

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



Djibouti Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2019

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

Table of contents

Summary	4
Context and Operations	7
Programme Performance - Resources for Results	9
Programme Performance	10
Strategic Outcome 01	10
Strategic Outcome 02	11
Strategic Outcome 03	12
Strategic Outcome 04	12
Strategic Outcome 05	13
Cross-cutting Results	15
Progress towards gender equality	15
Protection	15
Accountability to affected populations	15
Environment	16
Story Worth Telling	17
Figures and Indicators	18
Data Notes	18
Beneficiaries by Age Group	19
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	20
Annual Food Distribution (mt)	20
Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)	22
Output Indicators	23
Outcome Indicators	26
Cross-cutting Indicators	48
Progress towards gender equality	48
Accountability to affected populations	50

Environment 51



Summary

WFP Djibouti moved to a Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) which covers the period from January 2018 to June 2019 and guides WFP intervention strategy pending the formulation of the Country Strategic Plan 2020-2024. Through the ICSP, WFP worked to enhance the resilience of the chronically vulnerable rural and urban population, while addressing malnutrition, and strengthening the systems and institutions with an objective of achieving zero hunger. In 2018, WFP maintained its humanitarian assistance capacity while sharpening its focus on social protection, human capital development and resilience.

In partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP ensured that food and nutrition security of 21,500 refugees and asylum seekers, as well as all their basic needs, were adequately addressed. WFP introduced initiatives to enhance the local markets around the Markazi settlement by providing small loans to retailers and increase beneficiary access to diversified foods.

Additionally, WFP continued to enhance the resilience of chronically vulnerable rural and urban populations. In rural areas, unconditional in-kind relief assistance was provided to 12,500 people. To build resilience, approximately 259,000 people and their livestock benefited from the assets created on water and rehabilitated soils.

WFP, in collaboration with the Secrétariat d'Etat aux Affaires Sociales (SEAS), worked on harmonizing social protection-related interventions in Djibouti. SEAS and WFP collaborated in urban and rural areas to strengthen the nationally-owned Programme National Solidarité Famille (PNSF) and the Programme d'Assistance Sociale de Santé (PASS). Through the urban safety net program, WFP reached 18,650 beneficiaries with rations through e-vouchers.

To fight against the high levels of malnutrition, WFP implemented nutritional programmes targeting 2,674 Pregnant and Lactating Women/Girls (PLW/G) in the regions of Obock and Dikhil.

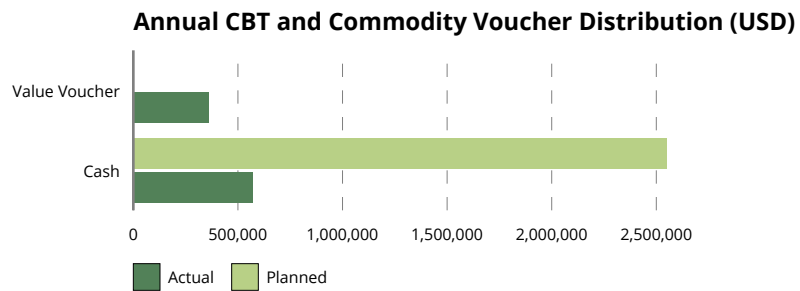
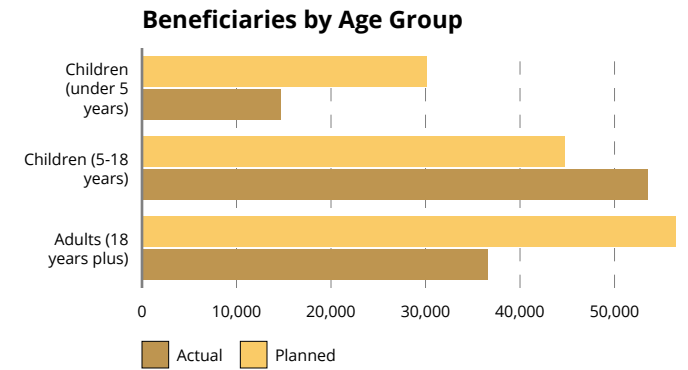
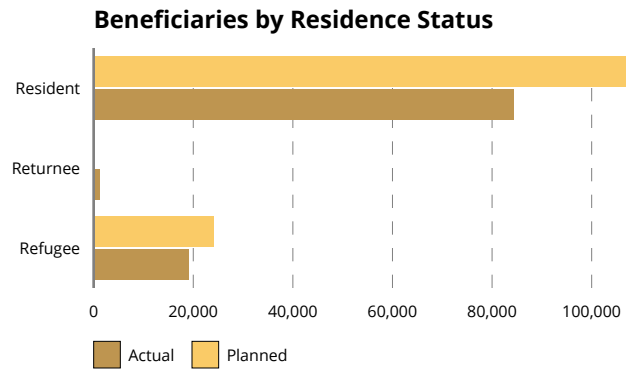
Based on the outcomes of the System Assessment for Better Education Results - School Feeding (SABER) for a sustainable national school meals programme carried out in 2017, WFP continued to support the government to develop a sustainable nationally owned school feeding programme. As such, WFP is supporting the ministry of education in the development of a national school feeding policy. WFP reached 18,948 boys and girls attending primary and pre-school in the rural areas of Djibouti with one meal and a snack per school day, complemented by the government fresh foods. This support contributed to significant increase of enrolment rate.

Djibouti is major Hub for logistics support to Ethiopia and South Sudan, also next to Yemen. Bulk grain transit deliveries amounted to nine vessels, 132,000 metric tons (mt) in total, forwarded on 3,800 trucks. In addition, the WFP silos were operated for the first time with 28,000 mt of sorghum dispatched to Ethiopia.

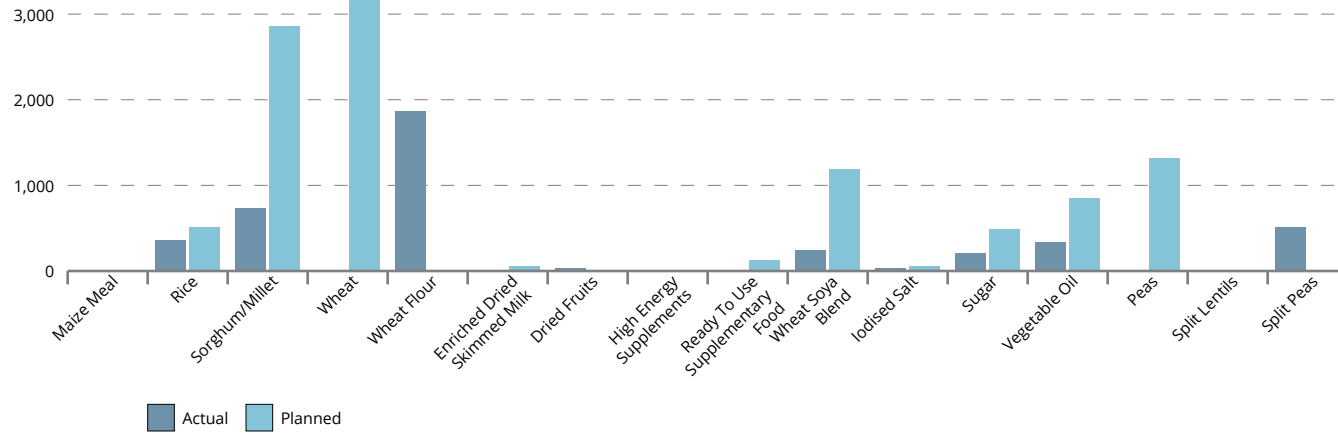
WFP Djibouti also faced several challenges in the implementation of its various operations. Pipeline breaks occurred for different activities, particularly for asset creations, impacting the planned volume of water mobilized for livestock and irrigation. Furthermore, the absence of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Health prevented WFP Djibouti from implementing activities related to the treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM).

104,641
total beneficiaries
in 2018

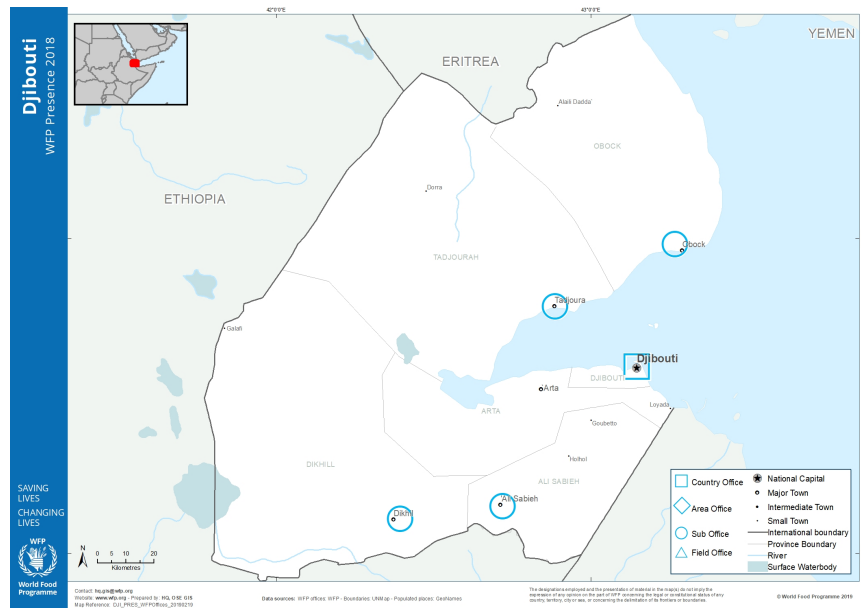
55% female 45% male



Annual Food Distribution (mt)



Context and Operations



Djibouti is one of the smallest countries in Africa and is home to a population of 957,000, of which more than 70 percent live in urban areas mostly concentrated in the capital city of Djibouti. The country is classified as a low - middle income country with a Human Development Index of 172 out of 189 countries. The country experienced a rapid and sustained growth over the past years. However, 16 percent of the population lived below the international poverty line of USD 1.90 per day in 2017 and the World Bank has recently included the country in the Harmonized List of Fragile Situations because of weak institutions and public policies.

Only 4 percent of the total surface is arable; agricultural production accounts for only 3 to 4 percent of the total gross domestic product (GDP). Djibouti depends 90 percent on imports to meet its food needs. Structural poverty, reduced access to markets in rural areas, and a lack of basic services such as health, education, and water and sanitation have eroded resilience and weakened the population's ability to cope. These combined with recurrent droughts strongly contribute to chronic food insecurity which is at a higher rate in rural areas, affecting around 55 percent of the population. According to WFP food security and monitoring system findings. In urban areas an estimated 94,452 people are generally chronically food insecure. Globally, the situation has deteriorated by affecting more than 17 percent compared to 2017.

According to a Standardized Monitoring and Assessment for Relief and Transition (SMART) survey conducted in 2013, the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate among children aged 6-59 months is at 18 percent across all regions, well above the emergency threshold of 15 percent, with the highest rates in Obock and Djibouti-city. Chronic malnutrition affects almost 33 percent of the population, with the highest rates observed in Obock and Dikhil. Rural areas are substantially more affected than urban areas.

The HIV prevalence is estimated at 1.51 percent in 2017. As such, the number of people living with HIV is estimated at 6,900 people. The 20 to 34 age group in both urban and rural areas is the most affected and 27 percent of households affected by HIV have a low or limited food consumption score.[1]

Djibouti has been hosting refugees from neighboring countries since its independence. Early 2015, another settlement was established in Markazi, with refugees from Yemen. Overall, Djibouti hosts 29,214 refugees of which 21,100 are living in settlements. Their food and nutrition security remains a concern despite some improvements in the settlement of Ali-Addeh with the GAM rate decreasing from 10.6 to 5.6 percent in 2017.

Economic gender inequality is high in Djibouti, where women's income per capita is less than half compared to men's income, and the female labour force participation rate is 36 percent, compared to 68 percent for men. 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.

In 2014, the Government launched Vision Djibouti 2035, a new model for economic development, with the ambition to reduce absolute poverty by a third by 2035. Despite the challenging environment, the government of Djibouti has been investing strengthening the social safety net through the elaboration of a National Social Protection Strategy and launched the Programme National de Solidarité Famille (PNSF). This program provides a basic revenue for the most vulnerable households.

This year, WFP Djibouti faced some challenges with the Ministry of Health (MOH) as WFP was no longer allowed to access to clinic/health posts for monitoring activities. Consequently, WFP had no implementation with the MoH in 2018, as no agreement was reached. However, the issue was eventually resolved and a Memorandum of Understanding was signed in December 2018.

As for education, despite significant efforts made by the Government of Djibouti, the gross primary enrolment rate remained stable with 78 percent. Still, the country is moving towards gender parity in primary schools with a gender ratio (Girls/boys) at 0.87.

Thanks to its strategic location in the Horn of Africa, Djibouti's economy is driven by the service industry. Indeed, recent port and railway developments are expected to strengthen Djibouti's position as a trade and logistic hub in the region. The development of valuable strategic infrastructure around the Doraleh Container Terminal is likely to ensure that Djibouti's ports remain central to Ethiopia's maritime access despite the normalization of the Ethiopia-Eritrea relationship.

Partnerships with UNICEF, UNHCR and others are key to improved nutrition, strengthened safety net interventions in urban areas, and increased self-reliance in refugee populations. WFP's T-ICSP is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and contributes to strategic priorities. [2], [3]

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

Djibouti's needs-based plan for 2018 (USD 18 million) was funded at 57 percent (excluding a multiyear contribution of USD 7.9 million covering 2018-2021). The contributions were both in kind and cash. However, WFP's operations suffered from some donor restrictions such as not being able to transfer resources from one activity to another.

With the available funding WFP was able to achieve 59 percent of its earmarked outcomes for 2018. Delays in funding and earmarked funds impacted the continuity of operations as pipeline breaks could not be avoided.

Under outcome 1, contributions to the refugee operation allowed WFP to provide food and nutrition support to refugees and asylum seekers living in three settlements camps throughout the year. WFP was able to provide life-saving assistance to 21,000 refugees through unconditional resource transfers (URT), and treat women and children suffering from Moderate Acute Malnutrition. Moreover, WFP contributed to the prevention of both chronic and acute malnutrition through provision of nutritious food and health education targeting PLW/G and children aged 6-23 months. The use of Biometric Information Management System (BIMS) and the Global Distribution Tool ensured that the right people receive assistance, and enhanced efficiencies and accountability over donor resources.

Outcome 2 (Supporting food insecure Djiboutians in rural and urban areas) was 43 percent funded. Due to late receipt of funding, the urban URT activities under this outcome, which are linked to the Government's national PNSF safety net program, commenced in March 2018. Despite this, WFP managed to provide cash assistance to 3,730 extremely poor host community households in urban areas in partnership with Secretary for Social Affairs (SEAS). The rural URT activity received only 37 percent of the needed funds consequently, beneficiaries only received half rations during the lean season, when the need is the most critical. Food assistance for asset activities received 49 percent of the required funding, resulting in the reduction of the number of assets created, and participants receiving only half of their rations. This impacted on their livelihoods as confirmed by the Food Security and Outcome Monitoring results which highlighted that two out of five households had adopted negative coping strategies such as selling productive assets like animals and borrowing food or money to fill the gap.

Outcome 3 (Supporting schoolchildren in rural Djibouti to have access to nutritious meals) was substantially underfunded with only 30 percent of the funding requirements received. Despite this, the country office managed to provide school meals to 96 schools throughout the whole school year through contributions received in 2017, loans, and swapping commodities between activities. International purchases utilizing multilateral allocations also helped

the CO implement the school feeding activity. School meals contributed to maintain the attendance rate at 99 percent with an increase of 1 percent for girls.

Under strategic outcome 4, activities supporting prevention of chronic malnutrition and treatment of malnutrition were funded at 48 percent. However, activities were halted in areas where MoH was the implementing partner due to pending MoU.

Under outcome 5, WFP's supply chain developed a "one stop service" with tailored logistics services on bilateral basis to the humanitarian community, the UN system and international organizations.

WFP enhanced advocacy and resource mobilization strategies including through demonstrating the complementarity of UN agencies, WFP, FAO and UNICEF, and joint appeal on nutrition and education. WFP and the Ministry of Education developed joint advocacy initiatives to promote resource mobilization for vocational training from donors and the private sector.



Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

Refugees and asylum seekers living in camps in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food all year long

Under this T-ICSP, WFP Djibouti has been supporting refugees and asylum seekers through monthly food/cash assistance and nutrition services such as provision of specialized nutritious foods, nutrition -sensitive sensitization and counselling to a total of 21,500 refugees and asylum seekers living in Ali Addeh, Holl-Holl and Markazi settlements.

Refugees are settled in arid areas where local job market and opportunities for self-employment are limited, preventing them from becoming self-reliant through income generating activities. Outcome surveys conducted in May 2018 indicate that low purchasing power is a key barrier to accessing nutrient dense food such as milk, meat, eggs, and fresh fruits and vegetables. Those food groups are consumed on average less than two days a week, affecting the households with poor food consumption score. Due to financial constraints, several international NGOs and UN agencies have gradually downscaled their interventions and, in some cases, have completely withdrawn from the settlement, thus triggering a deterioration of the situation. Consequently, refugees continued to rely heavily on WFP food assistance.

To enhance dietary diversity and increase access to nutrient dense foods, a mixed modality (cash and in-kind) was implemented. Despite the introduction of the cash in the food basket, the proportion of households with a poor Food Consumption Score (FCS) showed a slight increase in 2018. Various factors may explain this situation, including the high prices of nutrient dense foods, the sale of food for non-food needs and the influx of new arrivals in the Hol-Hol during the second semester of 2018. The FSOM conducted in May 2018 confirmed the will of refugees to increase the cash component of the food basket while reducing the in-kind part particularly in the settlements of the Ali Addeh and Hol-Hol. As such, WFP Djibouti plans to gradually implement the increase in the cash value in 2019 to avoid potential disruptive effects on market prices arising from sudden increase in demand, that could erode entitlements in the short-term.

WFP worked to enhance the capacities of the local market within the Markazi settlement (Obock) and in the surrounding areas. WFP provided loans to local retailers to replenish their stocks in light of the increased demand. The eligibility for such loans depended on the fulfillment of various criteria that includes close proximity to the settlement, and the availability of fresh produce in the stores.

However, the Country Office noted that refugees, especially at the Markazi camp, are more vulnerable than those in other settlements. This is due to the composition of the camp where 35 percent are single parent families and 50

percent are living on their own with no parents. Consequently, they participate in unskilled work or daily work such as fishing, especially in the Markazi settlement, crafts and sale of charcoal in the southern settlements. In response, WFP has been looking at various options including the increase of the cash. Discussions have been initiated with partners to envisage the use of multi-purpose cash in a near future.

WFP will lead the multipurpose cash transfers to build coherent and complementary interventions that promote the empowerment of these vulnerable populations. In this regard, a livelihood study lead by WFP with its operational partners is planned and will define thresholds of vulnerability and determine the food and non-food needs.

WFP continued to treat MAM for Pregnant Lactating Women/Girls (PLW/G) and children aged 6-59 months in the three settlements through specialized nutritious food and nutrition counselling at health center level to support nutritional recovery. Moderate acute malnourished children and PLW received a weekly take home ration of Super Cereal Plus (200 g/day) and Super Cereal (200 g/day) premixed with oil (40g/day), sugar (20 g/day), respectively. Most of the performance indicators met the SPHERE standards with an improvement in the recovery rate of 5 percent. The proportion of eligible population who participated in the programme almost reached the initial target of 70 percent showing that children of new refugees' households were included as soon as they arrived in the settlements.

To address the high levels of stunting, and to prevent deterioration in the nutrition status of children, WFP also implemented prevention of stunting and acute prevention program for PLW/G and children aged 6-59 months who received respectively each month Super Cereal plus and Super Cereal, oil and sugar. Nutrition-counselling targeted women, and male caregivers, thus attempting to reduce discriminatory gender roles.

In light of high prevalence rate of the GAM in Holl-Holl and Markazi settlements, WFP continued implementing a blanket supplementary feeding program targeting children aged 24-59 months through the monthly provision of Super Cereal Plus.

WFP provided food support to returned migrants from Yemen in transit to their country of origin hosted at the transit center managed by IOM in the northern part of the country. This year, WFP registered an average of 30 percent increase in the number of migrants in comparison to the previous year.

As part of Corporate Results Framework, WFP Djibouti has enhanced its system to effectively monitor outcomes, outputs and activity implementation in the field. With respect to the standard operating procedure, the sub offices share monthly

basis report on monitoring activities and introduce the main challenges met during their field visit in implementation. Those fields visits are part of our initial strategy of beneficiary feedback mechanism on WFP intervention. This strategy will be enhanced for 2019 including strong reporting and analytic skills for staffs in the field. In 2018, a direct food basket monitoring (FBM) of refugee entitlements was carried out. This was followed by consultations with HCR and the Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés (ONARS), to resolve issues on food distribution and provided food basket.

Strategic Outcome 02

Food insecure Djiboutian rural and urban populations in targeted regions and neighborhoods have improved access to food by 2019

Activity 2 under outcome 2 focuses on providing adequate access to food for rural and urban vulnerable populations in targeted regions. In rural areas, unconditional resource transfers (URT), including nutrition programmes, remains necessary in remote food and nutrition insecure communities where resilience activities are not feasible, mainly due to unfavorable climate. Assistance focused on Obock and Dikhil, which face the highest food insecurity and under-nutrition prevalence. Due to funding constraints, WFP provided half rations to approximately 21,580 people through in-kind transfers on a monthly basis for a four-month period during the lean season. Outcome data indicate that the proportion of households with poor FCS decreased by 13 percent and managed to reach the set target within the period.

WFP Djibouti collaborated with the Secretary for Social Affairs (SEAS) to align food and nutrition assistance with government priorities and to avoid duplication of efforts in the targeted areas through use of biometrics to enroll most vulnerable households in rural areas. In this, registered households will be included in the social register, thus benefitting from the national safety net system – Programme de Solidarité Nationale (PNSF). This safety net system which is supported by the World Bank provides quarterly cash amount of 30,000 Djiboutian francs per household. To benefit from the PNSF, three criteria were applied: (i) the household must be enrolled in the social register; (ii) the existence of an efficient market and (iii) the guarantee that the household does not benefit from WFP's food assistance. Approximately 1,846 households were enrolled in the national register. Consequently, WFP decreased its support to reach approximately 12,500 vulnerable people in the five rural districts in September.

WFP will keep implementing general food assistance distribution in areas where there are severe and moderately vulnerable populations without access to the PNSF program and where the markets are not sufficiently developed. WFP recently received a multiyear contribution which will allow WFP to continue supporting the SEAS in implementing the PNSF through monthly cash transfers.

WFP supported SEAS to implement the urban social safety net project in which 96 percent of the planned households received their ration through e-vouchers. The project targeted 3,730 households in the communes of Balballa and Boulaas in Djibouti City. Consequently, the percentage of households with poor FCS substantially decreased in September 2018. These results have encouraged donors to provide more contributions for the coming years, also noting that social protection is a critical pathway to achieving Zero Hunger in Djibouti.

Enhancing the resilience of rural populations to chronic shocks related to climate change also contributed to the achievement of this strategic outcome. Through the food assistance for assets (FFA) activity WFP aimed to achieve adequate access to food and nutrition while at the same time building communities' resilience to shocks and stresses. WFP prioritized geographical locations where Rome-Based Agencies collaboration are operational, and where there was a strong linkage with key food security actors like the World Bank. WFP worked with its main partner, the Ministry of Agriculture and other agricultural cooperatives.

Communities in rural districts with recurring food insecurity and shocks were prioritized for asset creation activities. The four districts targeted for FFA activities were Tadjourah, Obock, Dikhil and Arta.

WFP carried out seasonal livelihood programming to identify the most appropriate interventions suited to the context of the targeted areas. This planning tool is being used to align these interventions into short and long term plans of actions in a multisector manner.

The community based participatory planning approach was used to identify community needs and priority activities. This was done systematically, on each site, through several rounds of discussions with local steering committees.

FFA activities were implemented in collaboration with the government and World Bank. The assets created with the help of government engineering services included shallow wells, water catchments and tanks. In addition, for soil and water conservation measures, degraded hillsides and marginal areas were rehabilitated and feeder roads were built to improve access to remote regions. In coastal areas a rehabilitation process was also put in place, with activities such as cleaning the mangrove, sowing propagules and creating an *Avicennia* plant nursery.

FFA activities were also linked with nutrition programs, to enable women to benefit from nutrition education and health sensitization sessions. Work norms were agreed upon with government and partners considering the specific needs of men and women, and pregnant and lactating women.

The FFA food basket value corresponded with the local market cost of the food basket for a family of five. It consisted of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and sugar. WFP distributed 469.7mt of food to 7,020 direct beneficiaries. Approximately 258,960 people and their livestock benefited from the assets created.

FFA activities were under-funded, causing a pipeline break in the first quarter of the year. The number of assets created were reduced and participants received only half rations. This in turn diminished the planned volume of water collected for livestock and irrigation. Outcome surveys indicated that the percentage of households with acceptable FCS improved. Over 60 percent of the beneficiaries reported to have spent over 65 percent of their revenue on food. The results show an over-achievement as the Asset Benefit Indicator (ABI) is positive. Though the activity was underfunded, 90 percent of the planned assets were created. However, the population reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base declined which could be as a result of the delay in the construction of water catchment assets missing the raining season, hence diminishing the possibility of achieving its planned benefits.

Performance monitoring was conducted in accordance with the M&E; Standard Operating Procedures with HQ guidance on using the mandatory monitoring tools for both modalities, cash and food. The Regional Bureau also provided support to conduct the Post Distribution Monitoring and reporting for cash distribution in urban area. As stated in the revised CRF, WFP Djibouti introduced the Asset Benefit Indicators during the PDM data collection for FFA beneficiaries.

Strategic Outcome 03

School-aged children in rural Djibouti have access to nutritious meals throughout the school year

WFP provided school meals for children attending preschool, primary and middle schools in the five rural regions of Djibouti and the suburban area of Djibouti-city. The targeted schools were in the zones where food insecurity prevailed and where enrolment rates were among the lowest in the country.

Approximately 19,000 primary and 200 preschool children in rural areas of Djibouti received a morning snack and a diversified midday hot meal thanks to a combination of WFP and government-supplied commodities. Indeed, WFP-provided a food basket of 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. While the ration provided by WFP covered 1,063 kilo calories per day, the contribution from the government in terms of kilo calories could not be ascertained as varied from one region to another. Consequently, the attendance rates for both boys and girls remained very high with a trend close to 100 percent. In addition, WFP

provided an in-kind incentive to 205 cooks, 92 percent of whom were female. WFP also distributed take-home rations of vegetable oil to girls in grades 3 to 5 on the basis of at least 80 percent attendance (10,000 beneficiaries including family members). In the schools where the attendance of boys was lower than that of girls, take-home rations were provided to boys.

Following the Systems Approach for Better Education Results - School feeding (SABER-SF) conducted in 2017 (mapping of national capacities gaps, challenges as well as existing opportunities), WFP supported the Ministry of Education and particularly the Service of School Feeding in implementing the action plan.

The SABER findings guided the development of a capacity strengthening plan of action based on the gaps documented and agreed upon during the workshop with all stakeholders, thus paving the way for a well-coordinated technical assistance for a sustainable national school feeding programme. Consequently, WFP is supporting the government in the development of a school feeding policy. A first draft was shared with the Ministry of Education for feedback and a national workshop should take place in 2019 to validate it.

Moreover, WFP in collaboration with *Service de Restauration Scolaires* (SRS) developed a recipe guide for schools. WFP has disseminated a school meals recipe guide to all targeted schools. The recipe guide provides information on quantities and quality of meals to be prepared. Based on the joint food basket provided by the government and WFP, this recipe guide will contribute to diversifying the diet of the school children by providing a larger choice of school meals and ways of cooking. Finally, the first prototype of the energy-saving stoves was validated. These institutional stoves will promote healthier environments for the cooks and the school children as it emits less smoke while contributing to mitigate environmental degradation. Thanks to a recent contribution, WFP Djibouti plans to expand its use in order to assist 50 schools while a shelter will be built to protect the assets.

Strategic Outcome 04

Djiboutian Vulnerable population (children 6-59 months, PLW/G and malnourished ART and TB/DOT clients) in the Republic of Djibouti have improved nutritional status all year long

Activities 5 and 6 under strategic outcome 4 focus on improving the nutrition status of Djiboutian vulnerable populations (children 6-59 months, PLW/G and malnourished ART and TB/DOT clients) all year long. While Djibouti had initially planned to support a targeted supplementary food program for children aged 6-59 months, and pregnant and lactating women to treat MAM, the lack of a

Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Health impeded WFP from carrying out this programme. The same issue affected the programme targeting People Living with HIV who could not benefit from the mitigation safety net through food and cash assistance. However, WFP was eventually able to overcome the encountered issues and signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Health in December 2018, allowing WFP to resume its activities.

To fight the high levels of stunting, WFP continued to support the implementation of the stunting prevention programme in collaboration with ADDS, a national NGO. In line with the 1000 days' approach, the programme targets PLW and children aged 6-23 months. PLW and children enrolled in the programme received a monthly take home ration of Super Cereal (200 g/day) premixed with oil (40g/day), sugar (20 g/day) and Super Cereal Plus (200 g/day), respectively. In the two districts of Obock and Dikhil where the GAM exceeds 15 percent of the target group, the prevention programme was expanded to also include children aged 24 to 59 months who received a monthly take home ration of Super Cereal Plus (200 g/day) to prevent acute malnutrition.

These interventions were accompanied by awareness sessions on the correct use of the rations but also included a behavioral change component for the different target groups. The awareness building sessions were oriented towards several topics such as a balanced diet, hygiene, water and sanitation, food preparation, complementary feeding, exclusive breast feeding, and prenatal and postnatal consultations.

WFP also gave essential technical support to the main national social protection body in Djibouti, namely the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs. Since 2012, WFP has been supporting the government in establishing its social protection policy. A valuable achievement for both parties is that, in this national policy, malnourished people living with HIV were included as people with special needs. This means that they are now part of the government's social protection policy. A new multisector approach combining nutritional support from WFP and the Ministry of Health and a cash-based transfer from the Social Affairs Secretariat of State will commence in 2019.

Strategic Outcome 05

The humanitarian community in the Horn of Africa receives, on request, expertise, services and infrastructure in the area of supply chain throughout the year

Under strategic outcome 5, the humanitarian community in the Horn of Africa and Yemen receives, on request, expertise, services and infrastructure in supply chain throughout the year. Activity 7 focuses on providing supply chain services

to the humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis). Since March 2015, the conflict in Yemen has exacerbated the already precarious humanitarian situation. According to OCHA, an estimated 22.2 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance as of December 2017. Military operations escalated and in November 2018 the conflict reached new populated areas. The major constraints on the ability of humanitarian organizations to respond to the crisis in Yemen include damaged road infrastructure, disruption in access to many parts of the country in terms of both cargo and staff as well as fuel shortages.

Based on the needs expressed and identified by the humanitarian community, a large multi-agency and multi-sector response was put in place in the form of WFP's Logistics Cluster. For Yemen's emergency response, the Logistics Cluster is based in Djibouti and Jordan Country Offices. It has been focusing on facilitating access to adequate and reliable logistics services and operationally relevant information to ensure a timely and uninterrupted supply of life-saving relief items to affected populations.

To achieve this, WFP Djibouti has provided air and sea transport services as well as a storage facility, with the following results: from January to October 2018, UNHAS (UN Humanitarian Air Service) operated a total of 311 flights with one jet aircraft, three days a week from Djibouti to Sana'a and Aden. This allowed access to Yemen for 9,291 passengers from 46 different UN and other international NGO agencies. During the same period, the Logistics Cluster has made available to partners two Charter Vessels, namely the Vos Apollo and Vos Theia. These two ships transported 2,600,307 mt of relief items and 339 passengers from Djibouti to Aden and Hodeidah.

In addition to the above, WFP Djibouti's Humanitarian Logistics Hub provided a timely and cost-effective prepositioning of supplies for WFP and its partners' response to the emergency in Yemen. Four service level agreements have been signed with humanitarian actors such as UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP and WHO for storage, clearing of goods, but also transport and handling. In 2018, UNHCR and UNICEF used 1,600 sqm of its dry storage services and WHO rented 1,200 sqm of two temperature-controlled warehouses. WFP Djibouti also provided services of custom clearance and handling for WHO and as well as other UN agencies and UN entities such as UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP, IOM, UNOPS, UNHRD and FITTEST. WFP's objective is to develop a promotion strategy for bilateral services and enable the humanitarian community as a whole to respond rapidly to emergencies in the region.

In terms of corridors, 157,000 mt of food transited through Djibouti ports to Ethiopia, South Sudan and Djibouti itself. Some 98 percent of the food was dispatched, as the HUB mainly serves as a transit storage facility, with the exception of cargo destined to Djibouti with a monthly allocation to the



distributions sites.

Activity 8 meets the needs of the labor market to add value to the Djiboutian Human Capital in the logistics, transport and customs sectors. The objective of supply chain and transport trainings is to enable young food-insecure participants to enter or reintegrate into the labor market in logistics, customs and transport areas. These trainings also strengthen the capacities of MENFOP in terms of trainings of trainers, didactic content and training platforms to provide the most relevant trainings to participants.

To this end, WFP signed a letter of agreement with the MENFOP and defined a work plan with implementing partners such as UNHCR for refugees' trainings. A first evaluation mission took place in February 2018 which assessed the labor market in the transport and logistics sectors. It also made recommendations on developing partnerships in the private sector. In addition, this mission defined the necessary trainings, the number of participants to be trained, the platforms to be used and the required budget. A second mission took place in December 2018 to operationalize the training platforms and to implement the action plan. During the mission, WFP and its service provider participated in the development of the national vocational training policy in Djibouti. In 2018, WFP started the first phase of the vocational training project, the training of trainers. WFP interviewed 20 teachers and trainers from MENFOP to define their skills. The action plan was finalized later than expected due to the integration of refugees into the program. This, in combination with late information received from the implementing partner and lack of funding delayed the implementation of trainings in 2018.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

In refugee settlements, the distribution sites now include a dedicated queue for women. Consequently, the waiting time for women to collect the commodities has been substantially reduced and their sense of security has improved.

Furthermore, the last post-distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted in the three settlements showed many positive results, including a substantial increase in the decision-making process for women on the use of WFP food assistance thanks to ongoing sensitization. Thus, women have more control over WFP resources compared to non-WFP resources. Women were consulted in the first implementation stage through focus groups. Moreover, it appeared that conflicts over the control of rights to manage the cash were found to be low (3 percent). Regarding modality preferences, more than 80 percent expressed their preference for the food-cash combination that was put in place.

The outcome analysis of food assistance via mobile technology in urban areas also showed positive evidence in terms of gender balance. Indeed, it appeared 77 percent of women were taking decisions on how to spend the cash compared to only 13 percent in 2016, and the number of conflicts also substantially decreased to 3 percent compared to 32 percent in 2016.

Within the school feeding activity, WFP Djibouti had put in place a take-home ration component to keep girls in schools. However, due to a lack of funds, this activity was suspended. As a result, no increase was observed in the average annual rate of enrolment for girls.

WFP started a partnership with the Djiboutian Agency for Social Development in the framework of a nutritional prevention programme (still at pilot phase) in order to increase the awareness on women and children's nutrition needs. This activity was rejected from the male participants because of cultural taboos. The nutrition team in the country office is currently developing key messages that would be more adapted and therefore accepted by recipients.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

In the refugee settlements, the actual distribution sites have been enhanced by creating a separate queue for women, contributing to avoid crowds and therefore improve safety conditions in distribution sites. As result, 100 percent of

refugee households reported no safety challenges during the distribution period. Finally, refugee people with special needs, the elderly and children already took advantage of the priority queue system during distributions. However, they still need assistance to carry their rations home as the NGO that was providing this service stopped operating due to a lack of funding.

Regarding cash assistance for vulnerable households in Djibouti, the Outcome Analysis of Food Assistance Intervention via Mobile Technology in Urban Areas conducted in August 2018 showed that WFP provided assistance in a context of security and by respecting beneficiary dignity. Indeed, the outcome analysis highlighted that none of the households reported harassment and / or security issues, such as the following: 1) extortion 2) excessive waiting time for distribution 3) illegal movement restriction 4) staff irritability 5) circumvention of rules (traders) 6) inappropriate site location 7) theft 8) requesting favors in exchange for commodities 9) tension within the household 10) threats against physical security. Furthermore, to ensure adequate crowd management, most distribution sites known as Guichet Sociaux were located near a police station and there was coordination in the event of an incident.

From a human resources perspective, all WFP staff received mandatory training on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse as well as Harassment. However, this training still must be rolled out to partners so to substantially mitigate risks.

Through FFA, Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) was promoted as a key protection tool in May 2018. This process contributed to bring together communities, government and partners to develop a shared understanding of the context, and to highlight which ongoing programs should be implemented when, for whom and by which partners, during typical and crisis years. It permitted the gender component to be fostered more by better identifying the needs of women in the focus region. It also helps identify program gaps. SLP was first carried out for the region of Arta and the regions will benefit from it in 2019. A work norm manual is also being drafted with partners to come up with a set of common validated work norms taking into account the protection of participants into the assets.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP is committed to high standards of accountability to affected people. Programme results are measured according to different levels of performance



including the provision information to the recipients; an assistance provided with safety and dignity; an adequate complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) in place as well as the involvement of the community in the design, implementation and monitoring of the program.

In refugee settlements, the proportion of people aware of the program significantly increased according to the FSOM. However, the system still needs to be tailored to better respond to identified needs. As such, and in order to facilitate the communication process and to work towards a better accountability to refugees, WFP has taken the lead in setting up a Feedback and Complaint Management Desk to provide beneficiaries with better access to information on any issue they may face. Refugee beneficiaries will soon be able to give a feedback on the services they receive from organizations operating in the settlement, they will also be able to lodge complaints in a safe and confidential way. This complaint mechanism will be in place in the first trimester of 2019. Furthermore, in response to the issue of unregistered people, WFP and HCR introduced of the Biometric Information Management System (BIMS) and the Global Distribution Tool (GDT) which allow to capture biometric data of beneficiaries ensuring their rights to food assistance.

Regarding food support to Djiboutian in rural and urban areas, the complaint feedback mechanism was already functioning. A staff was recruited to answer beneficiary calls and answer their queries or complaints. The helpline number was well communicated across all the help desks and shown in posters that were put up in the retailers' shops. However, the system needs to be improved as 67 percent of households classified it as medium. Based on these findings, WFP will look at ways to improve for the next distribution cycle in 2019.

Finally, it is important to note that a community-based participatory and planning approach was used to identify community needs and priorities for project implementation. Communities themselves decided on the assets to be created and the preferred locations. This was done systematically, on each site, through several rounds of discussions with local steering committees.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Within Food Assistance for Assets activities, environmental risks are addressed through proper adherence to planning and design norms, environmental reviews, and technical follow-up on environmental aspects. Consequently, government staff from the Ministry of Agriculture undertake environmental reviews of major asset building activities. The Ministry's road and water engineers, foresters and agricultural engineers are involved in the identification

of potential environmental risks.

However, a lack of funds hindered the necessary trainings for civil society organizations on environmental risk screening. While 100 percent of the activities implemented in partnership with IFAD and the World Bank have been subject to environmental risk screenings, NGOs need the capacity to evaluate the likelihood and impact of risks, and then establish mitigation measures. Assets will then be better planned, properly implemented and monitored. In conclusion, for 86 percent of all FFA activities assessed, no environmental risks have been identified.

Story Worth Telling

Responding to Tropical Cyclone Sagar

Tropical Cyclone Sagar made landfall in Djibouti in May and left a trail of widespread flooding, destruction of infrastructure, homes and livelihoods. With winds topping 90km per hour, the tropical cyclone made landfall further west than any tropical storm in 52 years of recorded storms in the North Indian Basin. An estimated 110mm of rain (the equivalent of one-year average) were recorded within one day in Djibouti city alone, resulting heavy flooding. Other parts of the country were also affected, with limited consequences. In response, the Secretary of State for Social Affairs (SEAS) has targeted a list of two thousand families spread over 14 neighborhoods requiring emergency assistance.

The worst-affected area of the city was the Boulaos Commune, with the SEAS receiving information from community leaders in the commune. Teams were sent to conduct door-to-door assessments and produce a beneficiary list. The beneficiary selection criteria were damage to houses, rather than the poverty proxy means test usually used by SEAS for targeting vulnerable populations. Based on needs expressed and identified by the government, a large, multi-agency and multi-sector response was put in place. In accordance with its mandate, WFP Djibouti headed the response coordination.

The provision of emergency food and non-food items has been essential to meet the immediate needs of affected populations and to mitigate the risk of water-borne diseases. The intervention was divided into two phases, for a total duration of three months.

The first phase of this intervention aimed at responding to the immediate needs of the affected populations. WFP and UNICEF, with a financial support from OCHA and under the supervision of SEAS, provided the affected populations with paper vouchers, exchangeable at various local retailers, most of which were already affiliated to the WFP urban project. A rapid assessment of retailer capacity (especially in terms of non-food item inventory) in the targeted areas was undertaken and a contract was signed between WFP and the selected traders.

Each household received three coupons at the time of distribution: a food voucher worth 10,000 FDJ (Djiboutian francs), a non-food voucher worth 18,000 FDJ and re-habitation vouchers completely funded by the SEAS using solidarity funds (to obtain five items: one blanket, two bedsheets, one plastic carpet, one broom and two mattresses). The three distribution points were the three social help desks (guichets) of the commune of Boulaos. WFP was assisted by SEAS social operators during the distribution phase.

WFP and SEAS set up a monitoring plan to confirm that vouchers had been used by beneficiaries identified by the program. This was carried out through visits to

beneficiary families and local retailers. These joint visits were conducted for a sample of 10 percent of beneficiary families. All local retailers have been visited at least once. In addition, a weekly price assessment was conducted with participating and non-participating retailers.

To mitigate the risk of duplication and loss of coupons, various security measures were taken. In this regard, each coupon had a unique and traceable barcode, and an expiration date and a stamp for validation. Finally, WFP staff were present and vigilant during the distribution, monitoring and reporting phases to avoid any cases of fraud or duplication. This rapid response was successful and highly appreciated by the beneficiaries.



Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Photolibrary

Context and operations

[1] Evaluation du statut nutritionnel et de la sécurité alimentaire des patients sous traitement antirétroviral ou DOTS en République de Djibouti. Joint study of WFP and the Ministry of Health, November 2011

[2] PS2 refers to Strengthening Social Services and Inclusive Human Development.

[3] PS4 refers to Strengthening Population Resilience and Promoting Equitable Regional Development.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] MAM performance indicators: there is no segregated data for the baseline as the previous year's actual value reported only the overall value.

[2] Baseline and latest follow-up values for MAD, Coverage for prevention and Adherence are missing. In 2017, Djibouti shifted to a sustainable response framework for refugees (CRRF). The transition period commenced when NGO partners were in charge of implementation of all health and nutrition support to government. WFP and UNHCR continued to support health centres to prevent moderate acute malnutrition without counselling activities, but only data for beneficiaries with food assistance was made available, and certain outcome data, such as MAD, Adherence and Coverage, wasn't reported due to limited capacity and resources. In 2019, WFP and partners (MoH and UNHCR) plan to collaborate to fundraise in order to strengthen the capacities of health centres in refugee settlements.

[3] Year-end and CSP end target values are similar for MAM performance indicators and coverage, and MAD and Adherence, as they are corporate.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Under SO2, no outputs related to nutrition and health sensitization exist within the validated logframe as the government partner implements nutrition activities without the support of WFP.

[2] Food Expenditure Share for Djibouti rural and urban: this is the first time this indicator is being analyzed and reported, hence baseline values are reported as 'zero' as no baseline has been reported in the past.

[3] Asset benefit Index for Djibouti rural is the first time this indicator is being analyzed and reported on, thus the baseline value and target segregated values are zero.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Output table: training sessions and capacity strengthening activities were not implemented because of resource shortfalls, hence no data is available .
 [2] The "0" baseline value is the previous year's follow up value. The latest follow-up values were zero percent for enrolment rate. The low enrolment rate in 2018 was due to the rural exodus of the population due to a lack of job opportunities. The movement was also to ensure a continuity of graduated children to high school.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] MAM treatment activity was not implemented during the year; hence MAM performance indicators (Default rate, mortality, treatment recovery and Death rate) were not measured.
 [2] ART clients and TB patient support was not provided during the year, hence performance indicators (Default rate and Nutritional recovery rate for TB and ART clients) are not reported.
 [3] Regarding prevention indicators, the lack of funding and resources affected the capacities of our partners to report on mandatory indicators such as MDD-W, MAD, FCS-N and Adherence. Under SO4, the nutrition programme faced many challenges on data availability for monitoring due to a change in partnership terms and partner systems. In 2019, WFP and partners will enhance their monitoring systems and focus on outcome indicator reporting.
 [4] Indicators reported under prevention were for programme areas where GAM rates exceeded 15 percent.
 [5] The over-achievement rate in terms of counseling targeting women can be explained by the fact that the planning was done on a very conservative basis and the programme ended up attracting many more women than planned. There was under achievement for men as the latter are difficult to mobilize for such sessions.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] Output indicators were not reported as the start of activities under SO5 were delayed.
 [2] User satisfaction rate indicator was not reported as the service contracts started late, in the last quarter of 2018.

Progress towards gender equality

Segregated data on decision-making within households on the use of WFP resources is not applicable.

Protection

As per the revised Corporate Results Framework, the cross-cutting indicator 'Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site' is reflected in the Accountability to Affected Populations section of the report.

Environment

Segregation by male and female isn't applicable here. Requested segregation is by activities.

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	60,414	46,987	77.8%
	female	70,865	57,654	81.4%
	total	131,279	104,641	79.7%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	23,603	15,771	66.8%
	female	32,831	20,748	63.2%
	total	56,434	36,519	64.7%
Children (5-18 years)	male	21,972	23,882	108.7%
	female	22,722	29,607	130.3%
	total	44,694	53,489	119.7%
Children (under 5 years)	male	14,839	7,334	49.4%
	female	15,312	7,299	47.7%
	total	30,151	14,633	48.5%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	24,186	19,045	78.7%
Returnee	0	1,256	-
Resident	107,094	84,341	78.8%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Refugees and asylum seekers living in camps in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food all year long			
Rice	166	52	31.4%
Sorghum/Millet	0	352	-
Wheat	2,318	0	-
Wheat Flour	0	1,405	-
Dried Fruits	0	15	-
Wheat Soya Blend	135	69	51.3%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Iodised Salt	41	26	61.6%
Sugar	167	119	71.5%
Vegetable Oil	251	179	71.2%
Peas	497	0	-
Split Peas	0	301	-
Strategic Outcome: Food insecure Djiboutian rural and urban populations in targeted regions and neighborhoods have improved access to food by 2019			
Maize Meal	0	1	-
Rice	0	97	-
Sorghum/Millet	2,779	383	13.8%
Wheat	1,181	0	-
Wheat Flour	0	282	-
Dried Fruits	0	18	-
Sugar	198	40	20.4%
Vegetable Oil	337	68	20.3%
Peas	674	0	-
Split Peas	0	140	-
Strategic Outcome: School-aged children in rural Djibouti have access to nutritious meals throughout the school year			
Rice	238	206	86.8%
Sorghum/Millet	76	0	-
Wheat	238	0	-
Wheat Flour	0	172	-
Enriched Dried Skimmed Milk	50	1	1.3%
Wheat Soya Blend	192	121	62.8%
Iodised Salt	10	7	72.8%
Sugar	52	38	72.5%
Vegetable Oil	131	84	64.1%
Peas	111	0	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Split Lentils	0	0	-
Split Peas	0	64	-
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Djiboutian Vulnerable population (children 6-59 months, PLW/G and malnourished ART and TB/DOT clients) in the Republic of Djibouti have improved nutritional status all year long			
Rice	108	0	-
High Energy Supplements	3	0	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	123	0	-
Wheat Soya Blend	854	53	6.2%
Sugar	64	2	2.3%
Vegetable Oil	123	1	1.1%
Peas	32	0	-

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Refugees and asylum seekers living in camps in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food all year long			
Cash	1,573,200	569,763	36.2%
Strategic Outcome: Food insecure Djiboutian rural and urban populations in targeted regions and neighborhoods have improved access to food by 2019			
Cash	813,600	0	-
Value Voucher	0	360,678	-
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Djiboutian Vulnerable population (children 6-59 months, PLW/G and malnourished ART and TB/DOT clients) in the Republic of Djibouti have improved nutritional status all year long			
Cash	162,720	0	-

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: Refugees and asylum seekers living in camps in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food all year long				
Output A: All refugee and asylum seeker children 6-59 months and Pregnant and Lactating Women suffering from Moderate Acute Malnutrition have access to treatment services, including provision of specialized nutrition counselling, to support nutritional recovery				
Act 01. Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps				
Number of women-headed households that receive food assistance	individual	2500.0	-	0.0
Output A: Registered Refugees and Asylum Seekers living in Ali Addeh and Holl Holl receive adequate food assistance all year long in order to protect access to food.				
Act 01. Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps				
Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	15.0	3.0	20.0
Number of women-headed households that receive food assistance	individual	-	2500.0	0.0
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 02: Food insecure Djiboutian rural and urban populations in targeted regions and neighborhoods have improved access to food by 2019				
Output A: Severely food insecure rural populations have access to food in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs				
Act 02. Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas				
Number of women-headed households that receive food assistance	individual	1620.0	1600.0	98.8
Output D: Moderately food insecure rural populations (Tier 1) receive seasonal food assistance to participate in community resilience building projects and benefit from capacity strengthening support in order to protect access to food and their communities benefit from created/restored assets				
Act 03. Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas				
Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)	Ha	8800.0	8400.0	95.5
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	3.0	5.0	166.7
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built	Km	21.0	18.0	85.7
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	402.0	413.0	102.7
Number of tree seedlings produced	Number	2000.0	2000.0	100.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (0 - 5000cbmt)	Number	7.0	7.0	100.0
Number of wells, shallow wells constructed for irrigation/livestock use (0-50 cbmt)	Number	9.0	13.0	144.4
Number of wells, shallow wells constructed for irrigation/livestock use (> 50 cbmt)	Number	3.0	3.0	100.0
Square metres (m2) of new nurseries established	m2	1000.0	514.0	51.4
Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed	m3	2.0	2.0	100.0
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 03: School-aged children in rural Djibouti have access to nutritious meals throughout the school year				
Output A: Targeted Children in primary and pre-school receive 2 meals every school day, and Take Home Ration in order to achieve equal enrollment and attendance rates for girls and boys and increase school enrolment				
Act 04. Provide school meals and take home rations to targeted school girls and boys while assisting the development of a nationally owned school meals programme				
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided	Days	567.0	60.0	10.6
Output B: Targeted Children in primary and pre-school receive 2 meals every school day, and Take Home Ration in order to achieve equal enrollment and attendance rates for girls and boys and increase school enrolment				
Act 04. Provide school meals and take home rations to targeted school girls and boys while assisting the development of a nationally owned school meals programme				
Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	1128.0	383.4	34.0
Output C: School-aged children benefit from the development of a national school meals policy and its implementation strategy, in order to meet their food and nutrition needs				
Act 04. Provide school meals and take home rations to targeted school girls and boys while assisting the development of a nationally owned school meals programme				
Government contributions to WFP for technical assistance and capacity development support (USD)	US\$	702878.0	1231715.0	175.2
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3.0	-	0.0
Number of Government counterparts trained in use and management of monitoring system for School Feeding.	individual	94.0	-	0.0
Number of individuals (females) trained in safe food preparation and storage	individual	94.0	-	0.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of people trained (Skills: Engineering)	individual	10.0	2.0	20.0
Number of kitchens or cook areas rehabilitated/constructed	unit	50.0	2.0	4.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	2.0	2.0	100.0
WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	15000.0	10000.0	66.7
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
Strategic Outcome 04: Djiboutian Vulnerable population (children 6-59 months, PLW/G and malnourished ART and TB/DOT clients) in the Republic of Djibouti have improved nutritional status all year long				
Output B: All Djiboutian children 6-23 months and PLW/G in areas with the highest rates of chronic malnutrition receive specialized nutritious foods and their primary caregivers receive nutrition education through the closest facility in order to prevent chronic malnutrition				
Act 05. Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 and PLW, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15%.				
Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	130.0	64.37	49.5
Output E: All Djiboutian children 6-23 months and PLW/G in areas with the highest rates of chronic malnutrition receive specialized nutritious foods and their primary caregivers receive nutrition education through the closest facility in order to prevent chronic malnutrition				
Act 05. Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 and PLW, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15%.				
Number of men receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	110.0	28.0	25.5
Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	110.0	672.0	610.9

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: Refugees and asylum seekers living in camps in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food all year long								
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
Refugees Villages	URT: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Cash, Food	male	26.40	27.30	<26.40	<27.30	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	22.90	34.74	<22.90	<34.74	
			overall	25.60	29.50	<25.60	<29.50	
Outcome Indicator: Food Expenditure Share								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Refugees Villages	URT: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Cash, Food	male	39.10	79.04	<39.10	<79.04	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	61.70	76.84	<61.70	<76.84	
			overall	48.10	78.40	<48.10	<78.40	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Default rate								
Refugees Villages	URT: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Food	male	6.50	10.00	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	6.50	15.00	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	6.50	13.00	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Mortality rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Refugees Villages	URT: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Food	male	0	0	<3	<3	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	0	<3	<3	
			overall	0	0	<3	<3	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
Refugees Villages	URT: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Food	male	0	0	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	0	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	0	0	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Recovery rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Refugees Villages	URT: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Food	male	0	90.00	>75.00	>75.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	85.00	>75.00	>75.00	
			overall	82.30	87.00	>75.00	>75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
Refugees Villages	URT: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Food	male	0	0	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2018.01, Joint survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	0	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	0	0	>70.00	>70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Refugees Villages	URT: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Food	male	96.90	65.60	>90.00	>90.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	95.90	69.00	>90.00	>90.00	
			overall	96.40	67.00	>90.00	>90.00	
Refugees Villages (Camps)	URT: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Food	male	0	0	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2018.01, Joint survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	0	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	0	0	>70.00	>70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Refugees Villages	URT: Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	Food	male	0	0	>66.00	>66.00	Base Value: 2018.01, Joint survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	0	>66.00	>66.00	
			overall	0	0	>66.00	>66.00	
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 02: Food insecure Djiboutian rural and urban populations in targeted regions and neighborhoods have improved access to food by 2019								
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
Djibouti Rural	ACL: Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	Food	male	32.00	49.80	>32.00	>49.80	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	32.00	50.00	>32.00	>50.00	
			overall	31.90	50.00	>31.90	>50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Djibouti Rural	URT: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	Food	male	33.70	32.40	<33.70	<32.40	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	46.80	28.60	<46.80	<28.60	
			overall	44.00	31.70	<36.40	<31.70	
Djibouti Urban	URT: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	Value Voucher	male	32.00	5	<32.00	=5	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	51.00	8	<51.00	=8	
			overall	44.00	6	<44.00	=6	
Outcome Indicator: Food Expenditure Share								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Djibouti Rural	ACL: Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	Food	male	28.00	63.60	<28.00	<63.60	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	29.00	64.50	<29.00	<64.50	
			overall	28.00	63.70	<28.00	<63.70	
	URT: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	Food	male	0	65.00	<0	<65.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	65.20	<0	<65.20	
			overall	0	65.30	<0	<65.30	
Djibouti Urban	URT: Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	Value Voucher	male	0	6	<0	<6	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	7	<0	<7	
			overall	0	6	<0	<6	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base								
Djibouti Rural	ACL: Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	41.87	>50.00	>41.87	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 03: School-aged children in rural Djibouti have access to nutritious meals throughout the school year								
Outcome Indicator: Attendance rate								
Djibouti Rural	SMP: Provide school meals and take home rations to targeted school girls and boys while assisting the development of a nationally owned school meals programme	Food	male	99.00	99.00	>90.00	>90.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	98.00	99.00	>90.00	>90.00	
			overall	99.00	99.00	>90.00	>90.00	
Outcome Indicator: Enrolment rate								
Djibouti Rural	SMP: Provide school meals and take home rations to targeted school girls and boys while assisting the development of a nationally owned school meals programme	Food	male	14.00	0	≥6	≥6	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	0	≥6	≥6	
			overall	0	0	≥6	≥6	
Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition								
Strategic Outcome 04: Djiboutian Vulnerable population (children 6-59 months, PLW/G and malnourished ART and TB/DOT clients) in the Republic of Djibouti have improved nutritional status all year long								
Outcome Indicator: ART Default rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Djibouti Urban	NTA: Provide nutritional support to ART / TB-DOT clients and economic support to families of ART clients	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	0	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: ART Nutritional Recovery rate								
Djibouti Urban	NTA: Provide nutritional support to ART / TB-DOT clients and economic support to families of ART clients	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	56.00	0	>75.00	>75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Djibouti Rural	NPA: Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 and PLW, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15%.	Food	male	0	0	>0	>0	Base Value: 2018.01, Joint survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	0	>0	>0	
			overall	0	0	>0	>0	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Djibouti Rural	NPA: Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 and PLW, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15%.	Food	male	0	0	>0	>0	Base Value: 2018.01, Joint survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	0	>0	>0	
			overall	0	0	>0	>0	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Djibouti Rural	NPA: Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 and PLW, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15%.	Food	male	0	0	>0	>0	Base Value: 2018.01, Joint survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	0	>0	>0	
			overall	0	0	>0	>0	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Default rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Djibouti Rural	NPA: Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 and PLW, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15%.	Food	male	17.00	0	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	17.00	0	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	17.00	0	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Mortality rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Djibouti Rural	NPA: Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 and PLW, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15%.	Food	male	1	0	<3	<3	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	1	0	<3	<3	
			overall	1	0	<3	<3	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Non-response rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Djibouti Rural	NPA: Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 and PLW, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15%.	Food	male	5	0	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	5	0	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	5	0	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Recovery rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Djibouti Rural	NPA: Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 and PLW, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15%.	Food	male	77.00	0	>75.00	>75.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	77.00	0	>75.00	>75.00	
			overall	77.00	0	>75.00	>75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Djibouti Urban	NPA: Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 and PLW, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15%.	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01, Joint survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	0	>0	>0	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Djibouti Urban	NPA: Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 and PLW, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15%.	Food	male	0	0	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2018.01, Joint survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	0	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	0	0	>70.00	>70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Djibouti Urban	NPA: Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 and PLW, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15%.	Food	male	88.80	88.80	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	88.75	88.70	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	88.75	88.70	>70.00	>70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Djibouti Urban	NPA: Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 and PLW, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15%.	Food	male	0	0	>66.00	>66.00	Base Value: 2018.01, Joint survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	0	0	>66.00	>66.00	
			overall	0	0	>66.00	>66.00	
Outcome Indicator: TB Default rate								
Djibouti Rural	NTA: Provide nutritional support to ART / TB-DOT clients and economic support to families of ART clients	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	0	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: TB Nutritional Recovery rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Djibouti Rural	NTA: Provide nutritional support to ART / TB-DOT clients and economic support to families of ART clients	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	83.00	0	>75.00	>75.00	
Strategic Result 8 - Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs								
Strategic Outcome 05: The humanitarian community in the Horn of Africa receives, on request, expertise, services and infrastructure in the area of supply chain throughout the year								
Outcome Indicator: User satisfaction rate								
Regional HUB	CPA: Provide supply chain services to the humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis)	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	0	>75.00	-	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
Djibouti Rural	Food	ACL: 3.Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	8.90	18.50	<20.00	<20.00	
		URT: 2.Provide unconditional food assistance to targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	6	8.40	<20.00	<20.00	
Refugees Villages	Cash	URT: 1.Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	6	10.15	<20.00	<20.00	
	Food	URT: 1.Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	6	9	<30.00	<20.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Djibouti Rural	Food	ACL: 3.Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	70.10	45.70	<30.00	<30.00	
		URT: 2.Provide unconditional food assistance to targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	41.00	30.90	<30.00	<30.00	
Refugees Villages	Cash	URT: 1.Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	41.00	7.20	<30.00	<30.00	
	Food	URT: 1.Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	41.00	7.50	<20.00	<30.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women								
Djibouti Rural	Food	ACL: 3.Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	21.00	35.80	>50.00	>50.00	
		URT: 2.Provide unconditional food assistance to targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	53.00	60.70	>50.00	>50.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection	
Refugees Villages	Cash	URT: 1.Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06	
			female	-	-	-	-		
			overall	53.00	82.65	>50.00	>50.00		
	Food	URT: 1.Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps.	male	-	-	-	-		Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-		
			overall	53.00	83.50	>50.00	>50.00		
Accountability to affected populations									
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences									
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)									
Djibouti Rural	Food	ACL: 3.Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	male	32.00	9.50	=80.00	=80.00	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06	
			female	32.00	15.60	=80.00	=80.00		
			overall	32.00	10.00	=80.00	=80.00		
		URT: 2.Provide unconditional food assistance to targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	male	23.00	8.50	=80.00	=80.00		Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	23.00	11.40	=80.00	=80.00		
			overall	23.00	9	=80.00	=80.00		
Refugees Villages	Cash, Food	URT: 1.Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps.	male	53.00	65.00	=80.00	=80.00	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06	
			female	53.00	58.00	=80.00	=80.00		
			overall	53.00	63.00	=80.00	=80.00		
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site									

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Djibouti Rural	Food	ACL: 3. Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	male	96.60	97.00	>90.00	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	96.60	97.00	>90.00	-	
			overall	96.60	97.00	>90.00	-	
		URT: 2. Provide unconditional food assistance to targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	male	99.20	99.45	>90.00	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	99.20	99.45	>90.00	-	
			overall	99.20	99.45	>90.00	-	
Refugees Villages	Cash, Food	URT: 1. Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps.	male	96.20	100.00	>90.00	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	96.20	100.00	>90.00	-	
			overall	96.20	100.00	>90.00	-	
Environment								
Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Djibouti Rural	Food	ACL: 3. Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2019.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	86.00	=100.00	=100.00	

World Food Programme

Contact info

Antoine Hauzeur
antoine.hauzeur@wfp.org

Country director

Mutinta Chimuka

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/djibouti>

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Food insecure Djiboutian rural and urban populations in targeted regions and neighborhoods have improved access to food by 2019	Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas	1,721,002	1,017,928	0	1,017,928	729,603	288,325
		Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas	3,518,252	8,407,494	0	8,407,494	1,139,277	7,268,217
	Refugees and asylum seekers living in camps in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food all year long	Provide food and non-food assistance as well as nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps	4,032,335	4,202,370	0	4,202,370	3,259,689	942,680
	School-aged children in rural Djibouti have access to nutritious meals throughout the school year	Provide school meals and take home rations to targeted school girls and boys while assisting the development of a nationally owned school meals programme	1,326,688	773,740	0	773,740	479,953	293,786
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			10,598,278	14,401,532	0	14,401,532	5,608,523	8,793,009

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Djiboutian Vulnerable population (children 6-59 months, PLW/G and malnourished ART and TB/ DOT clients) in the Republic of Djibouti have improved nutritional status all year long	Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 and PLW, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15%.	1,770,055	838,842	0	838,842	703,053	135,789
		Provide nutritional support to ART / TB-DOT clients and economic support to families of ART clients	567,094	318,075	0	318,075	99,579	218,496
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,337,148	1,156,917	0	1,156,917	802,632	354,285

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	The humanitarian community in the Horn of Africa receives, on request, expertise, services and infrastructure in the area of supply chain throughout the year	Provide supply chain services to the humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis)	745,786	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide vocational training sessions in the transport and commodity handling sectors to partners	657,254	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			1,403,040	0	0	0	0	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	41,273	0	41,273	0	41,273
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	41,273	0	41,273	0	41,273
Total Direct Operational Cost			14,338,466	15,599,722	0	15,599,722	6,411,154	9,188,568
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,495,843	1,722,197	0	1,722,197	425,725	1,296,472
Total Direct Costs			16,834,309	17,321,919	0	17,321,919	6,836,880	10,485,039
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,094,230	1,021,808		1,021,808	1,021,808	0
Grand Total			17,928,539	18,343,726	0	18,343,726	7,858,687	10,485,039

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Djibouti	17,928,539	8,369,303	7,639,923
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			