



# Standard Project Report 2015

## World Food Programme in Djibouti, Republic of (DJ)

### Support for the National School Feeding Program

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200498
Project Category	Development Project
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	37,100
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	35,925
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	37,435

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	February 15, 2013
Planned Start Date	January 01, 2013
Actual Start Date	January 01, 2013
Project End Date	December 31, 2017
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	4,159,937
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	120,000
Direct Support Costs	613,056
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	N/A
Indirect Support Costs	342,510
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,235,503</b>

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	1,042
Actual Commodities 2015	887
Total Approved Commodities	5,200

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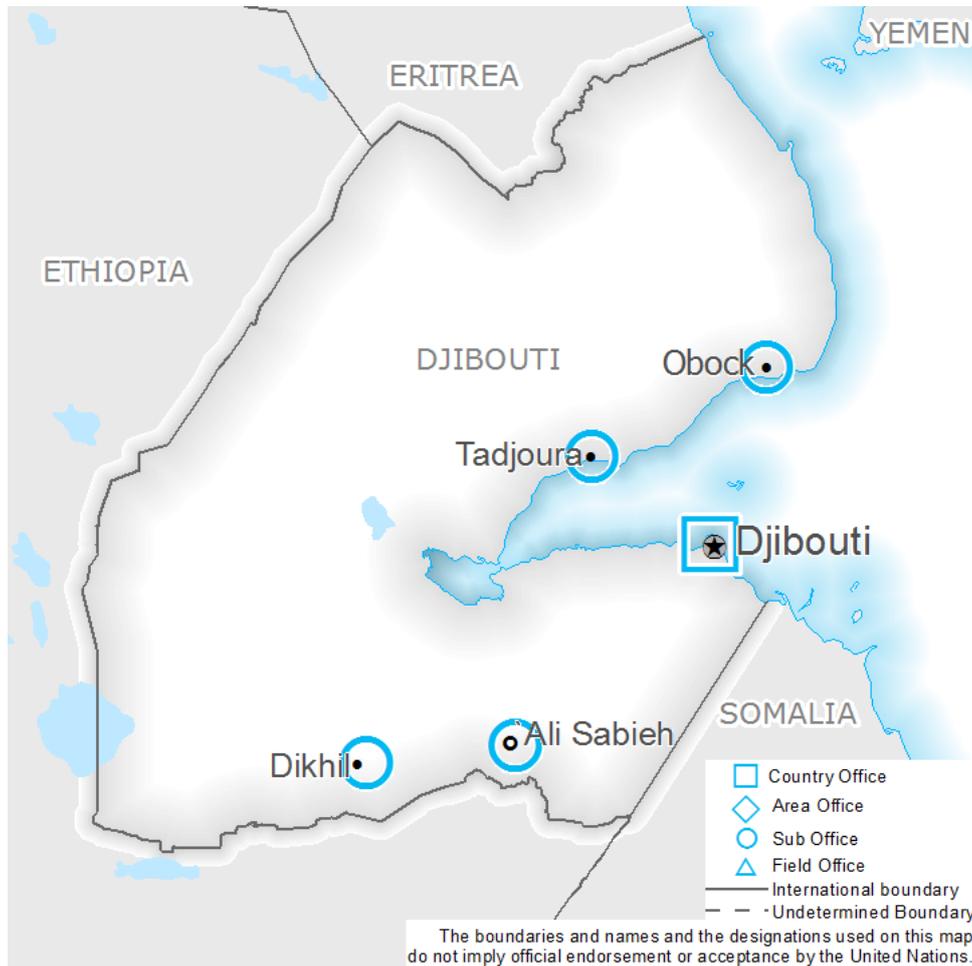
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# COUNTRY OVERVIEW



## Country Background

Ranked 168 out of 188 countries on the 2015 UNDP Human Development Index, Djibouti is a least developed, lower middle income and food-deficit country located in the Horn of Africa. Despite recent economic growth, 79 percent of its 818,800 inhabitants live in relative poverty, with higher rates (83 percent) in rural areas. Extreme poverty is estimated at 42 percent and the human inequality coefficient is 33.7. Relatively stable politically, Djibouti has been hosting refugees from neighboring countries since 1979 in Ali Addeh, Holl-Holl and Markazi camps including Somalians, Ethiopians, Eritreans and Yemenis. As of December 2015, the number of refugees registered in Djibouti was 18,970.

With less than 1,000 km<sup>2</sup> of arable land and an average annual rainfall of 13 cm, agricultural production accounts for just 3 percent of gross domestic product and 10 percent of food needs, with imports covering the remaining 90 percent. As a result, Djibouti is highly susceptible to international market price fluctuations, particularly affecting the poorest segment of the population who spend 77 percent of their household income on food.

Food insecurity and undernutrition are major concerns in Djibouti. Food insecurity is higher in rural areas, affecting 60 percent of the population (with 21 percent severely food insecure) according to the April-May 2015 WFP food security and monitoring system. Female-headed households are more affected by food insecurity than male-headed households.

According to the findings of UNICEF's 2013 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment for relief and transition (SMART) survey, the national global acute malnutrition rate among children under five was estimated at 18 percent, and is around or above the emergency threshold of 15 percent across all regions, with Obock having the highest

GAM rate of 25.7 percent. Chronic malnutrition affects almost 33 percent of the population, with rural areas substantially more affected than urban areas. Boys seem to be more prone to malnutrition than girls. Due to cultural breastfeeding practices, boys are weaned earlier than girls, which puts them more at risk of malnutrition, in particular in food insecure areas. Dietary habits, food availability and access are among the underlying causes of chronic malnutrition in Djibouti.

Micronutrient deficiencies equally constitute a public health problem in the country as two-thirds of children under 5 and pregnant women are anemic. One-third of children under five and one-fifth of pregnant women are vitamin A deficient. Additionally, iodine deficiency affects the whole population, as iodized salt coverage is very low (0.4 percent).

The root causes of food insecurity and undernutrition in Djibouti include: insufficient access to water for agro-pastoral activities, exacerbated by recurrent droughts due to climate change; structural poverty, inadequate provision of safety-nets and lack of basic services such as health, education, and water and sanitation; high food prices since 2008; limited employment; and stresses from the influx of refugees. Compounded over time, these pressures have eroded resilience and reduced the population's ability to cope. The manner and extent to which men and women are affected by the above is further dictated by traditions and cultural practices.

Inadequate market infrastructure and poor transport options impairs access to markets in rural areas. A significant portion of the urban population faces insufficient livelihood opportunities, exacerbated by any spikes in food prices in the international market. Urban and rural food insecurity are closely interlinked as drought-induced urban migration has further strained the limited opportunities for employment, available services and infrastructure.

As stressed by the Head of State in his address at the 2015 United Nations General Assembly and according to the 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) report, progress has been made towards the achievement of a number of MDG in Djibouti, especially with regards to MDG1 (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger) and MDG2 (achieve universal primary education). Djibouti has been able to halve extreme poverty and infant mortality, and net enrollment increased from 25.6 percent in 2000 to 64.6 percent in 2014. As for MDG5 (improve maternal health), maternal mortality reduced from 401 to 229 out of 100,000 live births between 2000 and 2015.

## Summary Of WFP Assistance

The overall objective of WFP assistance in Djibouti is to support the government's efforts to address the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) by saving lives, protecting livelihoods, improving access to education and the nutritional status of vulnerable people, and strengthening resilience to shocks by enabling a sustainable food-secure environment.

WFP's support is defined by the 2015-2017 Country Strategic Document which guides WFP's programmatic choices and direction.

In 2015, WFP provided food assistance through protracted relief and recovery operations (PRRO) 200293 and 200824, and a development project (DEV 200498). In addition to these projects, WFP also launched an immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP) in response to the March 2015 influx of refugees from Yemen.

Under PRRO 200293 (October 2011 - April 2015), WFP provided relief assistance and promoted the early recovery of targeted populations whose food and nutrition security were impaired by the horn of Africa crisis and the resulting refugee influx from neighboring countries, as well as subsequent years of drought and high food prices. WFP provided food, cash or vouchers to refugees and to the most food insecure and vulnerable people among the host population in rural and semi-urban areas. Nutrition activities targeted children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women, as well as vulnerable people living with HIV (PLHIV) or TB. WFP also supported a safety-net intervention which promoted income-generating activities for PLHIV. Refugee families were encouraged to send girls to school with household-sized take-home rations of oil. The PRRO also strengthened the resilience of food insecure communities and households, in order to reduce risks stemming from disasters and shocks, through asset creation activities. Lastly, in order to enable national institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies, WFP supported the government's efforts to build capacity in the area of disaster preparedness and response to shocks.

The successor project, PRRO 200824 (May 2015 - December 2017), continued the work carried out under 200293. In this project WFP introduced prevention of acute malnutrition and prevention of stunting activities in areas where malnutrition rates were above the emergency threshold, starting with Ali-Addeh and Hol-Hol refugee camps. The assistance provided under PRRO 200293 and 200824 was in line with MDG1, 3-7.

Through a three-month IR-EMOP (April - July 2015), WFP aimed to quickly respond to the needs of refugees and to prevent a deterioration of the nutritional status among those who arrived from Yemen, following outbreaks of

violence in March 2015. WFP provided refugees with high energy biscuits upon their arrival and until registration, and then switched to general distributions. After the IR-EMOP closed, WFP continued to assist these refugees through PRRO 200824.

Through DEV 200498, WFP aimed to improve access to basic education for all primary, upper primary and pre-school children in rural areas, by providing hot morning and mid-day meals and a take-home rations for girls. The objective is to increase school enrolment, attendance and retention for boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools. The project also aims to motivate poor rural households to invest more in human capital in support of MDG2 and 3.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	6,257	7,112	13,369
Children (5-18 years)	14,331	14,139	28,470
Adults (18 years plus)	24,579	40,463	65,042
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2015</b>	<b>45,167</b>	<b>61,714</b>	<b>106,881</b>

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Development Project	429	131	101	132	95	887
Single Country IR-EMOP	24	2	3	5	5	38
Single Country PRRO	5,798	601	1,204	741	303	8,646
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2015</b>	<b>6,250</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>1,308</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>9,571</b>

# OPERATIONAL SPR

## Operational Objectives and Relevance

The development project supports access to basic education for all school-aged children in rural areas and semi-urban areas of Djibouti city. This project responds to the Government of Djibouti's request for support in establishing a viable, sustainable, nationally-owned school feeding programme consistent with the Government's efforts to guarantee basic education for all children and integrated into Djibouti's wider education sector policy. To this effect, WFP provided school meals for children in targeted rural pre-primary and middle schools in line with Strategic Objective 4 - Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger. WFP assistance is complemented by a specific budget line established for school feeding within the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training budget, as well as an additional special fund from the Presidency. These funds are allocated to the schools to allow the purchase of complementary food (meat, vegetables, fruits, pasta, and condiments) and pay the salary of at least one cook in each school.

A take-home ration of oil was supplied to families of school girls in grade 3 through grade 5 as an incentive to stimulate girls' assiduity and maintain their enrolment through the 9th grade. WFP is currently analyzing the relevance of extending it to the middle cycle.

WFP enhanced the capacity of the Government through training of the people involved in school feeding at the Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training, as part of the efforts to be deployed towards the establishment of a sustainable national school feeding programme.

It is expected that, by the end of the project, the Government's capacity to reduce undernutrition will be strengthened, access to education at regional, national and community levels increased and progress made towards a nationally owned school feeding programme. Furthermore, an equitable access to and utilization of education among girls in particular will be increased through the reduction of drop-out rates and improvement of attendance.

## Results

### *Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution*

Through this development project, WFP Djibouti supported school children in primary and medium secondary schools with breakfast and midday hot lunches. The beneficiaries were school children in rural areas in five regions, and two schools in the periphery of Djibouti city. These were prioritized based on prevailing high food insecurity and malnutrition levels, due to dry climate and lack of economic opportunities for households to generate revenue to support their food provision, coupled with low enrolment rates. Although the project plan included pre-primary school children, there were no beneficiaries in this category because the Government has not yet succeeded to organize this cycle in the rural areas. In primary schools, there is an increase in enrolment and attendance, so the number of children reached surpassed the planned figures. As for the upper- primary schools, their number continues to progressively increase, and hence the high number of beneficiaries reached. This increase coupled with high pass rates from primary to secondary level explains the overachievement recorded in this category. The food basket consisted of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, sugar, SuperCereal and salt. In addition to the aforementioned commodities, WFP received dates from the Saudi Arabia Kingdom for the Ramadan period, and dried skimmed milk from Switzerland; both commodities were in-kind donations. School feeding revealed to be key in supporting school attendance as it could be seen at one time when delayed food assistance delivery resulted in absenteeism.

Moreover, to reduce gender disparities, a family take-home ration consisting of vegetable oil was provided to school girls in grades 3, 4 and 5 based on their regular attendance of at least 80 percent of the school days on a quarterly basis. Also, given the food insecurity prevailing in the areas where school feeding was implemented, a take-home ration comprised of cereal, oil, pulses and sugar was given to women that helped a cook appointed by the Ministry of National Education in the preparation of school meals as an incentive for their contribution in this task. Once in a while and depending on the circumstances, local communities participated in water provision using camels and donkeys; these animals were also used to transport firewood.

Logistics problems and late deliveries at distribution sites resulted in less food distributed than planned. This affected in particular the second round of dispatches (December 2015-February 2016) and as a consequence schools did not receive food for the December distribution; some schools resorted to some balances from the previous period. The schools that had no balances could not serve meals for 13 days during this month. The logistical challenges are linked to the difficulty to deliver small quantities of food to a large number of sites, which results in WFP having to combine the transport with distributions to other projects, sometimes resulting in delays for the schools.

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	18,466	17,459	35,925	16,846	20,589	37,435	91.2%	117.9%	104.2%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	1,042	862	1,904	1,123	1,123	2,246	107.8%	130.3%	118.0%
Children (5-18 years)	15,197	13,759	28,956	12,728	16,097	28,825	83.8%	117.0%	99.5%
Adults (18 years plus)	2,227	2,838	5,065	2,995	3,369	6,364	134.5%	118.7%	125.6%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	18,465	17,460	35,925	18,376	19,059	37,435	99.5%	109.2%	104.2%

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality									
Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
School Feeding (on-site)	17,325	-	17,325	18,995	-	18,995	109.6%	-	109.6%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	23,250	-	23,250	5,266	-	5,266	22.6%	-	22.6%

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	250	250	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	7,367	6,533	13,900	8,266	7,330	15,596	112.2%	112.2%	112.2%
Children receiving school meals in secondary schools	1,007	893	1,900	1,258	1,116	2,374	124.9%	125.0%	124.9%
Activity supporters	102	103	205	12	193	205	11.8%	187.4%	100.0%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>8,726</b>	<b>7,779</b>	<b>16,505</b>	<b>9,536</b>	<b>8,639</b>	<b>18,175</b>	<b>109.3%</b>	<b>111.1%</b>	<b>110.1%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>9,106</b>	<b>8,219</b>	<b>17,325</b>	<b>10,027</b>	<b>8,968</b>	<b>18,995</b>	<b>110.1%</b>	<b>109.1%</b>	<b>109.6%</b>
<b>School Feeding (take-home rations)</b>									

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	-	4,650	4,650	-	1,053	1,053	-	22.6%	22.6%
<b>Total participants</b>	-	<b>4,650</b>	<b>4,650</b>	-	<b>1,053</b>	<b>1,053</b>	-	<b>22.6%</b>	<b>22.6%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>9,765</b>	<b>13,485</b>	<b>23,250</b>	<b>2,528</b>	<b>2,738</b>	<b>5,266</b>	<b>25.9%</b>	<b>20.3%</b>	<b>22.6%</b>

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

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Dried Fruits	-	26	-
Enriched Dried Skimmed Milk	-	17	-
Iodised Salt	9	10	108.5%
Olive Oil	-	1	-
Peas	-	9	-
Rice	303	256	84.5%
Rice Soya Blend	-	0	-
Sorghum Flour	-	0	-
Sorghum/Millet	-	1	-
Split Peas	113	91	80.6%
Sugar	49	43	87.2%
Vegetable Oil	160	129	80.7%
Wheat	-	1	-
Wheat Flour	226	171	75.6%
Wheat Soya Blend	181	132	72.6%
Wheat Soya Milk	-	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>85.2%</b>

## Story Worth Telling

Idil Souleiman is a schoolgirl living in the locality of Beya Adde, in Djibouti's south-east pastoral district of Ali-Sabieh. The youngest of a family of eight, she is in grade 5 of primary school. Her family's only source of income is through the sale of charcoal and, every now and again, the sale of cattle. But drought has killed most of their cattle, and the household has benefited from WFP's assistance to populations affected by drought through the PRRO 200293.

When she was younger, there were many days when Idil would stay home from school to help with housework at home or watch over the cattle. But when she entered grade 3, she learned that girls who attend school 80 percent of the schooldays or more would receive a take-home ration of vegetable oil at the end of a quarter. That was when her parents stopped keeping her at home for housework, or sending her out to wander behind the cattle.

Since then, not only she attends school every day, but also she is very motivated to study. Thanks to the daily school meals she has enough energy to actively participate in classes. She would like to attend high school and continue on with university studies, hoping that one day, she will be able to help in improving the living conditions of her family.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

Gender disparity in school enrollment and attendance was obvious in Djibouti, girls being disadvantaged. Girls used to be withdrawn from schools in a big number during the lean season so they could support households in domestic works while the parents sought casual labor to earn some income. The development project is gender sensitive and has taken into account this issue. To address this disparity, a take-home ration was distributed to girls attending grades 3 to 5 to help reduce the gender gap by encouraging attendance and retention. At the time the project was designed, girls represented almost 50 percent of the pupils in primary school but withdrew from rural schools at a higher rate than boys as they progressed through the grades, and as a result of economic and social factors. The take-home oil ration aimed to serve as an incentive for parents to send their girls to school and maintain their enrolment. This support might progressively shift to grades 6 to 9 as the cohort of students progresses through the formal basic education cycle if the need is confirmed. A recent analysis showed that gender parity has been established in 51 percent of the assisted schools. In 2016, WFP is withdrawing the THR from the schools where it is no longer justified. The analysis also showed that in the upper primary schools, only in three schools out of 13 the proportion of girls is under the cut off (38 percent) and henceforth may need an incentive in the form of THR or cash.

In addition, this project also took 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, WFP favored women from female-headed households in the community to prepare schools meals, who in return received food assistance for their work.

This year, WFP enhanced its focus on gender issues through sensitization for improved women's involvement in project implementation in a context whereby cultural considerations jeopardize women's participation in management positions. As a result, the project management committees or parents-teachers associations (PTA) account for more women than men, but despite WFP's efforts, the proportion of women in leadership positions decreased in 2015 as compared with 2014 and 60 percent of leadership positions are held by men. WFP will strive to reach balanced representation in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>DJIBOUTI, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Base value: 2013.12 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>60.00	80.00	53.00	42.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>DJIBOUTI, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Base value: 2013.12 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>60.00	0.00	53.00	55.00

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

The participants in this development projects are school children in primary and medium secondary schools, as well as cooks, mainly women in local communities who are responsible for the preparation of food. None of them reported having a safety-related problem according to the information collected in the field during supervisory and monitoring visits. In areas susceptible to encounter insecurity in the evenings, children are released early in the afternoons.

To ensure transparency in the use of commodities, a weekly menu sheet is hung on the wall of the kitchen for everyone to see. Besides, a table showing the entitlements for each modality (school meals, THR, food assistance for activity supporters) is also hung next to the menu sheet. During supervisory and monitoring visits, the cooks confirmed that they received what they were entitled to. Each school has the table including the food basket and the daily ration. The food is delivered on a quarter basis. Prior to the arrival of the shipment to the school, the programme officer in charge of the school feeding programme informs the field monitors of the entitlements due for each school through an allocation plan table per district and a copy of the food release note. In return, the field

monitor informs each school about its entitlement. Upon the arrival of the shipment, the school director compares the cargo with the information and notifies the field monitor of the discrepancies if any. The field monitor informs the programme officer in charge who interacts with the logistics unit to take corrective measures.

Although the school feeding programme targets all children attending school, in semi-urban areas, some school children from food secure households don't participate in school meals because their parents feel that they can meet their children's food needs and that food assistance should be left to the neediest.

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

## Outputs

During the reporting year, WFP aimed to reinforce compliance to school feeding and WFP standards within the WFP-assisted primary or secondary schools. To this effect, and as a complement to the regular monitoring visits by field monitors, joint WFP-Ministry of Education visits were organized in order to oversee the implementation of the activity at school level, support the headmasters and improve the management of the resources availed by WFP and the Government. Most importantly, WFP organized a training on the basics of the management of a school feeding programme for the headmasters of WFP-assisted school feeding programme; an attendance rate of 96 percent was recorded. In addition, the attendance of five staff members of the Ministry of Education, managers of school feeding in the five regions of Djibouti, and two regional education inspectors further demonstrated the keenness of the Government to ensure that school feeding is implemented in compliance with the rules. In order to augment monitoring and implementing capacities, WFP aims to organize a project management and M&E training for key staff in the Ministry of Education, in particular the staff of the school feeding unit.

Discussions were conducted with FAO and UNICEF for complementary inputs in the areas of school gardens and WASH. Some seeds were provided by FAO in Obock region; WFP looks forward to making resources for gardening tools available. Another obstacle to the setting up of school gardens is the lack of fences around most of the school compounds, which exposes the gardens to destruction by wandering animals in quest of pasture. Equally in the area of WASH, funding limitations prevented UNICEF from fully engaging. Some funding is expected in 2016 and WFP is currently working with UNICEF on priorities. In the meantime, a list of needy schools has been submitted to UNICEF. WFP advocated to the Ministry of Education to include deworming for school aged in their 2016-2017 plan supported by UNICEF as currently only under-five children are included in a systematic deworming programme. Efforts towards setting up fuel-efficient stoves were undertaken in conjunction with the Ministry of Environment and will be implemented in 2016 once a consensus on a model adapted to the particular context of Djibouti is reached.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO4: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of male government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (managerial)	individual	0	93	-
Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	6	6	100.0
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	tool	30,472	22,241	73.0
<b>SO4: School Feeding (take-home rations)</b>				
Girls' Education: Number of WFP-assisted schools with gender-targeted programmes or initiatives	school	0	91	-

## Outcomes

The Government is strongly committed to implement a nationally-owned school feeding and in 2015 continued to provide funds to complement the food basket with fresh foods such as meat, vegetables, fruits, pasta, and condiments; enriching the diet diversity of the school meals. Acknowledging the importance of complementary activities, together with the unit managing school feeding in the Ministry of Education, efforts were made and are still going on to find partnerships in the area of WASH with UNICEF, school gardens with FAO and health with WHO and the Ministry of Health. A training in school management provided to the headmasters was a platform to a better understanding of the elements that lead to ownership and sustainability of a national school feeding programme, including community involvement among others. WFP will pursue to augment the national capacities in a progressive manner by training and sensitizing staff involved in the school feeding, and holding discussions at a high level so as to stimulate further steps in terms of policy frameworks, institutional capacity and other strategic goals.

Through this project, WFP aims to increase access to education for school-aged children in rural areas of Djibouti, thereby working closely with the Ministry of Education. WFP interventions coupled with the Government's financial efforts showed positive results in enrolment, especially for girls with a 9 percent increase as compared with the 2013-2014 school year. Attendance rates increased for girls while it remained stable for boys, and parity girls to boys has significantly increased in higher grades in the primary cycle. This is attributable to the provision of take-home rations to girls whose attendance is at least equal to 80 percent. Drop-out rates remained stable whereas very significant pass rates were recorded as compared with the previous year. Attendance is monitored through monthly reports by the headmasters. Information included in the report forms is captured in demography sheets and daily attendance registry available at all schools and provided by the Ministry of Education.

WFP Djibouti has field presence in remote areas in five regions where the project is being implemented. Each office has two field staff members whose main responsibility is to ensure, among other things, the application of WFP's rules and regulations in general, and school feeding rules in particular. Through regular monitoring visits, they meet with the headmasters and the management committees to advise on good practices in terms of stock management, entitlements, hygiene, and understanding the benefits of good management. At the same time, they collect information on indicators and ensure the accuracy of the reports.

In pursuit of an eventual programme handover to the Government, WFP will continue engaging the Government on a suitable transition strategy towards national ownership of the school feeding programme.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</b>				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Base value: 2010.11 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring CP report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP report</i>	=6.00	0.00	0.00	9.00
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Base value: 2010.11 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring CP report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP report</i>	=6.00	7.00	10.00	8.00
<b>Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Base value: 2009.11 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring CP report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP report</i>	>90.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
<b>Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Base value: 2009.11 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring CP report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP report</i>	>90.00	98.00	98.00	98.50
<b>Drop-out rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Base value: 2013.11 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring CP report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP report</i>	<5.00	0.07	0.03	0.06
<b>Drop-out rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Base value: 2013.11 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring CP report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP report</i>	<5.00	0.08	0.19	0.04
<b>Pass rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Base value: 2013.11 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring CP report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP report</i>	=50.00	68.00	66.00	88.00
<b>Pass rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Base value: 2013.11 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring CP report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP report</i>	=50.00	73.00	69.00	89.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>  <i>RURAL AREA , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Base value: 2013.11 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring CP report , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP report</i>	=1.00	0.80	0.70	0.87
<b>Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels</b>				
<b>NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index</b>  <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	-

## Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

WFP is very encouraged by the fact that the Government has included school feeding in its national budget. However, funds must be complemented by capacity and WFP is currently discussing with the Government on the possibility of conducting a capacity needs assessment to identify gaps and plan capacity building activities accordingly; advocacy will further continue in 2016.

WFP is committed to working with the Government to enhance technical and operational capacity at national and sub-national levels to promote national ownership of school feeding and facilitate a gradual hand-over, in line with the Government's own policies. In fact, the Government of Djibouti considers education a high priority and a tool for eradicating poverty. The school feeding programme complements other national social safety net programmes under the National Initiative for Social Development (INDS). The Government provided funding for fresh food to be added to the WFP rations and paid salaries for some cooks. Government funds to support the school feeding programme were disbursed in a timely manner. This is a positive indication of the Government's commitment and willingness to own the school feeding programme over the longer-term. WFP advocated for a System Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) workshop so as to objectively establish the areas for capacity development towards national ownership of school feeding.

Standalone or joint supervisory missions to schools contribute to a much better understanding of the management principles of resources from both sides (Government and WFP).

## Inputs

### Resource Inputs

As in the previous reporting years, the development project benefited from directed contributions. Even though not fully funded, WFP was able to continue to deliver a full food basket for school meals and continue to support the take-home rations for girls and the incentive rations for cooks. The Government of Djibouti kept its commitment to avail and directly manage funds to complement the food basket and improve the quality of meals with fresh food. An in-kind donation of dried fruits was received during the period of Ramadan as well as a donation of dried skimmed milk.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	0	939	1,484

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Saudi Arabia	0	0	54
Switzerland	25	0	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>1,563</b>

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

## Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

All commodities for this project were purchased internationally, from cash contributions received from Donors. Procurement and delivery process did not encounter specific bottlenecks and normal lead time (4 months average) was necessary for commodities to arrive in-country.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Dried Fruits	0	0	54	0
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	0	0	25	0
Rice	0	350	0	0
Split Peas	0	120	0	0
Sugar	0	162	46	0
Vegetable Oil	0	167	0	0
Wheat Flour	0	466	0	0
Wheat Soya Blend	0	88	253	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>0</b>

## Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

WFP utilized the private sector and the Government for transport services. Additional demands on Djibouti logistics operations within the year occasioned by the Yemen emergency contributed to constraints in meeting the project's dispatch objectives.

## Post-Delivery Losses

The majority of the post-delivery losses occurred during the long storage in WFP warehouses resulting in commodities surpassing the expiry date. To improve the efficiency of commodity management, WFP regrouped all the commodities intended for WFP's operations in Djibouti in a single warehouse exclusively dedicated to this effect. This facilitated the tracking of commodities and the application of the First In First Out principle.

Detailed post-delivery loss information will be provided in the Report on Post-Delivery Losses for the Period 1 January - 31 December 2015, presented to the WFP Executive Board in June 2016.

# Management

## Partnerships

In 2015, WFP continued to work with the Ministry of Education to implement school feeding programme activities. The financial contribution of this ministry was very critical. In addition to the education policy, pedagogic and staffing aspects, it complemented the food basket with fresh food, supported cooking through payment of salary of cook in each school as well as firewood; the head of the school feeding unit in the Ministry ensured regular and consistent communication with WFP and participated in joint or standalone monitoring visits and provided feed-back on implementation related issues. At field level, district-level education focal points continued to participate in joint monitoring visits with WFP field monitors and together addressed implementation issues.

This year the Ministry of Education did not coordinate the partners for education group; however, WFP worked with some of them such as the Ministry of Health, UNICEF, FAO, WHO and SOS Sahel to seek complementary contributions towards the essential package for education. WFP and FAO, with the support of the Ministry of Agriculture advocated for the establishment of school gardens in a formalized manner and FAO has already provided some seeds for the Obock region; WFP is securing some funds for tools and casual labor to support eligible schools when the favorable sowing season arrives in 2016.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total				1

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>DJIBOUTI, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=5,000,000.00	2,019,800.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>DJIBOUTI, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=5.00	3.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>DJIBOUTI, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2017.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	33.00

## Lessons Learned

Synergic efforts and strong partnerships are key to have a long-lasting impact. To foster a sustainable school feeding programme, WFP will discuss the possibility to conduct a national capacity assessment with the Ministry of Education in the area of school feeding and the way forward towards a sustainable nationally-owned school feeding programme.

For a healthy school environment, WFP will seek to develop sound partnerships with all education stakeholders who could contribute in the setting of the essential education package. These include UNICEF for water and sanitation, FAO and NGOs such as SOS Sahel and ADIM in the area of market gardening among others. Coordination among partners in the delivery of assistance needs to be improved to avoid an extra burden on the school staff, especially the headmaster who, when uncoordinated, can perceive those interventions as a burden rather than a support to a healthy school environment. Capacity building of the direct managers of school feeding at the site level is key for a smooth implementation of the activity and proper reporting. This has to be done regularly due to the turnover of staff, in particular headmasters, but also the cooks and the members of the management committees. WFP will seek to train cooks and members of management committees in the basics of school feeding, quality food and essential package.

To address the logistics constraints WFP will enhance the coordination between logistics and programme units to anticipate the problems that may hinder a good performance. The frequency of inter-units meetings will increase from quarterly to monthly. The service providers will be followed up more tightly and reminded about the rules and their obligations.

## Operational Statistics

### Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
School Feeding (on-site)	16,505	-	16,505	18,175	-	18,175	110.1%	-	110.1%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	4,650	-	4,650	1,053	-	1,053	22.6%	-	22.6%

### Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Canada		Rice	0	0	250
Canada		Sugar	0	0	162
Canada		Wheat Flour	0	0	322
Canada		Wheat Soya Blend	0	0	206
Canada	CAN-C-00496-09	Rice	0	0	100
Canada	CAN-C-00496-09	Split Peas	0	0	120
Canada	CAN-C-00496-09	Sugar	0	0	46
Canada	CAN-C-00496-09	Wheat Flour	0	0	144
Canada	CAN-C-00496-09	Wheat Soya Blend	0	0	135
Canada	CAN-C-00496-21	Rice	0	250	0
Canada	CAN-C-00496-21	Sugar	0	162	0
Canada	CAN-C-00496-21	Wheat Flour	0	322	0
Canada	CAN-C-00496-21	Wheat Soya Blend	0	206	0
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00095-11	Dried Fruits	0	0	54
Switzerland	SWI-C-00444-05	Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	25	0	25
<b>Total</b>			<b>25</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>1,563</b>