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SPR Reading Guidance



Support for the National School Feeding Program
Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Djibouti, Republic of (DJ)



World Food Programme

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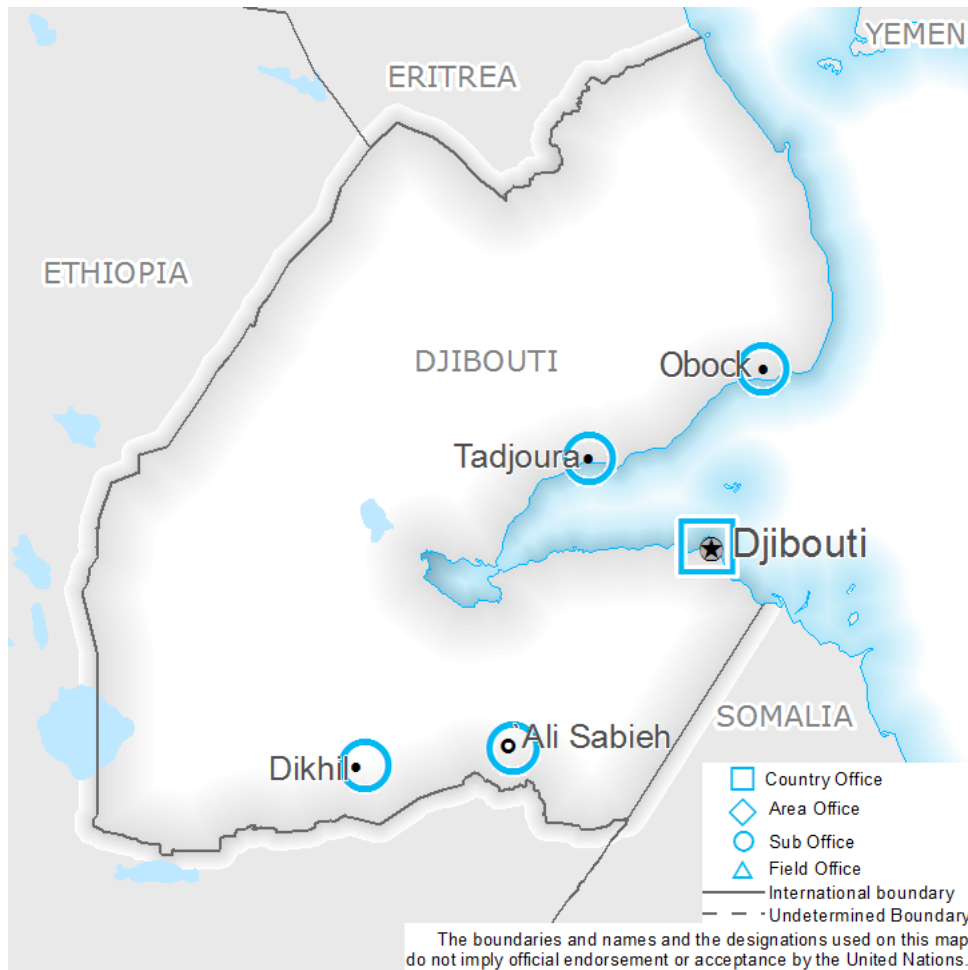
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

Pursuing its efforts to support national food security and social safety nets systems, the World Food Programme (WFP) continued to improve its food assistance delivery strategy while ensuring food and nutrition security to the neediest people.

In this regard, in March 2017 WFP and the State Secretariat for Social Affairs (SEAS) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on the harmonization of both agencies' social protection-related interventions in Djibouti. The two parties worked closely in both urban and rural areas, focusing especially on the strengthening of the nationally-owned Programme National Solidarité Famille (PNSF). The PNSF is the government's livelihoods programme, launched in 2015 in rural areas of the country, in order to provide a basic revenue for the most vulnerable households of the host population via trimestral unconditional cash-based transfers. WFP has been contributing to the development and expansion of this programme, especially in urban areas via its seasonal Cash-Based-Transfer (CBT) intervention which was converted into the first phase of the PNSF. The Country Office intends to continue assisting 4,000 most vulnerable households in urban areas, while the government has pledged to continue assisting 3,000 households in rural areas.

In rural areas, given its alignment to the national social protection agenda, WFP focused primarily on the progressive biometric enrolment of the majority of its General Food Distributions (GFD) beneficiaries on the national social registry, the main platform containing the beneficiary-related data owned by the Government. Presently, WFP is delivering its electronic voucher intervention via a local startup called Nomadecom, but a SCOPE feasibility mission will be carried out in the second quarter of 2018 in order to detect a more cost-effective solution in the long

run. Progressive biometric enrolment of the majority of its GFD beneficiaries on the national social registry will facilitate the planned transition of these beneficiaries from WFP's GFD programme to the nationally-owned quarterly CBTs.

Thanks to this approach, WFP will be able to focus more on the delivery of technical assistance to its government counterpart in support of the establishment of a nationally appropriate social protection floor - one of the main pillars of the newly-approved national social protection strategy.

Likewise, WFP supported the Government to conduct a System Assessment for Better Education Results - School Feeding (SABER-SF), a joint exercise that allows the identification of strengths and gaps in the systems and policies for school meals based on internationally agreed standards. The exercise allowed strategic planning for technical assistance towards sustainable national school meals programme.

The Country Office stayed committed to gender equity and protection and accountability towards its beneficiaries. Efforts to provide them with information were enhanced although they were unfortunately shadowed by rations cuts due to resource shortfalls. WFP addressed the entitlement issues that had been raised by both refugees and hosts in the previous year through redesigned distribution centers, with a new crowd control mechanism. The introduction of the biometric information management system (BIMS) and the global distribution tool (GDT) in food distributions were very useful in addressing the issue of unregistered people and duplications. An enhanced electronic Complaint and feedback Mechanism (CFM) was put in place in the e-Voucher project. Beside these protection-oriented efforts, the Country Office's attention was also directed to training of WFP and Partners' staff in gender analysis, in addition to a continuous sensitization of the communities and beneficiaries. Moreover, WFP supported the Government to initiate a Zero Hunger Strategic Review aiming to develop a national plan of action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2) in support to the Government. The commitment of the Government, translated through the involvement of key ministries at the highest level in the Advisory Board, along with the civil society, the Chamber of Commerce, the University of Djibouti, WFP and experts from the United Nations Children's Funds (UNICEF) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), guarantees the success of such exercise.

In 2017, in support to the SDG 17 "Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development", WFP commissioned the silo section of the Humanitarian Logistics Base (HLB) bringing its total storage capacity up to 65,000 mt (40,000 mt in bulk). The development of the HLB has been a partnership with the Government since the inception of the concept in 2013. The HLB serves as a platform to augment emergency response capabilities in the Horn of Africa with expanded repositioning capacity for humanitarian cargo of both food and non-food items.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Djibouti is a country located in the Horn of Africa, occupying an area of just 23,200 km² and home to a total of 942,333 inhabitants^[1], of which 60 percent are concentrated in the capital city of Djibouti.

Ranked 172 out of 188 countries in the Human Development Index^[2], Djibouti is identified as a lower middle income and food deficit country with an economy dominated by the services sector. Djibouti provides services as both a transit port for the region and as an international transshipment and refuelling centre, given its strategic location connecting the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. Despite recent economic growth, relative poverty is estimated at 79 percent, with higher rates (83 percent) in rural areas and 42 percent of the population living in extreme poverty.

Relatively stable politically, the country had a peaceful presidential election process in April 2016. Djibouti has been hosting refugees from neighbouring 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. The social unrest in Ethiopia brought asylum seekers of the Oromo group from Ethiopia to the Ali-Addeh camp, thus soaring the numbers of people in need of humanitarian assistance. Overall, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Djibouti counted 27,806 refugees, of which 19,806 were living in camps as of September 2017.

The low proportion of arable land (0.04 percent of the country's area) and the desert-like climate impairs the agricultural production, with recurrent droughts resulting in insufficient access to water for agro-pastoral activities. Domestic production accounts for just 10 percent of food needs, with imports covering the remaining 90 percent.

With the agricultural sector being predominantly controlled by men owing to the lack of access to land by women, many women are employed in vulnerable and insecure informal sector jobs such as street vendors and khat redistributors.

Despite some improvements in the social protection system, structural poverty, lack of basic services such as health, education, and water and sanitation and infrastructure continued to impede coping opportunities. Market prices, which remain very high given the levels of fuel price, coupled with the lack of price control mechanisms further exacerbate the situation.

Despite the challenging context, humanitarian interventions and Government's efforts led to a significant improvement with regard to the food security situation in Djibouti over the last year. The proportion of the population affected by food insecurity has decreased from 60 percent in 2016 to 34 percent in 2017 (with 2.2 percent severely food insecure against 16.5 percent in 2016), according to WFP food security and monitoring system findings from October 2017.

Undernutrition is another concern, with the national global acute malnutrition rate^[3] among children aged 6-59 months at 18 percent (3), and around or above the emergency threshold of 15 percent across all regions. 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 5 and pregnant women are anaemic. One-third of children under five and one-fifth of pregnant women are vitamin A deficient.

In 2012, Djibouti had male and female adult literacy rate of 60.1 percent and 39.5 percent respectively, and a global gender ratio (Girls/boys) of 0.87 in primary schools. Despite significant efforts made by the Government of Djibouti, the gross primary enrolment rate achieved in 2016-2017 school year was 81.5 percent. The Government included in its 2017-2019 Education action plan the design of vocational training programmes aiming to reach the 20 percent not enrolled. The Government also recognizes the important role played by school meals on school enrolment and attendance, and hence pursued the provision of each rural school with a functioning canteen. Additionally, with the 2017-2018 school year, the Ministry in charge of primary education (MoE) in collaboration with other actors started to take care of the education of the refugee school-aged children. The MoE will support schooling at the three refugee camps, namely Alli Addeh, Holl Holl and Markazy.

The Government adopted Djibouti's Vision 2035 with the ambition to reduce absolute poverty by its third by 2035. The vision includes a national food security and nutrition strategy (NFSNS), an Emergency Nutrition Plan of Action, a National HIV Strategic Plan and a National Strategy to fight TB. Key highlights of the NFSNS include, among others, a sustainable food security system articulated with regional schemes and supported by a strategic food reserve in Djibouti, along with a national food fortification policy. In connection with the national resilience roadmap, an emphasis will be put on water mobilization with the aim to stimulate agriculture; with an increased availability of water, the strategy foresees to support the vulnerable groups' food security and nutrition through agricultural, stock-raising and fishery activities.

In the HIV/TB area, according to a UNAIDS/World Bank report, the national HIV prevalence was estimated at 1.3 percent, while WHO established the TB Incidence at 3.2 percent in 2016. In addition, UNICEF reported that out of the 33,000 orphans and vulnerable children identified nationwide in 2016, 6,000 are HIV-associated. The Government ensures ART along with a psychosocial support to 2,000 PLHIV, as well as a cash-based support to 300 orphans and vulnerable children, in order to improve the fragile food security prevailing in most HIV-affected households.

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, whilst also guiding all the sectoral strategic documents.

SEAS is responsible for coordinating efforts on social protection and safety nets and implementing all social protection projects. In the area of disaster response, SEAS is responsible for delivering immediate emergency relief assistance thanks to contingency stocks while the humanitarian communities, including WFP, mobilize resources for a substantial assistance. This Secretariat has developed a social register which captures information on the vulnerability of poor households, helping to determine the most appropriate type of assistance to be provided. Furthermore, a national social protection strategy (NSPS) was validated in October 2017, paving the way for the national social protection policy in 2018.

Djibouti has ratified a number of international conventions and texts pertaining to social protection, gender equality and women 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 promoting equality without assigning men and women the same legal rights.

[1] 2016 World Bank report.

[2] 2016 United Nations Development Programme Human Development Index

[3] UNICEF's 2013 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment for Relief and Transition (SMART) survey.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

In 2017, WFP provided food assistance to the refugee population and asylum seekers, as well as to the vulnerable host-population through a protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) and a development project (DEV).

Consistent with the Djibouti Country Strategic Plan (2015-2017), through the PRRO WFP aimed to meet the food and nutritional needs of refugees and the most food insecure populations in Djibouti, enhance the resilience of rural populations to chronic shocks related to climate change and support government's efforts to treat and/or prevent acute and chronic malnutrition among vulnerable groups, in particular women and children. The PRRO is in line with the WFP Strategic Objectives (SOs) 1 " Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies", 3 "Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs" and 4 "Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger".

WFP continued the treatment of MAM for pregnant and lactating women/girls (PLW/G) and children 6-59 months old. To address the high levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies, WFP expanded the blanket supplementary feeding programme for PLW/G and children 6-23 months. Supplementary rations were provided to other vulnerable groups, including TB patients and people living with HIV through national programmes. The nutrition counselling component attached to these activities targeted women and men caregivers to redress discriminatory gender roles.

Through DEV 200498 (2013-2017) and in line with SO4, WFP aimed to increase access to education for children in the five rural regions of Djibouti through the provision of school meals to all children in pre-primary, primary and middle secondary schools. In addition, WFP aimed to enhance the capacity of the government to establish a sustainable nationally-owned school meals programme.

The PRRO was aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2013-2017 and its components to support progress towards the targets of the SDG 2 to end hunger, primarily the pillars on food access and nutrition.

While assistance to refugees is coordinated by the National Office for Assistance to Refugees (ONARS) and UNHCR, since 2012, SEAS has been developing a national social registry for the host population, which includes personal information and poverty scores (determined using a Proxy Means Test) to facilitate targeting of the most vulnerable. WFP supported this endeavor and in 2017 used the national social registry for the first time to select the beneficiaries of its urban e-voucher programme. Currently, WFP's GFD beneficiaries are being biometrically enrolled in order to be included in the government's national social safety net programme. The safety net strategy was put in place before the NSPS. Now that the NSPS has been validated, the two strategies are being gradually merged; this will result in a social protection instrument that combines the strength of both strategies. This exercise demonstrates WFP's alignment to the government's strategies, as well as its focus on carrying out capacity development activities, ranging from information system strengthening to human capital development.

WFP co-leads the food security cluster with FAO, and actively participates in the nutrition cluster. Both clusters foster synergy around SDG 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; and SDG 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. The food security cluster and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) foster synergy around the resilience roadmap set in 2013 to converge efforts to rebuild resilience in the country in line with the Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI). This initiative aims at addressing the effects of drought and related shocks in the IGAD region in a sustainable and holistic manner. At the national level, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries and Livestock, in charge of halieutic resources is responsible for the implementation of the IDDRSI activities on behalf of the Government of Djibouti. WFP supports several of IDDRSI's resilience programs in Djibouti through food assistance for asset (FFA) activities implemented in four out of the five rural regions: Obock, Tadjourah, Dikhil and Arta. WFP also engaged with the Ministry of Agriculture and World Bank and consistently sought complementary partnerships with the Rome-based agencies to move the resilience agenda forward .

The United Nations Joint Team on HIV/AIDS mission is to promote a coherent and efficient contribution to the national response in the fight against HIV/AIDS. In that endeavour, WFP contributed to the joint action plan established to support the Government.

WFP also co-leads the Monitoring & Evaluation country team working group which tracks the progress towards the achievements of the corporate outcomes defined in the UNDAF. 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 UNDAF (2018-2022) accordingly.

The school meals development project was aligned with the Ministry of Education's Schema Directeur 2010-2019 and was implemented in partnership with the Government of Djibouti, which demonstrated significant efforts towards national ownership through a substantial financial contribution. The Government has the responsibility to ensure that all eligible schools are included in the programme.

Starting January 2018, WFP embarked in a Transitional Interim Country strategic plan (T-ICSP). This interim plan will enable enough time for the Government of Djibouti to launch a Zero Hunger strategic review of the SDG2 progress in Djibouti. This will inform the development of a five-year Country strategic plan to be presented to the WFP's Executive Board in June 2019 to take effect starting July 2019.

WFP also engaged in the establishment of a humanitarian logistics base (HLB) with the aim to strengthen the logistics capacity in Djibouti while providing on request, expertise, services and infrastructure to the humanitarian and development actors.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Contrary to the previous year, the funding situation faced a number of challenges during this reporting year. For DEV project, new funds received in February 2017 are covering the 2017-2018 academic year. However, the long lead-time for internationally procured food commodities (normally it takes 3-4 months to procure and deliver food commodities in the country) resulted in a pipeline break. The situation was further aggravated by the fact that some contributions to the PRRO 200824 did not allow WFP to make internal arrangements to relieve urgent needs. For the PRRO, the Country Office decided to reduce 50 percent of cereal ration by giving only sorghum for both drought-affected beneficiaries and Food Assistance for Asset (FFA) beneficiaries from August to December. In addition to that, 50 percent of yellow split peas was cut from drought-affected beneficiaries ration and, for the FFA beneficiaries, vegetable oil was reduced by 50 percent. Given the level of wheat flour in stock, only 60 percent of wheat flour was given to the refugees, and the remaining 40 percent was replaced by Sorghum from May to December. Moreover, rations without rice, a staple food in the meals, were delivered to schools. Substitution of rice by whole wheat flour proved not to be efficient because the students and the communities are not used to wheat flour-based preparations for lunch.

The country office conducted a budget revision for the PRRO to revise the figures by increasing the newly arrived Ethiopian asylum seekers, and to revise downwards the number of Yemeni refugees, following spontaneous returns to their home country. It also included an in-kind donation received during the year, and streamlined the assistance modality for all refugees and asylum seekers through the mixed cash and in-kind modality.

To diversify the funding sources, WFP was able to attract the interest of the Japan government through its embassy in Djibouti and raise a substantial amount to support its school meals project. An in-kind donation was obtained from Saudi Arabia as well.

WFP will continue to discuss with the Ministry of education regarding the sustainability of financial capacity for the national school meals programme. While there is no clear funding strategy set yet, the government of Djibouti has drawn lessons from the 2017 shortfalls and has begun to think about an improved financial governance in this area. A first evidence of the Government's commitment is a merging 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 pre-agreed priorities and needs of the supported schools, effective January 2018.

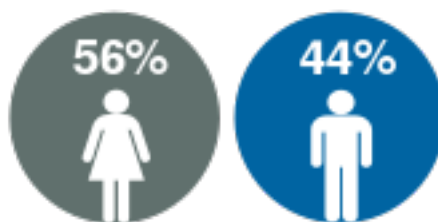
For the PRRO, WFP continued to prioritize assistance to refugees and nutrition interventions, with no ration cut implemented for the whole year. Due to a limited flexibility due to earmarked contributions, the country office faced major challenges in purchasing the needed commodity at the best prices and time. The country office worked closely with the regional bureau to attract more donors. Following improvement in the international purchase process, pipeline management improvement and donor awareness are significantly noticeable.

Once confirmed, contributions were programmed immediately according to the pipeline situation and established priorities. Furthermore, contributions' expiration dates were better managed, and a balance was secured and used to purchase commodities through the International purchase of food system (IPF). Good management of resources also helped the country office to cover the needs of the additional Ethiopian asylums seekers (around 5,000).



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	7,624	7,727	15,351
Children (5-18 years)	25,054	33,567	58,621
Adults (18 years plus)	19,475	24,235	43,710
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	52,153	65,529	117,682



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Development Project	386	107	91	139	71	794
Single Country PRRO	3,766	439	909	613	358	6,085
Total Food Distributed in 2017	4,152	546	999	753	429	6,879



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	461,599	312,678	-
Total Distributed in 2017	461,599	312,678	-

Supply Chain

For its operations in 2017, WFP 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 conveyed to the final delivery points (FDPs) by road. The HLB, developed in collaboration with the Government of Djibouti, is a multimodal storage which strengthens the logistics capacity in Djibouti. It receives all in-transit goods including GCMF stocks, as well as cargoes in and out of Ethiopia or other Horn of Africa countries, hence enhancing operations' efficiency in both humanitarian and commercial logistics. The HLB's warehousing section is operational since January 2016 whilst the silos complex was completed in September 2017 and are ready for use.

With a storage capacity of up to 65,000 mt (40,000 mt in bulk), the WFP HLB ensures a timely and cost-effective pre-positioning of supplies for WFP and partners' operations in the region. WFP provided supply chain services on a cost-recovery basis, which included procurement and storage management, customs clearance, verification, transport and delivery. The HLB contains a warehouse of 2,800 m² for non-food items and medicine storage, with

two temperature-controlled areas of 500m² each (18°-25°C) and two cold rooms (0°-10°C); a warehouse of 6,000 m² for food storage; a 600 m² with offices and a training centre; four buildings for quality control, grain management and security; an external area of 50,000 m² of parking, outdoor storage and containers yard. All these aspects have benefitted the PRRO in terms of cost savings and delivery efficiencies.

WFP is using a combination of sea and land transport to deliver food commodities within the country. Due to the lower CO₂ emissions per tonne.km transported, sea transport is more environment sustainable than road transport. It is performed by ferry and is used for first leg delivery to the northern districts of Tadjourah and Obock, where the food commodities are temporarily stored in a non-WFP managed warehouse prior to loading onto local district trucks for delivery to various FDs. Exclusive direct land transport from Djibouti city warehouse to FDPs was applied to the remaining districts. Road network classification in Djibouti encompasses urban roads and national roads totaling 1,193 Km, of which only 430 Km are paved, and 1,700 Km of secondary roads of which only 311 Km are considered as passable. The remaining are in poor condition or completely washed-out, causing delays in food delivery to FDPs in case of rain occurrence.

The supply chain unit continued to provide support to the cash-based transfer (CBT) project, which is being implemented in most of the vulnerable areas of Djibouti city. Through that project, WFP beneficiaries shop (purchases restricted to food items) from a selection of retailers identified by WFP Supply chain in the targeted intervention areas. This however, include the identification of 41 potential retailers with the required capacity in Djibouti city urban zones, i.e. Boulaos and Balbala. In June 2017, the supply chain team conducted a micro-assessment to identify existing retailers with enough capacity to respond to the project's needs in targeted areas. Based on the list of retailers identified by the Supply Chain team, the partnering service provider then directly signed the contract with them. The practice of outsourcing the contracting of retailers to a private company gives WFP operational agility and does not pose any additional risk in terms of accountability to beneficiaries nor transparency, given that the actual money transfer management system is directly controlled by WFP. There is a complaint mechanism system put in place in each targeted area which allows the beneficiaries to deposit their cases respectively. This system is handled by WFP complaint mechanism cell so as to provide an anticipated sound solution per case. The Supply Chain's major role in this project is centered on a strong monitoring system in order to assess and assure the availability of the stock and the capacity of the merchants, in terms of food quality, prize fluctuation monitoring and the performance and quality of the delivered services. Furthermore, the mixed food-cash assistance modality has been generalized to all persons of concern (Refugees and Asylum Seekers) in refugee camps, including refugees from Yemen in Markazi camp.

In accordance with the beneficiary food habits, WFP procures Wheat flour, Sorghum/Millet, Rice, Sugar, Yellow split peas, Vegetable oil, Iodized Salt, Super Cereal (WSB+), Super Cereal Plus (WSB++) and High Energy Biscuits.

To mitigate post-delivery losses at partners' storage facilities, WFP organized a stock management training for cooperating partners' staff involved in food commodity handling, this time focusing on refugee settings given the large tonnage to be handled. Through the regional Bureau supply chain unit, WFP advocated to the suppliers for good quality bagging. Other losses were attributed to long storage duration particularly given Djibouti's hot climate, so WFP staggered food procurement and deliveries according to operational needs.

The use of WFP light vehicles to deliver small quantities to schools and nutritional centres was pursued given the efficiency of the logistics operations observed during the previous year.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Iodised Salt	-	25	25
Rice	-	493	493
Vegetable Oil	-	73	73
Wheat Flour	-	882	882
Wheat Soya Blend	-	165	165
Total	-	1,637	1,637

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Percentage	-	100.0%	

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

Commodity	Total
Split Peas	491
Sugar	350
Vegetable Oil	209
Total	1,050

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In 2016, WFP hosted a centralized evaluation of its PRRO as well as a mid-term review (MTR) of the development project (DEV 200498: "Support the school feeding programme"). Final reports for both studies were released in early 2017, and the recommendations therefrom were implemented throughout year 2017.

In regard to the PRRO, the recommendations from the aforementioned evaluation were overall satisfactorily implemented. They are in line with the strategy that WFP will be pursuing starting in January 2018 with the transitional interim country strategic plan (T-ICSP) through June 2019. In this line, the following actions were taken:

Regarding prioritization of interventions, in October 2017, WFP introduced a cash modality in the Markazi refugee camp and harmonized cash and food rations for refugees and asylum seekers in the other camps of Ali-Addeh and Hol Hol. On the other hand, since November 2017, WFP is using the BIMS and a GDT in the general food distributions in camps. In line with the "Global framework for action for refugees and migrants", WFP is working with the State Secretariat for Social Affairs (SEAS) to strengthen the existing social protection systems and create awareness across all relevant ministries for the need to incorporate refugees and migrants into these systems. This will be possible as soon as negotiations between the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNHCR and the Government succeed. Meanwhile, discussions on ways to integrate refugees in the national social registry are in progress between WFP and SEAS. As for the host populations, WFP continued to seek alternatives and diversification of activities for beneficiaries that no longer received GFD to enhance the social cohesion. The geographic targeting introduced at the start of the PRRO was maintained and targeted areas and populations reviewed in light of recent food security surveys and indicators. WFP has established the list of beneficiary households in the areas most affected by drought and collaborates with the SEAS on integrating some of these beneficiaries to the PNSF. On the other hand, WFP continued to intensify the FFA activities especially those related to soil conservation and water, and income generating activities for women.

To improve the nutrition response, all sub-offices and the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) /vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) unit were fully staffed with new M&E resources, thus alleviating the workload of the field monitors and improving their presence at distribution sites. Nevertheless, for WFP to be more effective in terms of data tracking to reorient programs, the signature of an agreement with the Ministry of Health is being pursued. Furthermore, a MOU between WFP and UNICEF is being drafted and will be signed in 2018. The MOU takes up the UNDAF's nutrition agenda to better assist the Government.

From the resilience perspective, WFP has prepared a roadmap for the 2018-2019 activities. WFP will participate in a baseline survey of the new International Funds for Agricultural Development (IFAD) project (PROGRES). A seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) study with resilience actors, including FAO, is planned for March 2018. Moreover, the WFP's FFA activity manager has been trained on the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA). Training sessions are scheduled for the government and other local and international partners in early 2018.

In the protection area, starting in March 2017, major changes have occurred with a multi-stakeholder CFM in place in refugee camps. Upon its operationalization, expected to happen in January 2018, all types of complaints will be registered and then channeled to the appropriate organization. WFP's aim is to deploy this system in all its projects

countrywide by March 2018. The CFM for urban project was already functioning using state of the art technology to file a complaint (beneficiary), act on it (desk) and report (statistics).

Regarding the improvement of the monitoring system, two food security outcome monitoring (FSOM)/Food security monitoring system (FSMS) surveys were conducted in May and October 2017 respectively. The surveys involved the two Ministry of Agriculture's programmes, namely the rural community development and water mobilization programme (PRODERMO) - supported by the World Bank - and the support to vulnerability reduction in fishing zones programme (PRAREV), supported by IFAD. This exercise enabled WFP to identify the most food insecure areas and refine the causes of any changes in rural communities' livelihoods schemes and poverty. Additionally, targeting will be reinforced starting in January 2018 with the launch of the T-ICSP. Findings will be used as a baseline for the three indicators reported through the FSMS for the 2018-2022 UNDAF. Further efforts to reinforce monitoring were deployed through a support mission from a member of WFP's Regional Bureau for East Africa (RBN) M&E team, who supported WFP Djibouti to develop a FSOM report template and suggested process monitoring improvements; the process monitoring standard operational procedures (SOP) and other M&E tools were revised.

In the fund mobilization area, WFP developed a communication and fundraising strategy in order to promote advocacy to donors as well as the visibility of WFP activities and achievements in Djibouti. The fundraising and communication strategy and action plans have been developed for the period of the ICSP (January 2018 – June 2019). Improvement of funding through advocacy and communications are in line with the PRRO mid-term evaluation recommendations. The ICSP program is an extension of the management's strategic vision during the past two years – strengthening social protection and resilience building. As for the recommendations of the MTR of the development project, in 2017, a dynamic dialogue between WFP and its main partner, the MoE, was very fruitful. The main outcome was the organization of a SABER-SF exercise in April 2017, whereby gaps in the Government's capacity in regard with a sustainable nationally-owned school feeding were determined. Short and medium terms priority actions have been established, in particular the development of a national school meals policy, which found a privileged place in the work plan with the aim to be developed and validated not later than June 2018.

Collaboration with the nutrition section has been established in order to progress towards a nutrition sensitive school meals programme. A training on basic nutrition was conducted for headmasters with the approval of the module by the nutrition team. A discussion with UNICEF is ongoing in order to sign an inclusive MOU whereby all the elements of the essential package will be tackled for a strategic cooperation between the two agencies (nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and education).

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 performances, continued to implement the recommendations of the staffing structure review commissioned in 2016. As a result, the resources deployed are now aligned 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. Moreover, existing standard operational procedures (SOPs) were updated whereas new ones were established where they lacked in the past.

Extra section

The World Food Programme with the Government of Djibouti opened the humanitarian logistics base (HLB) in January 2016 to enhance efficiencies in both humanitarian and commercial logistics. The hub allows WFP and the wider humanitarian community to dispatch humanitarian assistance more quickly, efficiently and cost-effectively in the region. The HLB is located in the outskirts of Djibouti City along the National Road to Ethiopia, with a storage capacity of up to 65,000 mt (40,000 mt in bulk).

WFP use the HLB to provide expertise, services and infrastructure to the humanitarian community and strengthen the logistics capacity in Djibouti in order to (i) increase regional humanitarian response capabilities; (ii) Enhance regional supply chain efficiency; (iii) Strategically align regional port operations; and (iv) Strengthen local logistics systems and port capacities.

Djibouti port is the main gateway for food entering Ethiopia, and is also an important trans-shipment point for WFP emergency operations in South Sudan, Yemen, and Somalia. The HLB has expanded prepositioning capacity for humanitarian cargo, both of food and non-food items. WFP can provide supply chain services on a cost-recovery basis, which may include procurement and storage management, customs clearance, verification, transport and delivery.

In 2017, the HLB opened a silos complex. The four bulk cargo silos — capable of holding 10,000 metric tons of food each — will enable more rapid off-loading of ships, lowering costs for WFP and helping to reduce congestion in the port for all users.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

The development project (DEV) fits within Strategic Objective 4 - Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger - of WFP's 2014-2017 Strategic plan and aimed at achieving two outcomes: (1) increased equitable access to and utilization of education and ownership, and (2) capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels. The project's implementation was supported by an agreement between WFP and the Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training (MoE). The head of the MoE's school meals unit and WFP's programme officer in charge of the project ensured regular communication between the two institutions and oversaw compliance with school meals implementation norms.

Outcome 1: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education

Activity 1: Provision of school meals and take-home rations (THRs).

WFP provided school meals to children attending pre-primary, primary and middle schools in all rural areas. The project was designed as an implementation of recommendations from the evaluation of the previous school feeding project, which ended in December 2012, as well as the findings of an emergency food security assessment in rural area conducted in July 2012.

Besides gaps in enrollment rates for both boys and girls, especially among food insecure households, findings showed that, in primary schools, while girls and boys are equally enrolled in primary schools, girls withdraw significantly from rural schools when they reach the grade three to five as a result of social and economic factors (to help on domestic activities, early marriage, income generating activities, etc).

The WFP-provided food basket encompassed cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, Super Cereal, iodized salt and dried skimmed milk (DSM), while the Government supplied fresh food such as fruits, vegetables, meat, fresh milk, as well as condiments. Although assisting more male than female children, the actual total number of attended children in pre-primary schools was low because this school cycle has only recently been introduced by the Government, and still lacks sufficient infrastructure, teachers and school supplies. Until 2016, the access to pre-primary cycle was essentially provided by the private sector due to insufficient infrastructure and lack of qualified care-takers in the public sector. In 2016, the Government's attention for this cycle rose up and, by December 2017, nine public rural pre-schools were opened, but only six with 162 children enrolled were assisted by WFP instead of the 500 initially planned in the project. The Ministry of Education (MoE) adopted a progressive approach consisting on the introduction of pre-primary classes in more and more schools as more teachers are trained, more infrastructures availed (classrooms), and more didactic material acquired.

All assisted children could enjoy a morning snack and a diversified mid-day hot meal thanks to a combination of WFP and Government-supplied commodities, with fresh foods strongly improving the nutritional value of the meals. Take-home rations (THRs) consisting of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and sugar were provided as an incentive to women assisting in the preparation of the school meals. As usual, THRs in the form of vegetable oil were also provided to the families of school girls in grades three to five attending 80 of percent of the school days, serving as an incentive to maintain their enrolment. Girls' enrolment and attendance level is carefully monitored by the school headmasters. Involvement of district-level school meals managers from the MoE reinforced the headmasters' adherence to the norms and enhanced the work of WFP field monitors.

A Government's cash input amounting USD 640,785 for the 2016-2017 school year (September 2016-May 2017) not only ensured the provision of fresh food but also the continuous support of one cook in each school, as well as firewood and water supply when these were not available at the school site. The overall financial government's participation in the project over four school years reached an amount of USD 2,101,664 by May 2017.

The Government supplied 50 mt of rice for the months of January and February to fill a WFP pipeline gap due to a late contribution confirmation, coupled with the usual long lead-time for delivery of internationally purchased goods. Because this input did not come from a registered contribution it could not be recorded in the corporate system, hence the low-seeming tonnage distributed.

Outcome 2: Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels

Activity: Capacity development

The Government, with the support of WFP, conducted a Systems Approach for Better Education Results-School feeding (SABER-SF) exercise in order to map national capacities gaps, challenges as well as existing opportunities.

SABER-SF is a government-led process. Hence, the SABER exercise was driven by a task force appointed by the MoE and composed by advisors of the Ministry's office and heads of units within the Ministry. Facilitated by WFP with the support of a national consultant, the workshop coordinated by the aforementioned taskforce gathered together heads of relevant departments in the MoE, regional education inspectors, regional representatives of the MoE's school meals units, regional representatives of the population, representatives of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Family Affairs, presidents of Parents associations, representatives of NGOs, as well as a representative of the National Assembly. The exercise was implemented in a 2-day workshop with the representation of the above stakeholders. The process was done in a collaborative way where the questionnaire was discussed with all stakeholders to agree on the country scores towards each policy goal. Likewise, the same participants developed the action plan based on the gaps identified during the assessment phase. An action plan was developed to guide efforts towards a sustainable national school meals programme.

At the same time, WFP continued to seek an agreement through a continuous dialogue with the MoE in choosing a model of fuel-efficient stove to equip assisted schools, the model recommended by the Government's counterpart having turned out to be fuel wasting and less durable. In addition, another efficient model that was proposed and implemented in a WFP project in another country uses bricks requiring biomass for their production, which would be difficult to find in sufficient quantity in Djibouti; therefore, Country Office replaced bio-bricks by refractory clay bricks.

In order to learn from others' experience in the school meals area, WFP facilitated a learning trip to Senegal for two staff members of the MoE, including the head of the school meals unit and the head of one department.

Additionally, and looking at diversifying the diet, WFP commissioned the design of a recipe booklet, which will be put at the disposal of all assisted schools in February 2018 to guide the composition of the menus.

Throughout the five rural regions, 102 headmasters of assisted schools, together with the five school meals managers in the rural regions, five education inspectors and two staff members of the school meals unit benefited from a refresher training in ration and food basket planning, stock management, hygiene and introduction to basic nutrition.

In order to ensure a healthy school environment and a nutrition sensitive school meals program, in 2017 WFP launched consultations with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), aiming to conclude an overall local WFP/UNICEF Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). The signing of the MoU, expected in early 2018, will facilitate collaboration between the two agencies, with the objective of covering all the common areas of intervention including education, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and social protection. How UNICEF can support with WASH facilities is already a subject of ongoing discussions at a high level of management on both sides.

WFP is also a member of the local education partners group (LEPG), which is the forum where all education topics are discussed, information shared and areas for support to the education sector and complementarities identified. This forum is of a great interest for the school meals programme as the aim is to reach a multisector approach for a nationally-owned school meals programme.

Results

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

Outcome 1: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education

Activity: Provision of school meals and take-home rations (THR).

All targeted children enrolled in all the public pre-schools, primary and middle secondary schools in the rural and peri-urban areas could enjoy two meals every school day, while eligible girls benefited from a THR in order to achieve equal enrolment/attendance rates for girls and boys.

Overall, apart from the percentage change in enrolment for girls - the change in enrolment in the number of girls in WFP-assisted schools registered at the beginning of the school year in relation to the previous year - all other outcome indicators remained good (stabilized) or improved as compared with 2016 performance. There is an assumption that these results stemmed from excellent complementary and strategic partnership between WFP and the MoE, coupled with some external factors, such as the awareness that is taking place in Djibouti with regard to girls' education. The stabilization of the gender ratio between girls and boys at a satisfactory level - even though without reaching equality - is noteworthy and suggests a need to increase overall enrollment rates for both boys and girls in rural areas. This stabilization is consistent with the zero percent change in number of girls enrolled in primary schools. WFP will pursue advocacy and will seek to build complementary partnerships in gender to achieve education for all in an equitable way for girls and boys.

Outcome 2: Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels

Activity: Capacity development

Recognizing the importance of school meals in the national social safety nets system, the Government consistently contributes financially to the programme. The 2017 finance law put the Special Contribution from the Presidency under the custody of the MoE together with the ordinary budget line for school meals, thus changing its ad hoc nature into a sustainable funding channel. This enables the continuation and sustainability of the school meals programme in the long run. Still, the role and place of school meals in the education system is not yet very well translated in relevant strategic documents. The SABER exercise, facilitated by WFP and conducted in April 2017, identified this as an impediment to achieve national ownership of the school meals programme (SMP). The National Capacity Index for school feeding (NCI-SF), which helps assess the capacity of countries towards a nationally-owned SMP and measures progress over time, was calculated during the exercise and revealed a poor level of development of the Djibouti SMP in relation to international standards.

The findings of SABER guided the development of a capacity strengthening plan of action based on the gaps documented and agreed upon during the workshop, thus paving way for a well-coordinated technical assistance, including the formulation of a school meals policy foreseen for the first semester of 2018. Key outcomes from the SABER exercise and included in the action plan include a commitment to (i) develop a National School Meals Policy; (ii) develop a funds mobilization strategy with the diversification of funding sources (private sector); (iii) create an interdepartmental structure on school meals with a specific mandate; (iv) define and put in place a functional monitoring & evaluation plan, and (v) revise existing documents to include the role of local Communities and develop a training guide for directors, representatives of teachers, parents and members of the community on the management of school canteens and community participation. WFP will provide the necessary expertise and technical support to this effect.

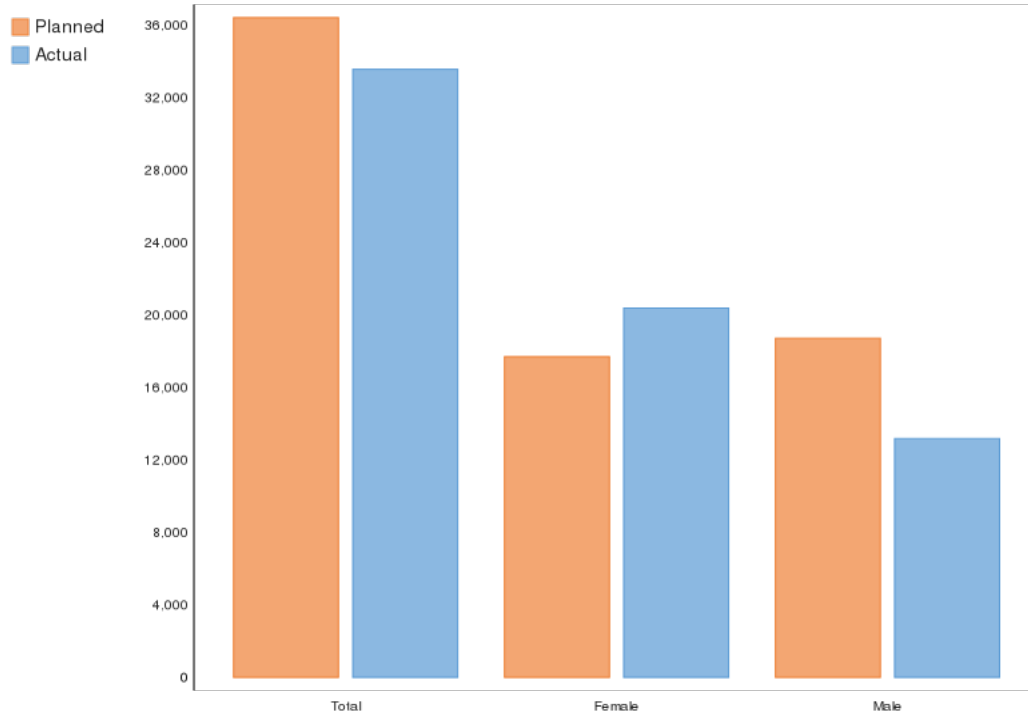
While supporting the implementation of those strategic actions, WFP's training of project stakeholders and provision of tools such as the recipe guide contributed to a holistic understanding of the rationale of the benefits of a nutritious, nationally-owned school meals programme, as well as the potential contributors or hindrances to achieve its objectives. The recipe booklet was designed to show the nutritional value of an individual portion of each recipe, and the knowledge acquired through the trainings will guide genuine and diversified weekly menus.

A series of culinary demonstrations targeting cooks and parents 'associations (PA) members have been scheduled for 2018. WFP has decided not to include the representatives of PAs in the training conducted in 2017 in order to combine the topics covered with the planned culinary demonstrations. The idea is to make a better connection between food preparation and basic nutrition and hygiene.

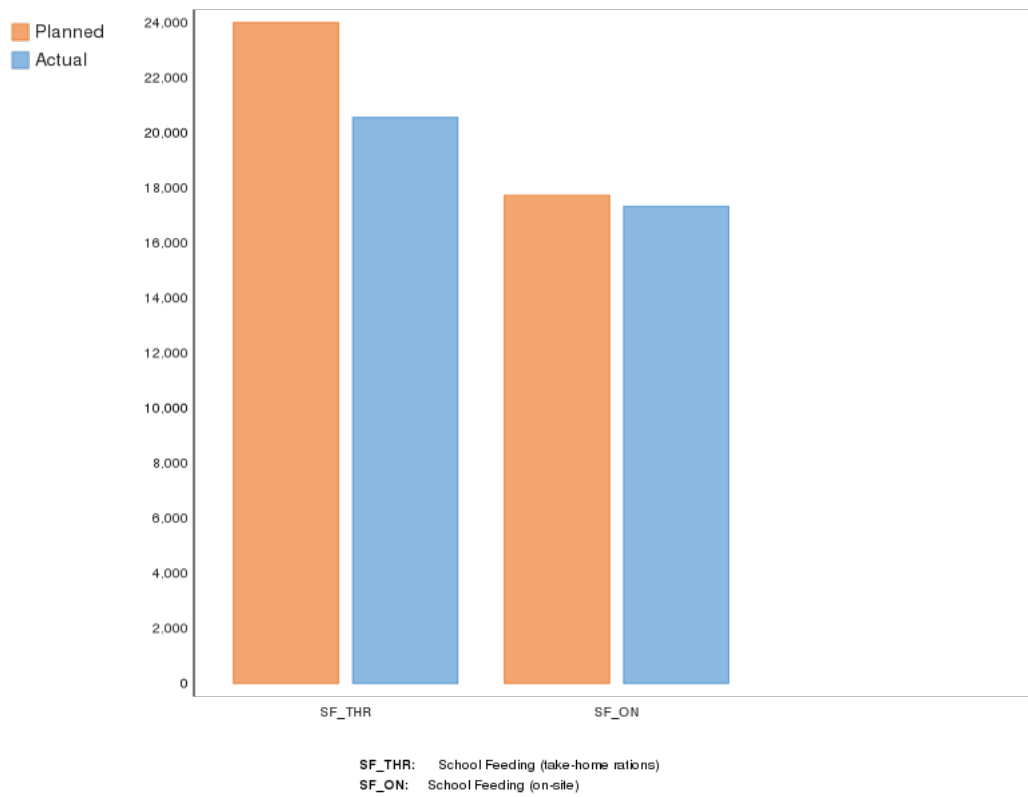
Mindful of effectiveness, WFP convinced the MoE of the fragility of the locally-recommended model of energy-saving stoves and commissioned the design of a more efficient model inspired from models in other countries but adapted to local conditions and availability of materials. A new solid and efficient model has been designed, tested and endorsed by the government and is ready to be implemented in all eligible schools throughout 2018.

WFP facilitated a study visit in Senegal for two MoE representatives in the spirit of south-south cooperation. The explored topics were (i) how national policies support the school meals program; (ii) organization of the institutional framework of the school meals program at central, regional and local levels; (iii) program funding; (iv) community participation; (v) implementation and M&E scheme as well as (vi) supply chain system. The key outcome from the trip was a stronger awareness, by the government counterparts, on the urgency and preeminence to develop a national school meals policy, which will guide interventions in this area and articulate all of the other pillars related to it. Other important take-aways were: (i) a need to review the legal texts governing the management committees so as to specify their roles in the management of school canteens, (ii) diversification of partnerships and (iii) encouraging a strong community involvement and Government ownership through an effective contribution to the programme. The Government is now planning a broader sensitization involving the regional authorities.

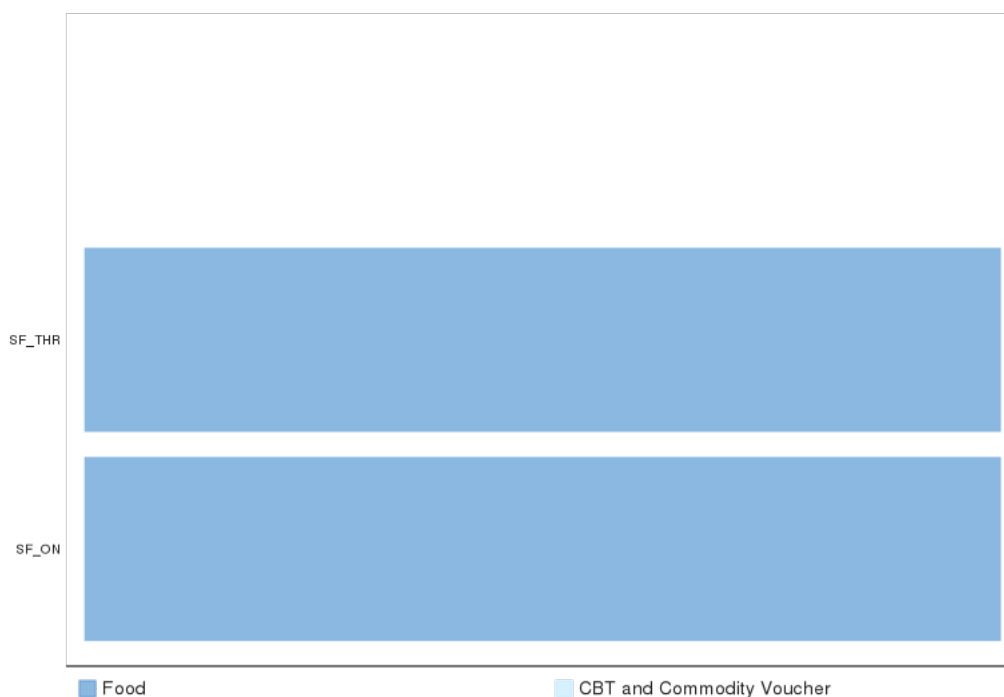
Annual Project Beneficiaries



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
Enriched Dried Skimmed Milk	-	7	-
Iodised Salt	9	5	54.8%
Peas	-	0	-
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	-	23	-
Rice	312	199	63.7%
Sorghum Flour	-	1	-
Split Lentils	-	1	-
Split Peas	117	90	76.8%
Sugar	51	35	69.5%
Vegetable Oil	166	107	64.7%
Wheat Flour	234	186	79.5%
Wheat Soya Blend	188	139	73.9%
Wheat Soya Milk	-	0	-
Total	1,077	794	73.7%

Performance Monitoring

The monitoring implementation plan for the DEV project builds on 20 performance indicators including cross-cutting ones for protection, gender and partnerships. Data is collected by WFP field monitors in collaboration with school headmasters, through checklists and a reporting form that has been designed by the M&E entity, for data standardization and comparability purposes. Some indicators are collected from the statistics yearbook of the Ministry of Education, an annual quantitative performance report.

Joint WFP/MoE (Ministry of Education and Professional training) visits to schools are conducted to ensure that MoE and WFP standards with regard to school feeding management, in particular stock management in terms of food basket composition, menu and rations are strictly adhered to. These joint visits reinforce the buy-in of the project by school directors, hence supporting the work of the field monitors who then follow up on recommendations and issues with school headmasters in a smooth way. Normally, the sites to visit are selected randomly, however in case of occurrence of a major incident requesting a particular attention or follow up, standalone or joint visits were conducted to resolve the raised issues.

The information collected through the monitoring system is registered in the corporate Country Offices for Managing Effectively Tool (COMET), used to capture outcome and output indicators. Each assisted school must be visited at least four times a year. Regular monitoring helps the Country Office to quickly and timely bring solutions to any issue that may hinder the implementation performance in general, which helps ensure continuous access to food for schoolchildren.

Other issues regarding logistics around food deliveries, school environment (such as water and sanitation issues) are discussed with the regional education inspectors, the school headmasters, the regional school managers, and members of the parent-teacher associations (PTA).

In April 2017, WFP also supported the implementation of the SABER-SF exercise. The national capacity index (NCI) was also calculated and will constitute the baseline for the relevant indicator within the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP).

In 2018, process monitoring such as monthly distribution monitoring (DM) and food-basket monitoring (FBM) will be introduced. Field monitors will use Android tablets for data collection. DM and FBM help verifying if the amount of food received by the participants corresponds to their entitlement, thus preventing over-consumption and pipeline breaks at school levels.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

This project built on the recommendations of a 2012 external evaluation of the previous school feeding project, which ended at the end of 2012. In 2012, the gross enrolment rate at primary schools was estimated at 78 percent at national level. An emergency food security assessment conducted in the rural area showed that, even though girls represented 50 percent of the pupils in primary school, they withdraw at a higher rate than boys, a result of economic and social factors. Furthermore, among the food-insecure households, only 54 percent of girls against 57 percent of boys attended school, versus 74 percent of girls and 83 percent of boys among food secure households.

Additionally, a gender baseline study conducted by WFP in 2014 showed important constraints linked to gender roles, in particular lower levels of education among women. The same study recognized that some of those constraints could be partly addressed by WFP, especially in terms of contributing to equal access to education and improving enrolment and attendance rates for girls. In this sense, WFP pursued the implementation of the development project to support equitable access to education and encourage school girls' attendance through take-home rations.

This component aimed to address practices in rural areas, where girls are retained at home or withdrawn from schools during the lean season to support in domestic works while parents and boys seek casual labour. Besides advocating for gender equity in the country through cross-sectoral policy sensitization, WFP focused on girls through the delivery of take-home rations. WFP also supported cooks who prepare the school meals but do not receive a salary from the government by delivering food rations composed of cereals, pulses, oil and sugar. Among the participants, 92.4 percent were women.

For years, cultural barriers have been hampering the efforts to ensure equal representation of women and men in parent and teacher associations and school canteen committees. However, the wind of change is already perceptible in various sectors in the country, thanks to a political commitment towards gender equality that has already borne some fruits such as an increased representation in leadership positions in the management committees.

WFP field staff always take advantage of the monitoring visits to sensitize women in the communities on the importance of their involvement in the management committees. Beneficiaries data disaggregated by sex, age, group and category of beneficiaries including school children and support providers, as well as data on participation in management committees were collected through the monitoring process.

WFP, through the implementation of its gender plan of action, will continue to support the government's efforts in gender equality and will prioritize complementary actions, while also carrying out project-specific activities. WFP believes that joint and multi-actor actions in support to the Ministry in charge of Gender are more likely to bring about significant and sustainable social behaviour and mindset changes.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Throughout the year, neither the schoolgirls who collect tins of vegetable oil, nor the cooks who benefit from an incentive of a take-home ration did report any security incidents while taking home their respective entitlements. The various benefits from the school meals programme and the rationale behind each one of them are well understood by communities and the best guarantee for safety and protection of the recipients. On the security concerning girls' water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), especially on ensuring separate toilets for girls and boys, WFP has partnered with UNICEF, who intervened sporadically until 2017. Starting from 2018, WFP and UNICEF have initiated a formal partnership through a MOU, whereby UNICEF will be systematically targeting WFP-assisted schools for its WASH projects.

In terms of accountability to affected populations (AAP), WFP Djibouti has established several mechanisms to inform beneficiaries of our programmes and their entitlements. The development project was formulated based on food security assessments findings as well as the recommendations from an external evaluation of the previous development project. More specifically, the project should target all schoolchildren attending pre-primary, primary and middle secondary school in the rural areas because of the prevailing food and nutrition insecurity rates. For schools situated at the district administrative centres where not all schoolchildren benefited from the school meals, it has been established that there is a need to redefine and harmonize the targeting criteria throughout the five regions covered by the project. The newly defined criteria will then be communicated to all the school meals actors before the closure of the 2017-2018 school year to help them plan accurately for the next school year starting from September 2018.

Secondly, as for the cooks supporting school meals preparation, their participation is voluntary and based on food security status at the respective household level. They are aware of their ration entitlement as an incentive and acknowledge receipt of their ration through a sign-off sheet. The Take-home ration (THR) received by girls is equally certified through a sign-off sheet. Both criteria and entitlement are well known by the directors and parents, and the rations were distributed according to the attendance report held by the directors.

Thirdly, the delivery of food commodities in the schools is done through an allocation plan, approved by the country director. The global allocation plan is a compilation of plans prepared by WFP field monitors as per actual figures communicated to them by the headmasters in all five districts. The approved allocation plan table, along with food release notes, are shared with the logistics unit, field monitors and the school meals unit at the Ministry of Education, so they are able to follow the delivery process with the directors and alert on any discrepancy. This practice proved to be very efficient in taking corrective measures quickly and keeping all the stakeholders informed.

To ensure transparency in the use of commodities, a weekly menu sheet is displayed on the wall of the kitchens. In addition, a table showing the entitlements for each modality (school meals, THR, food assistance for activity supporters) is also displayed next to the menu sheet. Students are represented in the management committees as per the texts ruling these committees.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Datto Gaas

School meal for students at Obock school, Obock Region

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	13,180	20,385	33,565	70.4%	115.2%	92.2%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	1,056	874	1,930	182	182	364	17.2%	20.8%	18.9%
Children (5-18 years)	15,406	13,949	29,355	12,493	19,589	32,082	81.1%	140.4%	109.3%
Adults (18 years plus)	2,258	2,877	5,135	505	614	1,119	22.4%	21.3%	21.8%
By Residence status:									
Residents	18,720	17,700	36,420	12,959	20,606	33,565	69.2%	116.4%	92.2%

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	17,326	-	17,326	97.7%	-	97.7%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	24,000	-	24,000	20,555	-	20,555	85.6%	-	85.6%

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	16,506	-	16,506	97.6%	-	97.6%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	4,800	-	4,800	4,111	-	4,111	85.6%	-	85.6%

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	265	235	500	97	65	162	36.6%	27.7%	32.4%
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	8,520	5,680	14,200	7,008	6,215	13,223	82.3%	109.4%	93.1%
Children receiving school meals in secondary schools	1,060	940	2,000	1,545	1,371	2,916	145.8%	145.9%	145.8%
Activity supporters	-	205	205	94	111	205	-	54.1%	100.0%
Total participants	9,845	7,060	16,905	8,744	7,762	16,506	88.8%	109.9%	97.6%
Total beneficiaries	10,318	7,407	17,725	9,123	8,203	17,326	88.4%	110.7%	97.7%
School Feeding (take-home rations)									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	-	4,800	4,800	-	4,111	4,111	-	85.6%	85.6%

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	-	4,800	4,800	-	4,111	4,111	-	85.6%	85.6%
Total beneficiaries	11,040	12,960	24,000	9,455	11,100	20,555	85.6%	85.6%	85.6%

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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report</i>	=6.00	0.00	23.00	0.00
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report</i>	=6.00	7.00	9.00	14.00
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report</i>	>90.00	99.00	99.00	99.90
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report</i>	>90.00	98.00	99.00	99.90
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report</i>	<5.00	0.07	0.00	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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report</i>	<5.00	0.08	0.00	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: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP report</i>	=50.00	68.00	54.00	64.00
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: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP report</i>	=50.00	73.00	57.00	62.00
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP report</i>	=1.00	0.80	0.88	0.80
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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, SABER Workshop</i>	=13.00	9.50	10.00	8.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	124	114	91.9%
Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	4	3	75.0%

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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	53.00	43.00	70.00
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	53.00	0.00	55.00

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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	89.00	90.00	92.00
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	89.00	90.00	95.00
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</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: 2017.12</i>	=5,000,000.00	3,539,585.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>DJIBOUTI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=5.00	3.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>DJIBOUTI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	67.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Japan	JPN-C-00532-01	Rice	-	493
Japan	JPN-C-00532-01	Vegetable Oil	-	73
Japan	JPN-C-00532-01	Wheat Flour	-	98
Japan	JPN-C-00532-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	71
		Total	-	734