terms of school meals standards, and the key elements of the model agreed on by all potential stakeholders during the workshop.

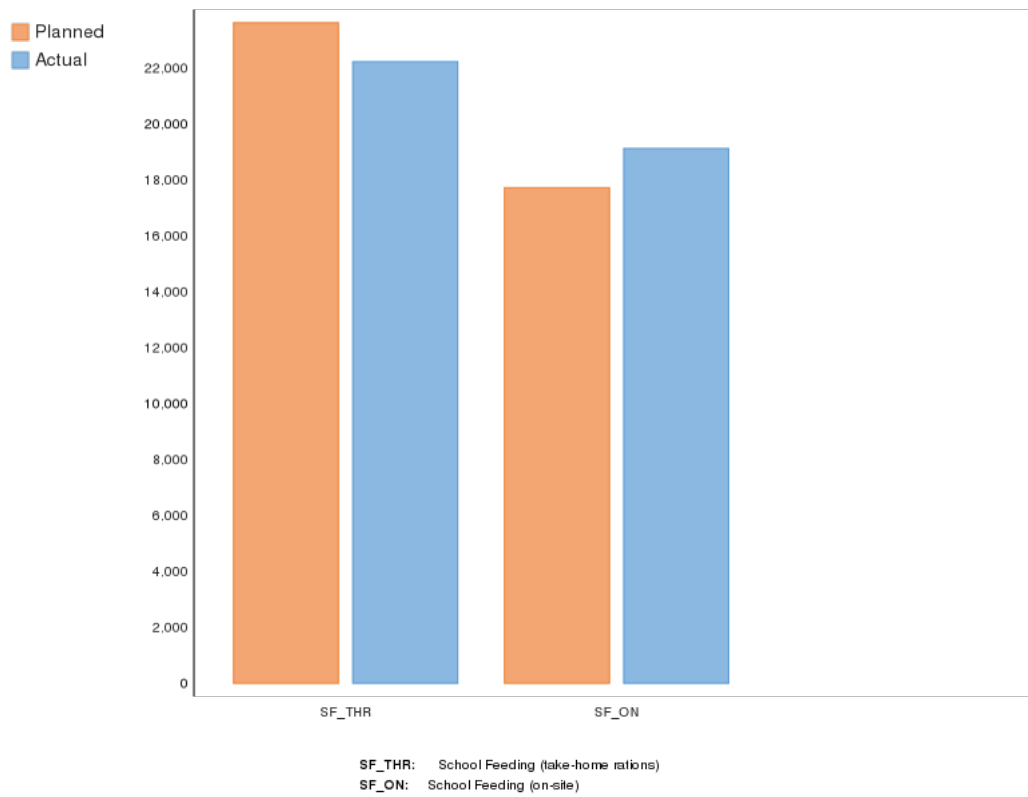
Djibouti is committed to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Ministry of Education conducted consultations on SDG4 "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" and prioritized monitoring and evaluation. A roadmap for implementing the SDG4 is under finalization, and all actors in the education area will align to the system once developed. WFP, along with other actors will identify its entry point and contribute to the establishment of the school meals monitoring and evaluation system accordingly.

In 2016, due to lack of resources, WFP could not conduct a series of trainings targeting government staff at all levels, or trainings to enhance the capacity of members of school management committees as planned. For the same reasons, manuals and operational documents on the school meals programme could not be elaborated. However, most of these tools will be developed in 2017 in a much more effective manner following a determination of priorities after the planned SABER workshop. A study visit to another country will be undertaken in 2017, in order to learn from a successful country's legal and institutional framework.

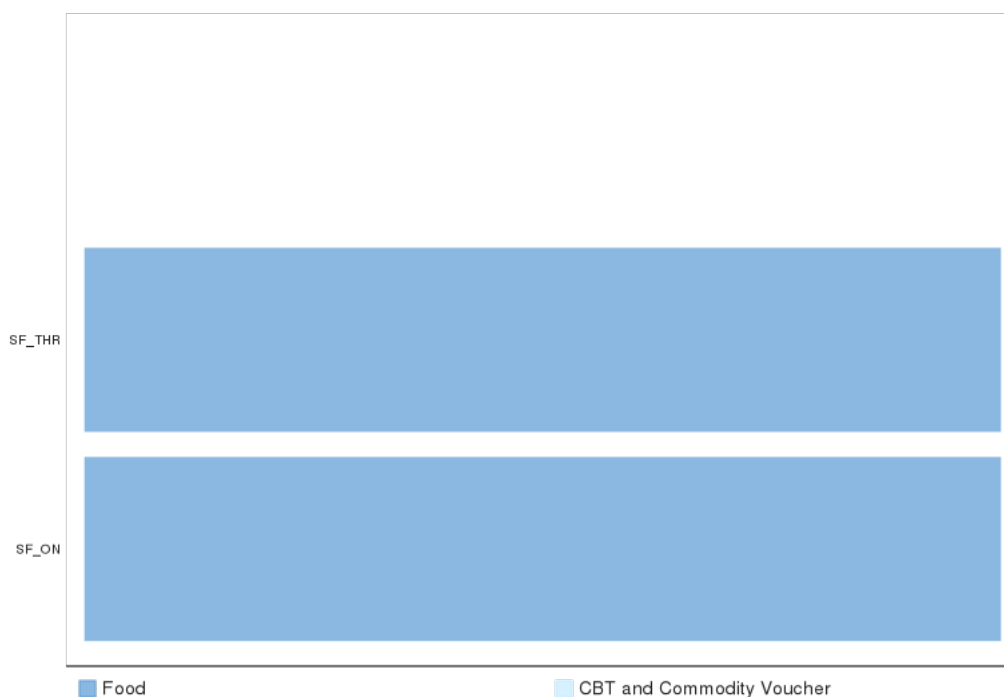
Annual Project Beneficiaries



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity



SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 SF_THR: School Feeding (take-home rations)



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Dried Fruits	-	23	-
Enriched Dried Skimmed Milk	-	25	-
Iodised Salt	9	4	46.5%
Rice	309	123	39.9%
Split Peas	116	67	57.7%
Sugar	50	39	78.0%
Vegetable Oil	163	59	36.0%
Wheat Flour	231	230	99.4%
Wheat Soya Blend	186	137	73.5%
Total	1,064	706	66.4%

Operational Partnerships

The implementation of the development project was supported by an agreement between WFP and the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training. The head of the ministry's school meals unit ensured regular communication between WFP and the ministry and oversaw compliance of school meals implementation norms by education staff involved at regional and school levels. In the field, involvement of district-level school meals focal points from the

Ministry of Education and Vocational Training reinforced the headmasters' adherence to the norms and enhanced the work of WFP field monitors.

Working in a context of drastic resource shortfalls, the ministry proved to be a very critical complementary partner and took the lead to ensure the continuity of the programme during the four first months of the 2016-2017 academic year. In addition to fresh foods, the ministry provided rice, which is a staple food, and without which it would not have been possible to supply school meals. WFP ensured the transport of the in-kind food. The government's cash allocation from their own resources directly to schools amounted to USD 530,441 in 2016, to cover the cost of the value of a cook in each school, as well as firewood and water supply when not available at school.

The local education partners working group, where actors in the area of education meet to discuss topics related to the sector, was not functional until November 2016 despite having been formed in 2015. However, WFP actively participated in consultations supported by UNESCO, around Strategic Development Goal 4 (SDG4) in order to ensure the consideration of school meals as a contributing factor to the quality of education, and have it included in the education roadmap. WFP also actively participated in the review of the 2016 annual work plan of the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, the preparation of the 2017 work plan, as well as preparatory activities towards the formulation of the 2017-2019 Education Action Plan for Education.

WFP successfully negotiated with UNICEF on the construction of latrines and rehabilitation of the water systems in five WFP-supported schools. UNICEF showed interest in including systematic construction and rehabilitation of latrines and hygiene plans in all schools assisted with school meals in their next work plan. Efforts to develop additional partnerships were not as successful due to scarcity of financial resources in 2016, as other stakeholders requested WFP to fund their complementary activities. Co-funding was equally not possible, and as a result the joint WFP/FAO endeavour to establish school kitchen gardens did not materialize.

Discussions between WFP and the Ministry of Education at central level intensified in 2016; one of the conclusions was that a multi-sector approach is key for a sustainable school meals programme. To galvanize all potential stakeholders, the ministry has now decided to gather the latter through a System Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) workshop for inclusiveness and ownership for a sustained commitment to the school meals programme taking place in early 2017.

Performance Monitoring

The monitoring implementation plan for the development project builds on 20 performance indicators including cross cutting indicators for protection, gender and partnership compiled within the logical framework of the project. Working closely with school directors, WFP field monitors collected data from schools. Some indicators were informed by the statistics yearbook of the Ministry of Education, an annual quantitative performance report providing secondary data.

Joint WFP and Ministry of Education visits to schools were organized to oversee activities at the school level. The visits ensured adherence to school meals management rules, including management of foods, menu and rations. Other issues surrounding the logistics of food deliveries, school environment such as water and sanitation, and others were discussed with educational stakeholders such as regional school directors and parent teacher associations. These joint visits reinforced the buy-in of the project by the school directors and supported the work of the field monitors who can then make follow up recommendations and address issues with the school headmasters efficiently.

The information collected through the monitoring system is captured in the corporate Country Office Tool for Managing Effectively (COMET) used to capture outcome and output indicators including food distributed and beneficiaries.

Two external consultants conducted a mid-term review and a report is being finalized. Recommendations made will help improve the quality of the implementation.

In 2017, process monitoring such as monthly distribution monitoring (DM) and food-basket monitoring (FBM) will be introduced in the development project using Android tablets for data collection purposes; data will be captured in ONA, a data aggregation and visualization tool. DM and FBM serve the main purpose of verifying that the participants received the correct quantity of food and that it corresponds to their entitlement.

Results/Outcomes

Strategic Objective (SO4): Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

Outcome 1: Increased access to formal basic education for all children in rural areas and human capital development in assisted schools

Activity 1: Provision of school meals in rural primary and upper-primary schools in the rural regions of Djibouti: Obock, Tadjourah, Dikhil, Ali Sabieh and Arta

Despite the serious shortfalls and pipeline breaks in 2016, WFP could perform satisfactory thanks to internal arrangements and the partnership with the Ministry of Education.

All enrolled children were given school meals throughout the whole year; however, the cooks did not receive sugar in December. All public primary schools and upper-primary schools in rural areas were reached, as well as the two schools in the suburban area of Djibouti city. Three new schools were opened in September 2016, accounting for 759 children, which means five schools were added to the project since the project began. A limited number of public schools could tend to preschool children.

The food distributed was far lower than planned. In addition to shortfalls, food deliveries at schools sometimes encountered delays because of road conditions. Moreover, due to late contribution confirmation, the long lead-time for delivery of internationally purchased goods, and unavailability of specific commodities in the Global Commodity Management Facility stock, distributions for the period September–December forced ration-cuts in pulses and rice, and salt was not distributed. WFP substituted rice with wheat flour; however, this did not prove to be effective as rice is a staple of Djibouti's diet. The Ministry of Education provided rice for the second quarter of the school year, which allowed the school meals programme to continue. This additional contribution also prevented some schools from closing their doors in December, as schools in very remote areas do not operate when school meals are not served.

As a result of the complementary and strategic partnership that existed between WFP and the Ministry of Education, outcome indicators remained good, apart from the pass rate. Attendance rates, gender ratio and enrolment for boys remained stable, whereas this last indicator raised very significantly for girls with an increase of 14 points to reach 23 percent as compared with 2015 performance, and far beyond the target. As for the pass rate, this indicator dropped in 2016 because of the government's efforts to pursue quality education rather than only access. In this endeavour, the pass grade was revised upwards, hence the reduced number of children admitted in the next level. At national level, these indicators remained stable but worse than in schools assisted by WFP, with 78 percent, 0.85 and 71 percent for attendance rate, gender ratio (girls/boys) and rate of change in numbers of children enrolled in public primary schools respectively. External factors to the project such as increased awareness in Djibouti with regard to girls' education may also have played an important role.

In addition to food commodities, WFP supplied pallets in schools to support compliance with WFP storage norms. A complement of kitchen utensils was also procured to improve the meals preparation, and meals served, and are being dispatched for distribution to schools early in 2017.

Activity 2: Provision of take home rations to support girls' attendance

The take-home rations were distributed quarterly after the accomplishment of a term. However, due to delayed deliveries in most schools, the December 2015 take-home rations distributions were postponed until January 2016. No other distribution of take-home rations took place until December 2016, as a result of insufficient resources throughout the year. Nevertheless, school children's' attendance was not largely affected because of expectations that there would be a retroactive distribution, as indicated from feedback received from school headmasters at the beginning of the new school year in September.

Outcome 2: Progress made towards a nationally-owned school meals programme.

Activity: Technical assistant and capacity development

The Government of Djibouti recognizes the importance of school meals as a national social safety net and consistently contributes financially to the programme, but their role and place in the education system is not yet developed. This was an impediment to the implementation of a strategic technical assistance including the formulation of a school meals policy. As a result of WFP's strong advocacy in December 2016, an agreement

between WFP and the Ministry of Education was reached to organize of a System Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) workshop. Preliminary activities were ongoing and the workshop was scheduled for March 2017. SABER uses an evidence-based approach to analyse the school meals policies using the five internationally agreed upon policy goals. This tool will be used to calculate the National Capacity Index for school feeding (NCI-SF) which helps to assess the capacity of countries towards a nationally-owned school meals programme and measure progress over time. The findings from the SABER workshop will support a capacity strengthening strategic planning for a sustainable school meals programme in Djibouti.

Meanwhile, the government's commitment towards ownership of the school meals programme was shown through their continuous and regular financial participation. The government's allocated funds to schools complemented WFP's food basket with the purchase of fresh food such as meat, vegetables, fruits, and condiments. This contribution will increase around 10 percent annually. In 2017, the two channels currently used to disburse funds will be streamlined into a single budget line under the Ministry of Education in order to further ensure the sustainability of the school meals programme.

The sustainability of a school meals programme requires ownership by the government as well as rural communities, whose participation in the school meals activities is still not ideal. In the current situation where capacity-strengthening activities could not be implemented, progress towards community ownership is slow. The SABER workshop in early 2017 is an opportunity to raise awareness on the topic.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

The school meals project includes a gender-specific component to address gender disparities in school enrolment and attendance between boys and girls through take-home rations. The take-home rations programme, which distributes food to girls aims to address gaps and disparities in school enrolment and attendance between boys and girls. In rural areas, girls usually remained at home or withdrew from schools during the lean season to support households through domestic work, while the parents looked for casual labour to earn some income. WFP continued to provide take-home rations consisting of one tin of vegetable oil per trimester for each school girl in grades 3 to 5 in primary school whose attendance rate equals or exceeds 80 percent of days on a monthly basis in order to encourage parents to send their girl children to school, and reduce their drop-out rates. WFP's objective is to support equal access to education for girls and boys.

Unfortunately, in 2016 the country office could not give take home rations to girls for their attendance for the period January through May owing to drastic shortfalls encountered in the first nine months of the year. Take-home rations resumed in December in the first term of the academic year 2016-2017, corresponding to the period from September to November. Since the beginning of the new academic year in September, rations were extended to boys and upper-primary schools according to the outcomes of the gender breakdown analysis carried out in December 2015. WFP phased out take-home rations from schools where it is no longer justified.

Through the monitoring process, WFP also continued to collect beneficiary data disaggregated by sex, age, group and category of beneficiaries including school children and cooks. These data will help with the planning of take-home rations for the 2017-2018 academic year, and will also help monitor the progress towards gender parity between girls and boys. WFP supported cooks who don't receive a salary from the Government with food rations composed of cereals, pulses, oil and sugar as an incentive. Among the participants, 92.4 percent were women, taking into account the vulnerability to food insecurity profile in Djibouti that is more prevalent among households headed by women than households headed by men. In addition, households headed by women depend on more unreliable and unsustainable incomes than households headed by men. For this reason, the project targeted women heads of household to prepare the school meals, in return for food assistance.

Cultural barriers continued to be a challenge for WFP to ensure equal representation of women and men in parent and teacher associations and school canteen committees, which oversee the implementation of school meals. In 2016, apart from sensitization activities to improve women's participation in leadership positions, a formal training on food management, gender, nutrition and hygiene could not take place due to funding shortages. The proportion of women in leadership positions remained low. In 2017, WFP will work to reach achieve gender balance in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education. WFP is planning to carry out an assessment of the impact of the take-home rations on school attendance.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In the course of the implementation of this development project, WFP and its main partner strived to ensure transparency in activities.

Eligibility criteria for all the components (school meals, take-home rations, cooks) were well understood by the directors and the parents. For school meals, a weekly menu sheet is posted on the wall of the kitchen, so that it is visible at all time for the cooks, school children, and the members of school management committees. A chart showing the food basket with the daily ration, as well as entitlements for each component were also posted next to the menu sheet, so most of the participants in the programme have accurate information. Only a small proportion of households benefiting from take-home rations still have limited knowledge regarding entitlement and complaint mechanisms. WFP will work to ensure ration entitlement and complaints mechanisms are communicated clearly to all participants.

The food was delivered on a quarterly basis because of the small quantities managed in most of the schools. Prior to the arrival of the shipments in the schools, approved allocation plan tables per region and per school were sent to WFP field staff present in each region, who in return had to share it with the headmasters. The plans were also shared with the Ministry of Education's school meals unit for follow up with the school headmasters, and to alert them of any discrepancies. This practice proved to be very useful in keeping all the stakeholders (WFP, Ministry of Education, directors) informed, particularly in regards to the ration adjustments that the project experienced in 2016.

No safety-related problems were reported during the implementation of the project activities.

Contribution by the Government of Djibouti to the School Meals Programme

Since 2012, with the establishment of an entity dedicated to the management of the school meals programme within the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, the government has been demonstrating, year after year, the willingness to own the programme. In 2013, another important milestone in the handover strategy, namely the allocation of extra budgetary resources became a reality.

The government's allocation is twin-track: a budget line dedicated to school meals has been established within the Ministry of Education. Additional financial resources have been coming from the Office of the President to complement the funds in the budget line, hence nearing the yearly commitment of USD 1,000,000 that was agreed upon with WFP. Resources from both sources are disbursed in a timely manner. The funds, especially the portion from the Office of the President are also utilized to ensure transportation for children living in very remote areas who otherwise would not be able to reach school in time for breakfast and before lessons start; private buses are rented on a monthly basis to this effect.

The Ministry of Education and the Office of the President have committed to continue such complementarity, pending available funds and this commitment has been demonstrated through the years. Although the USD 1,000,000 has not been reached yet, the government's resources have been increasing through the years, from USD 571,346 in 2013 to USD 723,661 in 2015. More than 70 percent is dedicated to food while the rest is used to provide transportation.

Foods are locally procured from traders who get them mainly from neighbouring Ethiopia and Somaliland; only a small part of fresh fruits and vegetables, and meat (goat) is locally produced. These fresh foods contribute to diet diversity and an increase in the nutritional value of the school meals.

The Government of Djibouti has further demonstrated its commitment to school meals with a recent decision of the Office of the President to allocate funds to purchase fresh milk for school children for three months; each child in schools serving school meals will have fresh milk included in breakfast three times a week.

Beside the government's commitment, the community's involvement is emerging in some areas. As an example, in the locality of Randa, in the district of Tadjourah, northern Djibouti, a group of women beneficiary of an agricultural project supported by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to which WFP contributes in food assistance for asset has recently allocated part of their kitchen production to school meals.

Overall, through the aforementioned actions, the willingness for ownership of the school meals programme by the Government of Djibouti is a reality. These achievements are beyond expectations and they need to be supported. There is a need to formulate an inclusive and multi-stakeholders sustainability strategy to achieve more, and in an anticipated and coordinated manner.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Aden Ali Aden.

Cover page photo represents school children having a morning snack of Super Cereal in Assamo primary school, in Ali Sabieh district

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	18,720	17,700	36,420	17,689	19,161	36,850	94.5%	108.3%	101.2%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	1,056	874	1,930	1,106	1,106	2,212	104.7%	126.5%	114.6%
Children (5-18 years)	15,406	13,949	29,355	13,635	14,738	28,373	88.5%	105.7%	96.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	2,258	2,877	5,135	2,948	3,317	6,265	130.6%	115.3%	122.0%
By Residence status:									
Residents	18,720	17,700	36,420	18,093	18,757	36,850	96.7%	106.0%	101.2%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
School Feeding (on-site)	17,725	-	17,725	19,127	-	19,127	107.9%	-	107.9%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	23,625	-	23,625	22,230	-	22,230	94.1%	-	94.1%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
School Feeding (on-site)	16,905	-	16,905	18,307	-	18,307	108.3%	-	108.3%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	4,725	-	4,725	4,446	-	4,446	94.1%	-	94.1%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	300	200	500	37	24	61	12.3%	12.0%	12.2%
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	7,526	6,674	14,200	8,105	7,187	15,292	107.7%	107.7%	107.7%
Children receiving school meals in secondary schools	1,060	940	2,000	1,457	1,292	2,749	137.5%	137.4%	137.5%
Activity supporters	-	205	205	-	205	205	-	100.0%	100.0%
Total participants	8,886	8,019	16,905	9,599	8,708	18,307	108.0%	108.6%	108.3%
Total beneficiaries	9,359	8,366	17,725	10,072	9,055	19,127	107.6%	108.2%	107.9%
School Feeding (take-home rations)									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	-	4,725	4,725	62	4,384	4,446	-	92.8%	94.1%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total participants	-	4,725	4,725	62	4,384	4,446	-	92.8%	94.1%
Total beneficiaries	10,869	12,756	23,625	10,226	12,004	22,230	94.1%	94.1%	94.1%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2010.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report</i>	=6.00	0.00	9.00	23.00
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2010.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report</i>	=6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2009.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report</i>	>90.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2009.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report</i>	>90.00	98.00	98.50	99.00
Drop-out rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report</i>	<5.00	0.07	0.06	0.00
Drop-out rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report</i>	<5.00	0.08	0.04	0.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Pass rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report</i>	=50.00	68.00	88.00	54.00
Pass rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report</i>	=50.00	73.00	89.00	57.00
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RURAL AREA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2013.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report</i>	=1.00	0.80	0.87	0.88
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
<i>DJIBOUTI, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, NCI consultation</i>	=13.00	9.50	10.00	-

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of institution stoves distributed	item	198	-	-
Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	6	-	-
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	tool	8,236	8,232	100.0%
SO4: School Feeding (take-home rations)				
Girls' Education: Number of WFP-assisted schools with gender-targeted programmes or initiatives	school	-	98	-

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>DJIBOUTI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	53.00	42.00	43.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>DJIBOUTI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	53.00	55.00	0.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>DJIBOUTI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	89.00	90.00	90.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>DJIBOUTI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>DJIBOUTI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	89.00	90.00	90.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>DJIBOUTI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2014.03, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>DJIBOUTI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=5,000,000.00	879,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>DJIBOUTI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=5.00	2.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>DJIBOUTI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	67.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	375
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	187

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	165
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00106-16	Dried Fruits	100	-
Switzerland	SWI-C-00531-03	Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	-	25
Switzerland	SWI-C-00556-02	Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	-	24
		Total	100	776