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Programme

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Djibouti

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2024

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Overview

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020-2024 for Djibouti has three Strategic Outcomes (SO) through which WFP works to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 'Zero Hunger' by providing food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations. Under SDG 17, Partnership for the Goals, WFP upholds the protection and do no harm principles and accountability to affected populations, ensuring partnership with the Government of Djibouti, UN agencies and others.

Under SDG 2, WFP contributed to addressing prevalence of undernourishment through in-kind and cash reaching a total of 108,399 people (57,452 male, 50,947 female) including 39,100 people in the emergency and crisis. WFP also addressed malnutrition and stunting amongst children aged 6-59 months through specialized nutritious food, reaching 5,645 children.

Under SDG 17, WFP worked closely with a total of 13 government, NGO and private sector partners at the national and international levels to improve food security and nutrition.

The socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic led to the interruption of daily and informal jobs, the permanent loss of employment and the closure of formal and informal enterprises, exacerbating the already existing poverty. The result is an obvious deterioration in the economic situation of households. To mitigate the effects of COVID-19, WFP provided in-kind and cash assistance to the rural and urban populations in Djibouti reaching a total of 47,980 beneficiaries.

The Government of Djibouti is committed to addressing the high levels of multi-dimensional poverty through social protection systems, as articulated in the National Social Protection Strategy 2018-2022. Social protection in the country is fragmented because there is weak coordination across different sectors, and implementing ministries lack capacity. The flagship national safety net programme, Programme National Solidarité Famille (PNSF), delivers cash transfers to extremely poor households covering 8,000 families, with half of these in urban and half rural areas. WFP has supported the Government with the implementation of the social protection programmes through the provision of digital cash-based transfers and Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) on nutrition, breastfeeding and hygiene. WFP has furthermore been supporting the Government, under its Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) commitment, with the integration of refugee households in the PNSF and the universal health schemes.

In 2021, WFP contributed to both SDG 2 and 17 through the provision of vocational training to 400 out-of-school youth and refugees in the transport and commodity handling sector, to provide opportunities and create livelihoods as part of the durable solutions. The vocational training was delivered in partnership with both the government (Ministère de l'éducation Nationale et de la Formation Professionnelle, MENFOP; Ministère des Affaires Sociales et des Solidarités, MASS; National Office for Assistance to Refugees and Disasters, ONARS) and the private sector (Apprendre et se Former en Transport et Logistique, AFTRAL).

In line with SDG 17, WFP provided supply chain services to the humanitarian community operating in major crises across the region, such as Yemen and Ethiopia, offering crucial logistical and procurement support for all UN and NGO operations. In 2021, WFP augmented the regional humanitarian response capabilities and managed to handle a record volume of almost 1 million mt of food commodities through its corridor activities.

In partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), WFP provided food assistance to 21,727 refugees, including 1,000 stranded migrants per month who received immediate food assistance. The implementation of WFP's SCOPE system in all refugee camps was a key highlight of WFP's work in 2021, improving identification and verification of beneficiaries, and transfer management, while enhancing accountability for the affected population and efficiency of delivery systems.

As a result of the conflict in Ethiopia, WFP collaborated with the Government of Djibouti, UNHCR, IOM and other UN agencies to develop a contingency plan to respond to a potential influx of people fleeing the conflict in Northern Ethiopia. WFP conducted logistical assessments and outlined the necessary actions required to implement a three-month in-kind food distribution to respond to emergency needs that might arise.

Due to resource and financial constraints, WFP could not implement its nutrition programmes as planned. WFP was able to continue its malnutrition treatment for 3,473 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG), children 6-59 months, and people living with HIV and Tuberculosis.

108,399

Total beneficiaries in 2021



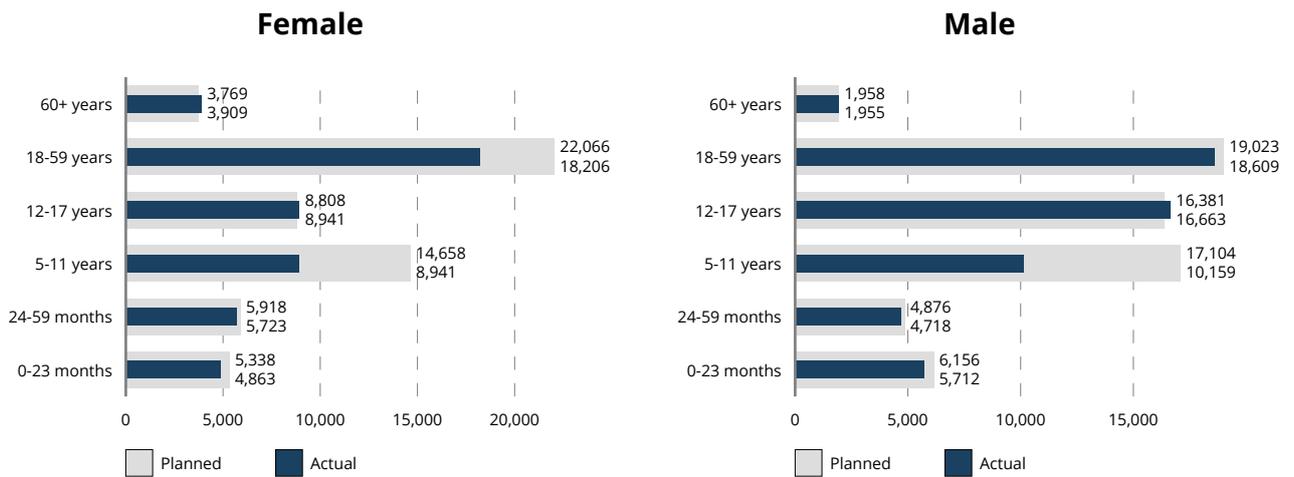
47% female



53% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 2,500 (53% Female, 47% Male)

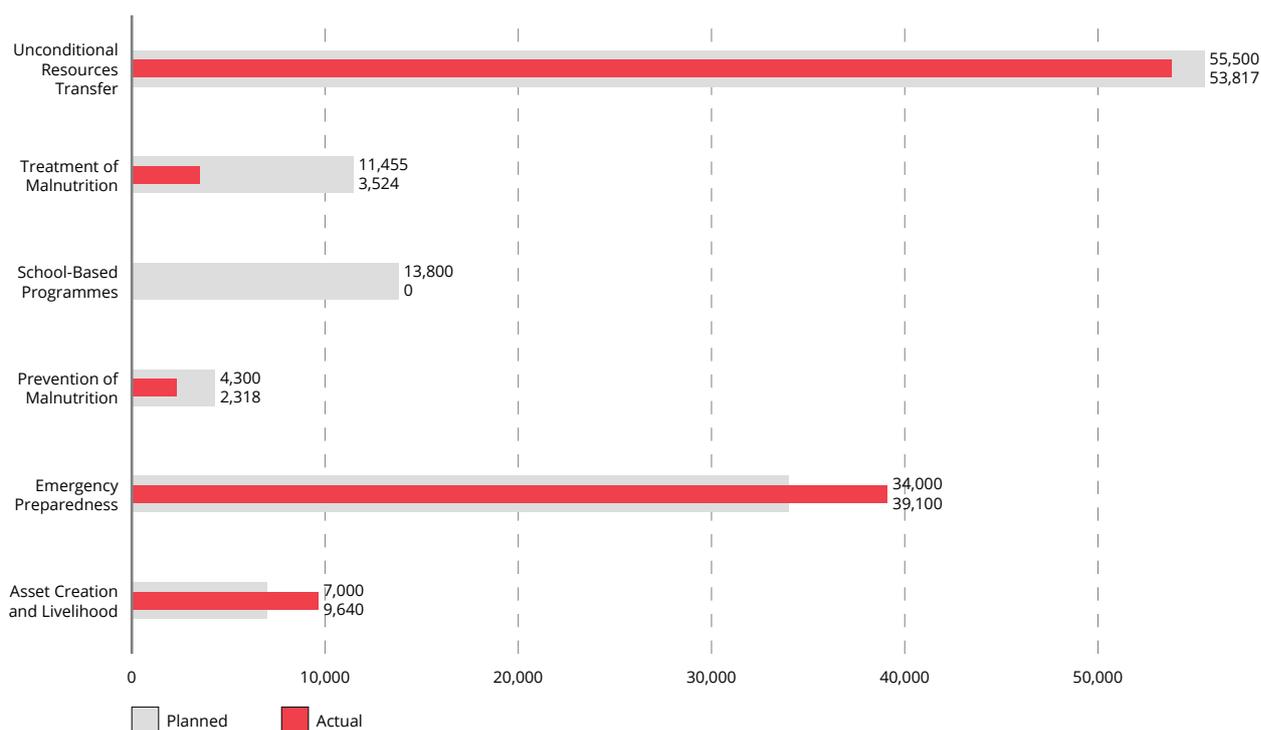
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Beneficiaries by Modality



63,354

total actual food beneficiaries in 2021

of 79,355 total planned
(30,312 Female, 33,042 Male)



75,692

total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021

of 65,000 total planned
(34,062 Female, 41,630 Male)



900

total actual Capacity Strengthening beneficiaries in 2021

of 900 total planned
(675 Female, 225 Male)

Total Food and CBT



4,870 mt

total actual food transferred in 2021

of 7,211 mt total planned

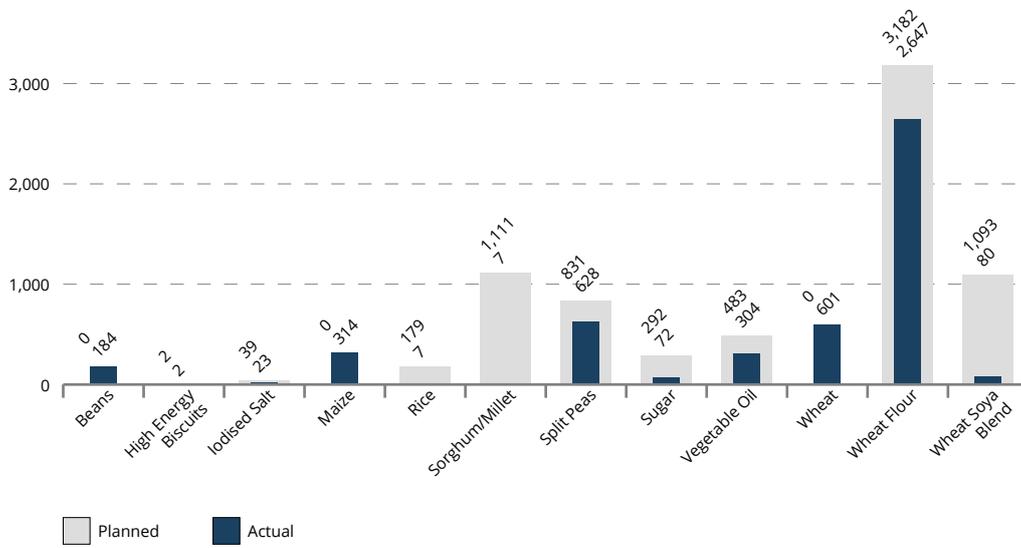


US\$ 3,983,916

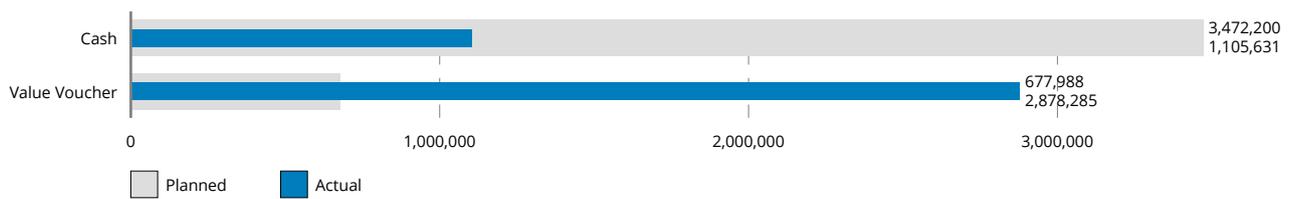
total actual cash transferred in 2021

of \$US 4,150,188 total planned

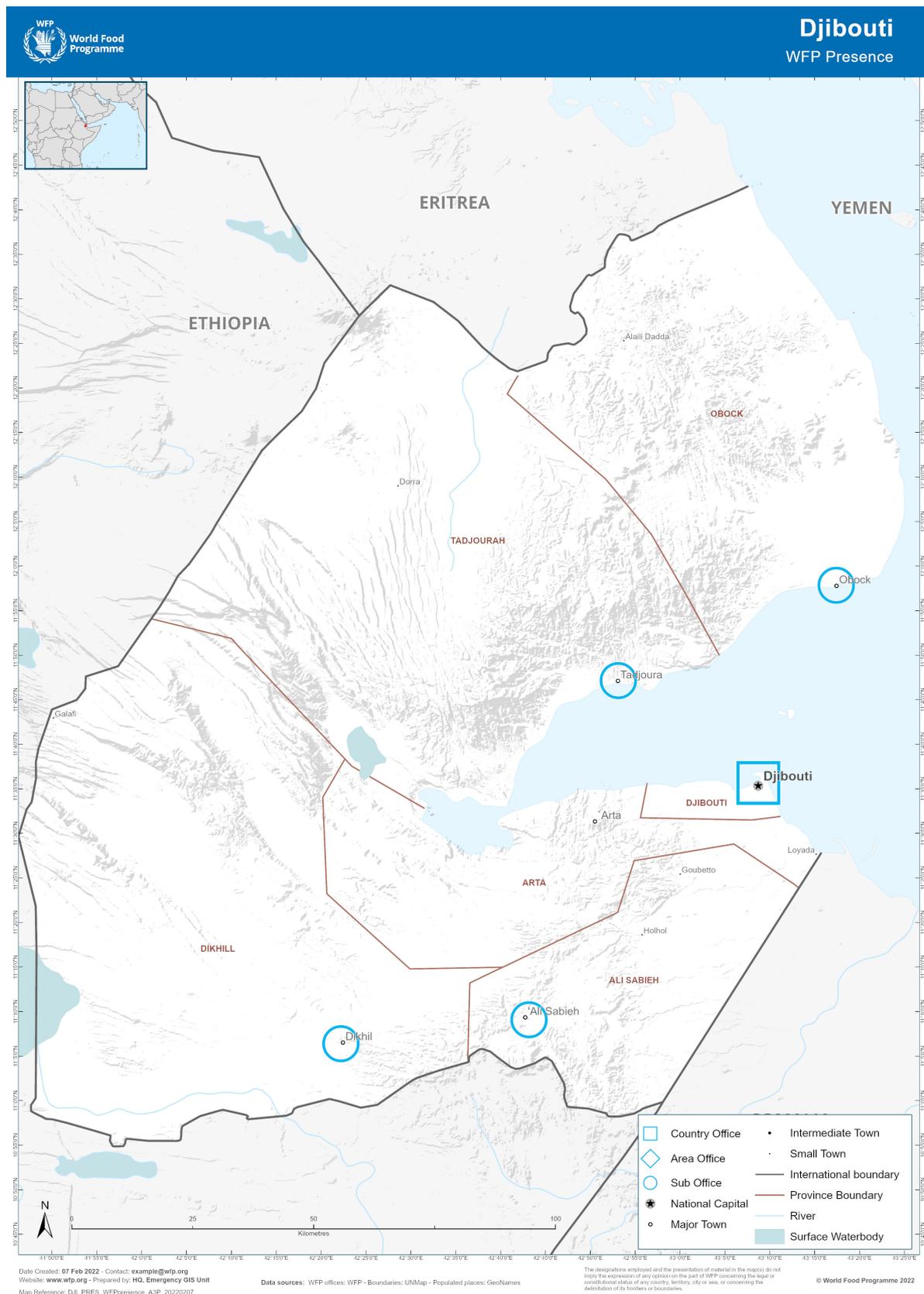
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



Djibouti, one of the smallest and low-middle income countries in the Horn of Africa, with a population of approximately 990,000 [1]. The national poverty rate stands at 79 percent, with 42 percent of the population living in extreme poverty [2].

Water stress, aggravated by climate change, is considered very high and constitutes a major concern for the population, particularly in rural areas, limiting economic opportunities. The net population growth, estimated at 2.8 percent per year [3], increases pressure on water resources, contributing to the hot and dry climate, increasingly long and frequent cycles of drought, and very low rainfall (150mm per year) [4].

Less than 0.04 percent of its total land area is arable, and income from livestock farming is largely compromised, thus accentuating the exodus to urban centres [5]. Djibouti therefore depends almost completely on imports to meet its food needs.

Djibouti's economy limits the country's ability to diversify production and increases its reliance on foreign markets, making it more vulnerable to market downturns and hampering its access to external capital. Djibouti imports 90 percent of food commodities and is consequently highly dependent on international market prices. Any variation in international prices has a considerable impact on the poorest segment of the population, which spends 77 percent of its household budget on food.[6]

Food insecurity and undernutrition remain a challenge in Djibouti. According to the 2021 WFP and FAO Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) survey, 194,000 people, representing 17 percent of the population, faced crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above). For rural areas, the most affected regions were notably Ali-Sabieh, Arta, Dikhil, Obock and Tadjourah with an IPC classification of Phase 3, i.e. crisis. The same applied to the urban areas of Dikhil and Obock.

The effects of the ongoing conflict in the Northern Ethiopia on Djibouti are felt by households through the reduction in economic activities related to the port of Djibouti, the decline of cross-border trade, and the availability of food resulting in increased food prices and deteriorated food security and nutrition situation.

The HIV prevalence amongst adults in Djibouti is estimated at 0.8 percent [7].

In 2020, the gross domestic product (GDP) growth fell under 2.5 percent for the first time in two decades, compared to average annual growth of 5.4 percent in 2019. Djibouti's economic activity recovered in 2021, driven by a rebound in global and regional trade demand for transshipment and logistics. The GDP growth in 2021 is estimated to have reached 5.1 percent compared to 0.5 percent in 2020[8]. In 2020, agricultural production only accounted for three percent of the GDP[9]. The COVID-19 pandemic has accentuated the effects of poverty through the prolonged cessation of daily and informal employment, the permanent loss of jobs and the closure of certain formal or informal activities. The result is an obvious deterioration in the economic situation of households.

The Government is a signatory of the comprehensive refugee response framework (CRRF) and has enacted laws and regulatory measures for meeting its commitments to assist refugees in Djibouti. In line with national government programmes, the CRRF supports refugees' empowerment by including them in national safety nets and facilitating their access to basic social services such as health and education and to livelihoods.

Due to its location, Djibouti faces unique migration as it is a gateway between the Horn of Africa and the Middle East. Djibouti witnessed an increasing flow of migrants and hosts approximately 11,000 asylum-seekers[10] from the Horn and Eastern Africa owing to the conflict in Ethiopia, the economic situation in Somalia, the impact of COVID-19 pandemic and drought on the livelihoods in these countries.

Djibouti aspires to reduce absolute poverty by one-third by 2035 guided by "Djibouti Vision 2035" to support achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). WFP is in its second year of implementing the Country Strategic Plan (2020-2024).

Strategic Outcome 1 focused on meeting the food and nutrition needs of 21,727 refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and shock-affected populations through the provision of food assistance, as well as strengthening the capacities of key Government institutions on emergency preparedness and response.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, contributing to SDG 2, WFP supported the Government in providing sustainable solutions to address the food security and malnutrition needs of the most vulnerable population. As Djibouti faces high rates of poverty, climatic shocks, market price fluctuation, limited access to essential services (food, information, education and healthcare) and recent shocks (COVID-19 and the Ethiopian conflict), vulnerable populations are even more at risk, having to resort to negative coping mechanisms to survive. WFP continued its partnership with the Ministère des Affaires Sociales et des Solidarités (MASS) to support the strengthening of fairly new social protection programmes in terms of their coverage, adequacy, and comprehensiveness, in line with the Universal Social Protection (USP) 2030 agenda. The Government's commitment to the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), paved the way for WFP to closely work with the Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés (ONARS), the MASS and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR) to enable the integration of refugees in national social protection programmes. In rural areas, and in line with the changing lives agenda, WFP gradually reduced food assistance and focused more on resilience building through the creation of assets.

Nutrition interventions were complemented with Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) to support healthy dietary practices. Four hundred and ten people living with HIV/ Tuberculosis benefited from malnutrition treatment programme and efforts were put in place to further strengthen partnership with the Ministry of Health for treatment of malnutrition for pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and children aged 6 to 59 months.

Contributing to SDG 2 and 17, Strategic Outcome 3 provided supply chain services to the humanitarian community in the Horn of Africa, particularly to the humanitarian operation in Ethiopia, through the WFP's Humanitarian Logistics Hub (HLB). Additionally, WFP provided vocational trainings to out-of-school youth and refugees to strengthen capacities in the transport and logistics sectors.

Risk Management

WFP continually adapted its activities to changing needs and operating environment. To proactively manage and mitigate risks, WFP maintains a risk register, which is reviewed on a bi-annual basis as needed to establish emerging risk trends, their potential impact and mitigation strategies.

To mitigate emerging risks linked to the COVID-19 pandemic, notably potential health risks to beneficiaries and staff, WFP continued to integrate specific measures in its design and implementation of its programmes. These adjustments included redesigned protocols for beneficiary interactions such as distributing food assistance bi-monthly to limit frequent gatherings, and advocacy to secure sufficient funding for the broader humanitarian response in anticipation of the economic consequences related to COVID-19, such as the disruptions to markets.

Djibouti is prone to extreme weather events that regularly displace people and increase food insecurity. WFP mitigates the associated risks through contingency planning, monitoring, forecast-based financing and anticipatory actions to facilitate timely interventions.

To address the lack of funding, WFP increased advocacy and continued efforts to mobilise resources by exploring new opportunities with traditional and non-traditional donors. The funding deficit limited WFP's operational capacity, with gaps in financing of nutrition activities resulting in the suspension of activities for the prevention of malnutrition amongst vulnerable refugees and local population in early 2021.

To manage the limited gender and protection technical capacity among implementing partners, WFP initiated sensitisation of its staff and implementing partners on sexual abuse and exploitation topics. WFP furthermore developed a dedicated Fraud Risk Assessment of its CBT operations to manage fiduciary risks, and to identify effective processes and controls.

Partnerships

Through the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020-2024, WFP supported Djibouti's national priorities for achieving food security and nutrition outcomes through partnerships with the Government, UN agencies, NGOs and donors. From the inception of the CSP, WFP has been able to continue the implementation of its activities with funding from Canada, Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Denmark, the European Union, France, Japan, the Russian Federation, multilateral donors, and the USA.

In 2021, WFP continued to be an crucial partner for the Ministère des Affaires Sociales et des Solidarités (MASS) in implementing its national social protection programmes. This collaboration focused on building and strengthening capacities to improve the existing social safety nets. In its effort to strengthen the coverage of national social protection systems, WFP provided technical support to the MASS on the development of targeting approaches for the integration of refugees in the PNSF. Additionally, WFP supported the MASS on the development of self-reliance programmes to enable a sustainable exit of the economically active individuals from the PNSF.

To deliver assistance to beneficiaries, WFP coordinated implementation with cooperating partners, predominantly through government entities, four NGOs and cooperatives. In line with the Grand Bargain localization agenda, WFP supported the capacity building of these grassroots NGOs with digital literacy training. At the government entities' level, efforts were put in place to strengthen collaboration on existing and new opportunities such as the partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture on the Food Systems Summit and programmes supporting smallholder farmers through solar energy production.

In the framework of the Forecast-based Financing (FbF) programme funded by Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), WFP supported the introduction of anticipatory actions to mitigate the impact of drought and forged new partnerships, in particular with the Ministry of Interior's Secrétariat Exécutif pour la Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes (SEGRC), for the future implementation of these anticipatory actions.

WFP worked with FAO, IFAD and the United Nations Resident Coordinator's office to support the Government of Djibouti to define and draft a roadmap to optimize food systems in the country. Partnerships with UNICEF, UNHCR, FAO, UNAIDs and IOM remained central for addressing food security and nutrition needs in the country.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP was funded at 40 percent for the 2020-2024 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), and was funded at 59 percent against the needs-based plan (NBP) in 2021. Under the overall resourcing, 38 percent of the resources were received in 2021, and 62 percent were carry-overs from the previous years.

Timely contributions from donors were crucial in enabling WFP to provide effective crisis response and build resilience for the most vulnerable and food-insecure populations in Djibouti. Although WFP was able to implement most planned activities, strict conditionalities of the funding, i.e. 99 percent earmarked at the activity level, prevented the implementation of underfunded programmes, despite advocacy efforts for more flexible funding. In this regard, the available resources were prioritized for the treatment of malnutrition over prevention activities, a lower number of beneficiaries were targeted against the planned number, and/or the duration of the assistance was shortened. Strong pledge from donors allowed internal WFP advance financing to support emergency cash-based transfer to refugees, as well as provision of super cereal plus++ and high energy biscuits for newly arrived refugees and migrants. Five percent of available funding in 2021 was advance financing.

Strategic Outcome 1 was funded at 181 percent against the needs-based plan, including carry-over resources from 2020. WFP utilized the funds to provide relief and critical nutrition assistance. Despite the level of resourcing of Strategic Outcome 1, the cash component of the food basket to the refugees in the southern camps faced shortfalls and decreased by 50 percent in the first quarter of 2021. This shortfall was compensated by increasing the in-kind portion to ensure the 2,100 Kcal per person per day.

Strategic Outcome 2 was funded at 143 percent against the needs-based plan, including carry-over resources through multi-year funds. WFP provided monthly cash-based transfers to vulnerable households in urban areas and implemented FFA and GFD activities in rural areas. The multi-year funding started in 2018 and was used in 2021 for the cash-based transfers to 4,000 households.

A critical gap in financing nutrition activities resulted in the suspension of activities for the prevention of malnutrition amongst vulnerable refugees and the local population in early 2021. WFP needed USD 0.7 million to carry out these activities for 3,100 Djiboutian children and PLWG and 1,200 refugee children and PLWG.

Strategic Outcome 3 was funded at 147 percent against the needs-based plan. WFP used these funds to provide a vocational training programme in the logistics and transport sector, and continued expanding its Bilateral Service Provision to humanitarian partners. Due to the extended closure of training facilities, activities were delayed, and the unutilized funds will be carried over to 2022.

WFP will carry over 52 percent of available funding into 2022, thus ensuring the timely provision of assistance in early 2022.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Refugees, asylum seekers and shock affected populations in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year	5,713,681.0	7,259,804.0	10,358,795.0	6,416,977.0
02: Food insecure Djiboutian in targeted regions and refugees have improved access to food and improved nutrition status by 2025.	6,346,117.0	5,265,508.0	9,058,571.0	3,547,766.0
03: Authorities and local partners have enhanced capacity to support the humanitarian community in the Horn of Africa throughout the year	1,897,275.0	1,423,983.0	2,791,442.0	1,057,786.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	308,080.0	0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	13,957,073.0	13,949,295.0	22,516,888.0	11,022,529.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	2,343,041.0	1,915,621.0	3,869,485.0	1,476,256.0
Total Direct Costs	16,300,114.0	15,864,916.0	26,386,373.0	12,498,785.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	963,833.0	963,714.0	537,296.0	537,296.0
Grand Total	17,263,947.0	16,828,630.0	26,923,669.0	13,036,081.0

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Refugees, asylum seekers and shock affected populations in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year



21,727 refugees, asylum seekers and received **monthly food assistance** and **nutrition services**



34,340 vulnerable people received **cash-based transfers**



31 retailers participated in **cash-based transfer** programmes

Strategic Outcome 1 focused on ensuring refugees and other crisis-affected people have access to adequate nutritious foods during crisis. It is aligned with WFP's Corporate Strategic Result One (everyone has access to food) and WFP's core mandate towards achieving Zero Hunger (SDG 2). Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided general food assistance (GFA) and nutrition services (Activity 1) to 21,727 vulnerable people living in the three refugee settlements and migrant centres in Djibouti. This included refugees, asylum seekers and migrants with poor living conditions, impacted by extremely limited livelihood opportunities worsened by COVID-19 and the crisis in Ethiopia. WFP also strengthened government capacity and supported national responses for shock-affected populations through a contingency plan (Activity 2).

Forty-one percent of funds of the 2021 need-based plan were needed for Strategic Outcome 1. However, based on the carry-over and the received contribution of 2021, this SO was resourced at 181 percent. This is mainly due to the reception of 24 percent of its in-kind donation in the last quarter of 2022. Despite, the high level of resourcing, some activities are still underfunded due to earmarked contributions. During the first quarter of 2021, the cash proportion of the food basket was decreased by 50 percent due to funding shortfalls. Funding allocation for nutrition activities was also decreased. To mitigate any severe shortfalls, WFP's adaptation approach was to compensate the cash shortfall by increasing the cereal portion of the food basket, and to prioritize malnutrition treatment activities for moderate acute malnutrition in March 2021. However, the prioritization of malnutrition treatment left 68% of refugees PLW and children without nutritional assistance during the course of 2021.

Under Activity 1, WFP provided GFA to refugees and migrants through in-kind, CBT, or a mix of these modalities, based on the local context, reaching 120 percent of the refugees and asylum seekers it had planned to serve. The provision of food assistance to a higher number of refugees resulted from urban refugees returning to the settlements due to the social-economic impact of COVID-19 on their livelihoods. In partnership with IOM, WFP addressed the immediate food needs of 1,000 transitory migrants hosted in IOM's Migrant Resource Centre (MRC) and mobile units in Obock through in-kind food assistance. To increase accountability and transparency in its programmes, WFP expanded the use of SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform, in all refugee settlements, with 20,727 individuals registered.

WFP also provided 155 mt specialized nutritious foods to treat moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG), and to prevent chronic malnutrition among children aged 6-23 months and PLWG. In the first quarter of 2021, WFP reached 193 percent of the planned beneficiaries under its malnutrition prevention activity due to the high prevalence of severe acute malnutrition and stunting in the refugee camps. This MAM treatment activity was only carried out in the first quarter of the year, and was then suspended due to lack of funding. Furthermore, the prevention of malnutrition activities could not take place through centres under the Ministry of Health, as the centres were not adapted to the COVID-19 measures.

Overall 3,113 persons were reached through interpersonal information and sensitization sessions. WFP provided fortified blended foods, accompanied with information on the proper consumption and benefits of nutritious food, to all children aged 6-23 months and PLWG during the general food distribution.

Programme monitoring showed that the acceptable food consumption score increased in Merkazi by eight percent, going from 54 to 62 percent, however, it either remained the same or decreased in the southern camps. Food consumption score only increased by one percent in Hol Hol (47 to 48 percent) while decreasing by five percent in Ali

Addeh (33 compared to 37 percent in 2020). Households continued to record higher vulnerabilities as highlighted by applying more stress coping strategies compared to last year, going from 4 to 39 percent in Merkazi, 9 to 46 percent in Holl Holl and 7 to 32 percent in Ali Addeh. Refugee households in the three camps applied stress strategies such as: borrowing money or food, selling household goods, eating with neighbors or family, this indicates reduced ability to cope with the food deficit faced and reduced resources or increased debts.

Under Activity 2, WFP contributed to the development of a government-led contingency plan to respond to a potential influx of 5,000 people fleeing the conflict in Ethiopia. WFP outlined the necessary actions required to implement a three-month in-kind food distribution and conducted a logistics assessment in the country to identify the availability and cost-efficiency of storing commodities at locations close to the beneficiaries assisted. The overall recommendations ranged from improvements of the general warehouse management, provision of equipment to security shortcomings, and identified a number of training requirements to enhance the partner’s capacity.

WFP supported the Government of Djibouti to improve emergency preparedness and response, with a focus on the recurrent floods in urban areas and the response to the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard, WFP extended GFA in rural areas for seven months to 34,340 people with e-vouchers in urban county towns, and paper vouchers in Djibouti City for six months, reaching 141 percent of planned beneficiaries. The most vulnerable families were selected through the MASS-managed social registry. A total of 12 retailers were contracted across five county towns in addition to the 19 existing retailers in Djibouti City, and were trained on the use of SCOPE cards to ensure the provision of appropriate services.

In an effort to support the government to protect vulnerable communities against climate shocks especially droughts, and to mitigate the negative impact of these climate shocks, WFP initiated the implementation of Anticipatory Actions (AA), including Forecast-based financing (FbF) in Djibouti. WFP organized two workshops in the regions with the participation of the National Meteorological Agency (ANMD) and the local authorities (37 participants including 8 women). Participants identified the impact of the dry environmental conditions in the country, and defined AAs for drought based on reliable meteorological forecasts. The initiative is focused on developing systems for forecasting and AAs and financing that can be activated based on the forecast.

Activities under this Strategic Outcome were carried out jointly with the Government of Djibouti, UN agencies, and local NGOs. As a trusted knowledge and capability partner of the Government of Djibouti, WFP supported the government in its commitment to the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework by finalizing a profiling study of refugees living in settlements. WFP also partnered with UNHCR to implement a biometric identification and verification system based on SCOPE and the Biometric Identity Management System, to reduce the risks of identity fraud, loss, and theft of cards. In collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity (MASS) and the Government’s Office of Assistance to Refugees and Disaster Affected (ONARS), WFP sensitized beneficiaries and informed them of the different steps and the objectives of the pilot. Under the continued partnership with a national NGO, Union Nationale des Femmes Djiboutiennes (UNFD), WFP implemented complaints & feedback mechanism (CFM), a physical desk and hotline in all refugee settlements, ensuring continuous dialogue with beneficiaries to effectively address their needs and concerns.

Activity 1 and 2 received GAM Code 0 because gender was not systematically addressed or fully integrated in the activities as the country office did not have a gender focal point to support the systematic integration of gender into these activities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements	0
Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan	0

Strategic outcome 02: Food insecure Djiboutian in targeted regions and refugees have improved access to food and improved nutrition status by 2025.



1,300 beneficiaries participated in the **rehabilitation of damaged** gardens and **construction of fences** against flooding



47 **smallholder farmers** benefitted from the installation of solar panel plant to power an irrigation pump system



80 **stoves** and **40** **shelters** built and **7** existing stoves **rehabilitated**



2,174 **children aged 6 to 59 months** and **pregnant and lactating women** and **girls** received **fortified blended foods**

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP supports Djibouti's national social protection agenda through technical advice, operational support, and complementary programming. In 2021, WFP assisted 45,348 food-insecure Djiboutians in targeted regions to better withstand shocks. This includes 4,000 households under Programme National Solidarite Familiale (PNSF), 214 people living with HIV, and 9,640 beneficiaries supported by Food Assistance for Assets (FFA). All the interventions are aligned with WFP's mandate towards achieving Zero Hunger (SDG2), the National Social Protection Strategy 2018-2022, and related national policies. Through two activities: food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance (Activity 3), as well as prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), in-kind assistance and counselling (Activity 4), WFP promoted sustainable livelihoods for food security and nutrition.

Based on the 2021 needs-based plan, 45 percent of funds were needed for SO2. Due to the multi-year funds and the arrival of the in-kind contribution at the end of the year, the SO was resourced at 143 percent of the needs-based plan. As earmarked contributions are continuously a challenge, this impacted severely 57 percent of the Djiboutians PLWG and children who were in need of preventive nutritional assistance due to the prioritization of treatment activities over prevention activities.

Under Activity 3, WFP worked alongside the Government in the design and delivery of the PNSF social protection programme. On behalf of the government, WFP delivered cash transfers to 4,000 vulnerable households through the national safety net system, and provided seasonal food assistance in Djibouti City with the MASS.

WFP also delivered cash transfers to 220 households living with HIV, and supported their registration into the national social registry through sensitization sessions. These households will continue receiving cash assistance directly through WFP until they are fully integrated into PNSF. The assistance was delivered through SCOPE which allowed beneficiaries to redeem their cash entitlement through a network of 19 WFP-contracted retailers, providing them with choice and freedom in selecting their basic food and nutrition needs.

WFP assisted 9,640 people under its FFA activities, accounting for 160 percent of the planned beneficiaries through in-kind food assistance for their participation in the creation of assets. Given the available resources and efficiency gains by working through grassroot cooperatives, WFP was able to select a higher number of beneficiaries than planned. In collaboration with IFAD and the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP supported 400 people from fishing communities with habitation and re-forestation of 1.5 ha of mangrove. From April to November, a total of 1,300 farmers from flood-affected communities benefitted from WFP-supported rehabilitation of 17 damaged gardens and construction of fences against further flooding. To improve their food security and access to nutritious food, WFP also provided them with the means to resume vegetable production for self-consumption and livestock to improve their food security and access to nutritious food. WFP also supported a farmer cooperative to install solar panels to power an irrigation pump system, enabling 47 smallholder farmers to have access to irrigation for 23 hectares of plantation at a lower cost.

WFP continued to support the Government in the provision of school meals, after it successfully took over all school-feeding programmes in 2020. In this regard, WFP constructed and rehabilitated energy-efficient stoves and accompanying shelters to reduce energy consumption, alleviating the impact of school canteens on the

environment, reducing the cooking time, and ensuring adequate working conditions for cooks. In total, WFP built 80 stoves and 40 shelters, and rehabilitated seven existing stoves.

Under the PSNF programme, programme monitoring indicates that 50 percent of the household had an acceptable food consumption by the end of 2021 compared to 43 percent in 2020. Under the FFA programmes, monitoring results showed an overall improvement in the food consumption score; 70 percent of households had an acceptable food consumption score in 2021, compared to 58 in 2020. However the proportion of households using crisis coping strategies increased by 13 percent, this increase may be associated with the continuously rising staple food prices in the country.

Under Activity 4, WFP focused on MAM through health centres under the Ministry of Health and in collaboration with UNICEF across the country. Due to limited funding available, WFP prioritized malnutrition treatment activities over prevention activities. Under the malnutrition treatment activity, 1,767 children aged 6-59 months and 407 PLWG received fortified blended foods through health centres in all five regions. Additionally, 214 people living with HIV and 196 people living with Tuberculosis received in-kind food assistance in health centres in Djibouti City.

In collaboration with the Djibouti Social Development Agency (ADDS), WFP provided in-kind assistance to 270 counselling mothers as an incentive for their work with the community and to improve their food security. The counselling mothers conducted awareness sessions to PLWG in their villages on nutrition and essential practices such as breastfeeding and vaccination.

It is reported that there was an increase in cases of MAM and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in the health centres. However, given the lack of data on default/mortality/recovery rates in health centres, further monitoring will be needed to capture the potential implication, advocacy, and reprogramming. WFP will continue advocating for funding for malnutrition prevention activities and for health system strengthening, particularly in the area of information technology, to enable monitoring and evidence creation on the status of nutrition.

Activities under this Strategic Outcome were carried out jointly with the Government of Djibouti, UN agencies and stakeholders to fulfil Djibouti’s national social protection agenda. WFP, FAO, IFAD and the United Nations Resident Coordinator’s office supported the Government of Djibouti to define and draft a roadmap to optimize food systems in the country. The Government of Djibouti, FAO, WFP and stakeholders jointly initiated a dialogue phase after which they drafted a document to identify challenges and opportunities, which served as a basis for Djibouti’s roadmap for the 2021 Food Systems Summit.

Activity 3 and 4 received GAM Code 0 because gender was not systematically addressed or fully integrated into the activities as the country office did not have a gender focal point to support the systematic integration of gender into these activities..

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to enhanced economic integration	0
Provide malnutrition prevention and treatment, cash-based transfers, nutritious food, counselling nutritional and incentives for targeted populations, while supporting national nutrition programmes	0

Strategic outcome 03: Authorities and local partners have enhanced capacity to support the humanitarian community in the Horn of Africa throughout the year



960,466 mt of **food assistance** provided to the Djiboutian and the Ethiopian governments through **corridor activities**



More than **22,000** trucks loaded and transferred to different **warehouses and distribution points** in Ethiopia and Djibouti



3,800 containers dispatched directly from the port to Ethiopia and **940** handled at the HLB



15 humanitarian organizations used WFP **Bilateral Service Provision** services



400 young food-insecure participants benefited from **vocational trainings** provided by WFP

WFP contributed to both SDG 2 and 17 by using the humanitarian logistics base to support emergency operations in the region, expanding the range of services offered, including specialized training. In 2021, WFP augmented the regional humanitarian response capabilities through the Humanitarian Logistics Base (HLB) (Activity 5), and through the provision of vocational training in the transport and commodity handling sector to targeted youth and food insecure populations (Activity 6).

The resourcing of the Strategic Outcome 3 at 147 percent of the needs-based plan allowed WFP to use these funds to reinforce its corridor operations, continuing the expansion of its Bilateral Service Provision to humanitarian partners.

Under Activity 5, capitalizing on the advantage it offers as a transit route, the HLB provided corridor services, including vessel discharge, storage, transit and forwarding services, as well as silo services. The HLB also provided on-demand bilateral and specialized supply chain services to humanitarian partners on a cost-recovery basis.

Since 2019, the use of the HLB has increased steadily, reaffirming the strategic role of WFP to preposition food stocks, bulk or breakbulk for the region, and to provide bilateral services to the humanitarian community. In 2021, WFP handled 960,466 mt of food assistance, an increase of 150 percent compared to 2020 and the highest volume handled through the Djibouti-Ethiopia corridor since the establishment of the HLB. The increase in throughput was mainly driven by requests from WFP Ethiopia and the Ethiopian government through a Service Level Agreement with the Government of Ethiopia's National Disaster Risk Management Commission, in response to the Tigray crisis.

More than 22,000 trucks were loaded and dispatched to different warehouses for transit cargo in Ethiopia, South Sudan and distribution points within Djibouti, which is 200 percent more compared to 2020. The infrastructure at the HLB allowed WFP to handle the arrival and discharge of 28 vessels transporting food commodities mainly wheat through two bulk handling terminals in the Port of Djibouti. In addition, 3,800 containers were dispatched directly from the port to Ethiopia, while 940 were handled at the HLB's Container Freight Station (CFS) prior to bagged dispatch. Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, all crew change activities have been suspended in the Horn of Africa. WFP received a special approval from the government of Djibouti and port authorities in July 2021, being able to carry out crew change for the for the time charter vessels VOS Theia (on 21st of June) and VOS Apollo (on 1st of July).

Bilateral Service Provision (BSP) was provided to humanitarian partners in the region through 15 Service Level Agreement (SLAs) for port operations and shipping services, customs clearance, facility rental, CFS, storage, and goods processing. Specific investments in supply chain preparedness and cold chain storage allowed WFP to successfully store and dispatch 500 doses of COVID-19 vaccines for WHO and 50,000 doses for UNICEF destined to the Djiboutian Ministry of Health.

A customer satisfaction survey on WFP BSP was conducted at the end of 2021: among the respondents, 90 percent would recommend the service to other organizations stating that WFP’s storage and transport services contributed to the improvement of their response capacity by maintaining the product quality along the supply chain and helped to mitigate the risk of cargo loss. The satisfaction rate for the previous year was 87 percent. In 2022, WFP Djibouti will strengthen its clients’ communication mechanism by setting up periodic coordination meetings to ensure a fast response to transportation requests.

Under activity 6, WFP contributed to SDG 2 and SDG 17 through both institutional and individual capacity development programmes.

WFP Djibouti and the MENFOP signed a Memorandum of Understanding to formalize a framework to reinforce the ministry’s capacities, and to provide professional training in the logistics and transport sectors. The objective of the collaboration was to contribute to the development of a skilled workforce in the transport and logistics sector, by training students whose qualifications meet the needs of Djibouti-based companies. WFP also will reinforce the communication capacity of the MENFOP by training eight government staff members on communication capacity.

WFP also developed a vocational training programme in the transport and commodity handling sector, targeting youth and food insecure populations to provide employment opportunities and create livelihoods as part of durable solutions. In 2021, WFP supported vocational training for 400 refugees at HLB, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education for Vocational Training (MENFOP), the Office National d’Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés (ONARS), and UNHCR. Among the 400 beneficiaries, 20 are directly trained by WFP, along with 40 out-of-school young students (42 percent female) from vulnerable households supported by MASS. They were trained on logistical skills in Djibouti City at the HLB, and received vocational training in the regions of Dikhil and Tadjourah. Over a period of six months, these students were taught how to work in a warehouse, acquiring storekeeping know-how on merchandise storing and handling practices. WFP also provided students with a two-week internship opportunity at the HLB and the Port of Tadjourah, where they learned hands-on supply chain skills such as inventory management and forklift handling. Every student received a training completion certificate in December 2021, supporting their entry into the labour market. In addition, WFP leveraged employment opportunities for the youth by organising on-site visits to local businesses and periodic on-site workshops where students met with private sector representatives. With a Training of Trainers approach, WFP supported the training of six logistics instructors in technical high schools, transferring knowledge to high school students on custom clearance processes, transport, forklift driving, and commodities handling and storage. These six logistics instructors then provided training to 380 refugees.

Building on the agreement signed in 2019 with the Organisme de Formation en Transport Logistique (AFTRAL), WFP participated in the review of the logistics curricula for high schools at the national level, in collaboration with the MENFOP.

To identify areas to improve for future training programmes, a comprehensive assessment will be conducted in 2022 on the satisfaction rate of every participant in the vocational training programme. The assessment will also analyse participants’ success rate in entering the labour market up to six months after the completion of the training.

Working towards SDG 17, activities under this Strategic Outcome were carried out jointly with the MENFOP and the Ministry of Social Affairs, in partnership with the Chamber of Commerce, UNHCR, and USAID’s Educational Development Centre. WFP also provided vocational training sessions and capacity strengthening in the transport and commodity handling sectors for partners. For the first time in 2021, WFP provided capacity strengthening sessions on commodity handling for one of its partners, ONARS. In December 2021, a comprehensive face-to-face training for on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) was held at the HLB and five staff members from ONARS participated to reinforce their capacity in effective warehouse management.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide supply chain services to the humanitarian community (on a full cost- recovery basis)	N/A
Provide vocational training sessions and capacity strengthening in the transport and commodity handling sectors for partners, refugees and local population	0

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

In Djibouti, 38.9 percent of women are unemployed in 2020, compared with 36.4 percent in 2019[1]. Approximately 5.3 percent of women aged 20-24 years old were married or in a union before age 18. As of February 2021, 26.2 percent of seats in parliament were held by women[2].

Outside of WFP monitoring surveys and the inclusion of gender indicators in assessments, the lack of a comparative baseline built on most of the gender-specific national statistics remains an impediment in assessing progress towards meeting the specific needs of women, men, boys, and girls in the country.

In an effort to empower women economically, WFP provided training to young Djiboutian and refugee women. The training was offered as part of WFP's provision of vocational training and national capacity strengthening in the transport and commodity handling sector. The gender component was considered in the selection process to encourage women to participate in the training, allow equal opportunities and easy access to the labour market. In total, 168 women, 42 percent of the total participants, were trained on transport and logistics, such as warehousing and truck maneuvering. To ensure active participation in the labor market, WFP and partners are working with the private sector to encourage companies to offer a six-month internship to the 2021 batch of students. The programme will be closely monitored up to six months after the finalization of the training to measure its impact.

WFP contributed to improving the working conditions of cooks, predominantly women, in school canteens under the school feeding programme. WFP built and rehabilitated a total of 87 fuel-efficient stoves and accompanying shelters. While the main objective of the improved stove is the reduction of energy usage, it ensures dignified working space for cooks with shelters.

WFP programme monitoring assessed changes in decision-making by women and men at the household level. In 2021, the proportion of women making decisions on the use of food and cash assistance received through FFA activities was 55 percent, compared to 64 percent in 2020. The result reflected that gender inequalities continue to inhibit women from effective participation and decision-making in the public and private.

At the Country Office level, WFP focused its efforts towards recruiting more women through long-term contracts and career development opportunities in key and leadership positions. WFP recruited female interns and ten females under Special service agreements and worked towards strengthening their capacities to provide them with the needed skills and valuable experience to better prepare them for better opportunities in the future.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

High rates of poverty, limited access to information and education, as well as limited access to food and primary health care weakened Djiboutian families' ability to cope with persistent and new shocks. This put vulnerable people, particularly elderly people, women, boys and girls at protection risk. In 2021, these factors were compounded by multiple shocks (COVID-19 pandemic, high inflation, decrease in port activities due to the conflict in Ethiopia, an increase of unemployment rate), impacting people's livelihoods and resulting in many communities having to resort to negative coping mechanisms to survive.

In 2021, WFP continued to collaborate with partners to ensure protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP). Results from corporate indicators on safe and dignified access to assistance show that nearly all WFP beneficiaries received assistance without any safety challenges. In Markazi, 99 percent of the families believed their dignity was upheld with the applied modality while this percentage was 93 percent in Holl-Holl and 90.5 percent in Ali Addeh. The rise can be explained by keeping and adapting the transfer modality to the preference of beneficiaries. Despite the rise in the level of market functionality in Ali Addeh and Holl-Holl, the CBT component of the food basket was kept the same as most of the beneficiaries prefer the current in-kind food basket with a small cash component due to the fluctuation of market prices. Equally, food assistance for asset creation (FFA) activities were designed and implemented solely based on the preferences of the communities. The construction of the fences to protect gardens against floods was identified as the most needed community asset in Tadjourah. However, the work could not be done by the participants themselves due to the required expertise. To ensure the programme meets the needs of the community, WFP hired construction workers to lead the work, managed worksite safety, ensured the active participation of the beneficiaries, assigned tasks to the abilities of men and women, and conducted the final inspection.

SCOPE was expanded to all activities, including in all three refugee settlements and county towns, to ensure the assistance reaches the intended beneficiaries. In line with its data protection principles, UNCHR and WFP postponed the pilot on the biometric interoperability of Progress and SCOPE in refugee settlements to obtain explicit beneficiary consent prior to the launch of the pilot; during the October and November food distribution, each head of household was informed of the pilot and their consent was re-captured in UNCHR's Progress. The data sharing between UNHCR and WFP is based on the Global Agreement between the two agencies and an addendum at the country level.

According to the 2021 Food Security, Nutrition and Socio-Economic Status Survey of people living with HIV in Djibouti, 35.5 percent have reported having faced stigma and discrimination. Given the high rate of stigma, the provision of cash-based transfers to HIV-affected households is done through the same mechanism at redemption points as the regular safety net programme. This way, beneficiary health status is not identified during the delivery or the use of the assistance. WFP continued to partner with the local NGO Solidarite Feminine and Le Reseau in this work.

To facilitate a two-way stream of communication between WFP and the programme beneficiaries, WFP and its partners increased their efforts to set up CFM to receive, register and manage complaints and responses linked to food assistance activities. Given the limited connectivity in refugee settlements, the CFM included a physical helpdesk in addition to a national helpline for all families receiving assistance through SCOPE. The national NGO Union Nationale des Femmes Djiboutiennes (UNFD) was selected as the most appropriate implementing partner for the implementation of the CFM given their ongoing presence in the camps, relationship with the beneficiaries, and partnership with UNHCR on addressing Gender-Based Violence (GBV). UNFD focuses two days on the CFM and three days on protection-related matters with UNHCR resulting in an all-week presence in the camps. WFP has ensured the capacity building of the CFM staff over the course of two training sessions before the launch of the CFM and three months after as a refresher. The focus of the training was the SOPs and the use of the SUGAR CRM software. Due to this, all eight staff now have the skillsets to capture complaints and feedback correctly and provide referrals to the proper channels when necessary.

Environment

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

Djibouti is an arid country with no permanent source of surface water. Environmental degradation and food insecurity are deeply interlinked in Djibouti. An estimated 33 percent of the population lives in high hazard risk zones and 35 percent of the economy is chronically vulnerable to floods and drought [1]. The recurrent climatic shocks have a negative impact on the food security of the population, forcing them to adopt negative coping strategies including the depletion of mangroves for livestock fodder, traditional hut construction and firewood.

WFP's FFA activities are designed to respond to some of these environmental challenges. In 2021, WFP supported the rehabilitation of 80 hectares of Godoria's mangrove, i.e. 30 percent of its total surface, allowing the fish stocks to regenerate, thus ensuring sources of livelihood for fishermen. Over 12 months, the participants of this activity received food assistance and sensitization on the advantages of protecting the mangroves for their livelihoods. In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and IFAD, WFP supported the rehabilitation of 400 hectares of the Madgoul forest by providing food assistance while focusing on adopting a sustainable approach by setting up a nursery to plant new trees without using pesticides. Both in Godoria and Madgoul, the intervention contributed to the environmental restoration and control of water runoff while creating assets for the community and improving their food security. WFP also supported a farmer cooperative to power an irrigation pump system in Douba by installing a solar panel plant composed of 144 panels with a total capacity of 53,280 kw, two on-grid inverters, and two energy meters to enable 47 smallholder farmers' access to irrigation for 23 hectares. The system reuses and treats wastewater coming from a neighbouring wastewater plant and blends power with the electricity from the grid in case of the unavailability of the solar panel. Since 2018, WFP supported the Government of Djibouti in the construction of 80 self-sufficient energy stoves and 40 shelters for the school canteens in rural areas. This project aimed to reduce firewood consumption thus alleviating the impact of school canteens on the environment. Through WFP's Safeguards Framework and Environmental and Social Screening tool, WFP assessed and mitigated risks to the environment and local communities throughout its operations.

WFP successfully implemented an Environmental Management System (EMS) in 2021 to identify and manage environmental risks linked to WFP's operations in-country. This includes improving energy efficiency, managing waste and water, sustainable procurement, and building environmental awareness. High-energy consuming electric devices such as light bulbs and air-conditioning were replaced in the offices to save energy. Waste management actions started in 2021 to repurpose polypropylene bags, both through recycling by an external provider, and through reusing them to support WFP emergency response operations in South Sudan. Four-hundred thousand bags have been prepared for shipping and are expected to be delivered to South Sudan in January 2022.

Data Notes

Context and Operations

[1] World Bank, Djibouti Overview, November 2021

[2] WFP Djibouti

[3] Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarities (MASS)- National Strategy for Social Protection

[4] IGAD Djibouti

[5] WFP Djibouti

[6] WFP Post Distribution Monitoring Report, December 2021.

[7] UNAIDS 2020, for adults aged 15 to 49.

[8] World Bank – Macro Poverty Outlook 2021.

[9] World Bank – Macro Poverty Outlook 2021

[10] UNHCR Djibouti

Strategic outcome 01

Some outcome indicators such as MAM, Minimum Dietary Diversity, Economic capacity to meet essential needs and FES were waived or not reported on, due to the fact that there was no implementation or due to poor data quality

Djibouti's geographical position on the Eastern migration route makes it a key transit country for irregular migrants towards the Middle East, especially Saudi Arabia

Strategic outcome 02

Some outcome indicators such as MAM, Minimum Dietary Diversity, Economic capacity to meet essential needs and FES were waived or not reported on, due to the fact that there was no implementation or due to poor data quality

Progress towards gender equality

[1]. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.FE.ZS?locations=DJ>

[2]. <https://data.unwomen.org/country/djibouti>

Environment

[1]. https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2021-04/15722-WB_Djibouti%20Country%20Profile-WEB.pdf

For the environmental indicators, no environmental risk study was conducted so the indicators could not be calculated for lack of proof

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 disability inclusion road map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	8.4	11.9	10.3	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	50,947	57,452	108,399	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	17,595	21,505	39,100	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	15.7	18.3	17	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	1,995	1,467	3,462	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	20.2	21.7	20.9	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	1,458	725	2,183	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)				
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall			
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number		1	2020	Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number		13	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	65,498	57,816	88%
	female	60,557	50,583	84%
	total	126,055	108,399	86%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	6,156	5,712	93%
	female	5,338	4,863	91%
	total	11,494	10,575	92%
24-59 months	male	4,876	4,718	97%
	female	5,918	5,723	97%
	total	10,794	10,441	97%
5-11 years	male	17,104	10,159	59%
	female	14,658	8,941	61%
	total	31,762	19,100	60%
12-17 years	male	16,381	16,663	102%
	female	8,808	8,941	102%
	total	25,189	25,604	102%
18-59 years	male	19,023	18,609	98%
	female	22,066	18,206	83%
	total	41,089	36,815	90%
60+ years	male	1,958	1,955	100%
	female	3,769	3,909	104%
	total	5,727	5,864	102%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	103,928	84,180	81%
Refugee	22,127	24,219	109%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	7,000	9,640	137%
Emergency Preparedness	34,000	39,100	114%
Prevention of Malnutrition	4,300	2,318	53%
School-Based Programmes	13,800	0	0%
Treatment of Malnutrition	11,455	3,524	30%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	55,500	53,817	96%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	108	-
High Energy Biscuits	2	2	108%
Iodised Salt	32	23	72%
Maize	0	125	-
Rice	0	3	-
Sorghum/Millet	252	0	0%
Split Peas	464	398	86%
Sugar	155	59	38%
Vegetable Oil	232	211	91%
Wheat	0	327	-
Wheat Flour	2,196	1,788	81%
Wheat Soya Blend	94	32	34%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	0	76	-
Iodised Salt	7	0	0%
Maize	0	189	-
Rice	179	4	2%
Sorghum/Millet	859	7	1%
Split Peas	367	230	63%
Sugar	137	13	10%
Vegetable Oil	250	93	37%
Wheat	0	274	-
Wheat Flour	986	859	87%
Wheat Soya Blend	999	48	5%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Value Voucher	677,988	1,804,534	266%
Cash	1,231,200	1,105,631	90%
Value Voucher	0	1,073,751	-
Cash	2,241,000	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Refugees, asylum seekers and shock affected populations in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	8,100	9,776	
			Male	9,900	11,951	
			Total	18,000	21,727	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	70	23	
			Male	80	28	
			Total	150	51	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	8,100	9,776	
			Male	9,900	11,951	
			Total	18,000	21,727	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	364	70	
			Male	336	64	
			Total	700	134	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	0	786	
			Male	0	726	
			Total	0	1,512	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	211	257	
			Male	194	236	
			Total	405	493	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	500	672	
			Total	500	672	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	150	302	
			Total	150	302	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,783	2,283	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,231,200	1,369,736	
Activity 02: Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Emergency preparedness activities	Female	9,000	15,455	
			Male	11,000	18,885	
			Total	20,000	34,340	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Emergency preparedness activities	Female	6,300	6,140	
			Male	7,700	7,500	
			Total	14,000	13,640	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	644	792	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	677,988	1,540,429	

Output Results				
Activity 01: Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: All refugee and asylum seeker children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls suffering from moderate acute malnutrition and ART/TB DOTs clients have access to treatment services, including specialized nutrition counselling, that support nutritional recovery				

General Distribution				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	3	3
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.21: Number of refugee/IDP sites assisted	site	4	4
A: During the transition period, registered Refugees and Asylum Seekers living in settlements receive sufficient food/cash to protect their access to food throughout the year				
General Distribution				
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	216,000	24,435
B: All refugee and asylum seeker children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls suffering from moderate acute malnutrition and ART/TB DOTs clients have access to treatment services, including specialized nutrition counselling, that support nutritional recovery				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	80	155
B: All refugees and asylum seeker children 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating Women and girls have access to preventive services including specialised nutritious foods and nutrition education that meet their basic nutrition needs				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	25.2	15
Prevention of stunting				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	47	35
B.3*: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	B.3*.1: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	%	100	50
E*: All refugees and asylum seeker children 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating Women and girls have access to preventive services including specialised nutritious foods and nutrition education that meet their basic nutrition needs				
Prevention of stunting				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	1,500	1,200
Activity 02: Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Shock affected populations receive emergency food assistance that meets their basic needs during times of crisis and early recovery				
General Distribution				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	35,000	34,340
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	24	24
C: Shock affected populations benefit from enhanced national capacities to prepare for and respond to crises in order to meet their basic needs				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	50	50
G: Shock affected populations benefit from enhanced national capacities to prepare for and respond to crises in order to meet their basic needs				
Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions				

G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	%	50	33
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Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Ali-Addeh Refugees - Location: Ali-Adde / ALI ADDEH / Camp ali-adde - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	0		>30				WFP survey
	Male	0		>30				WFP survey
	Overall	0		>30				WFP survey
Target Group: Ali-Addeh Refugees - Location: Ali-Adde / ALI ADDEH / Camp ali-adde - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	5.27	<5.27	<6.1	7.67	6.1		WFP survey
	Male	4.86	<4.86	<3.4	10.73	3.4		WFP survey
	Overall	5.1	<5.1	<4.3	9.61	4.3		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	64.4	>64	>64.4	12.96	32		WFP survey
	Male	81.8	>81.8	>81.8	44.68	39		WFP survey
	Overall	75.2	>75.2	>75.2	33.11	37		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	29.7	<35.6	<29.7	35.19	34		WFP survey
	Male	13.3	<18.2	<13.3	31.92	24		WFP survey
	Overall	19.4	<24.8	<19.4	33.11	27		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5.9	≤5.9	<5.9	51.85	34		WFP survey
	Male	5.2	≤5.2	<5.2	23.4	34		WFP survey
	Overall	5.5	≤5.5	<5.5	33.78	36		WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	54	<54	<54		78		WFP survey
	Male	54	<54	<54		61		WFP survey
	Overall	54	<54	<54		66		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	73.7	>73.7	>72	51.85	72		WFP survey
	Male	70.3	>70.3	>75	34	75		WFP survey
	Overall	71.6	>71.6	>74	40.5	74		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	15.3	<15.3	<12	20.37	12		WFP survey
	Male	11.5	<11.5	<10	30.9	10		WFP survey
	Overall	12.9	<12.9	<11	27	11		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0.8	<0.8	<0.8	0	9		WFP survey
	Male	1	<1	<1	1.1	7		WFP survey
	Overall	1	<1	<1	0.7	8		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	10.2	<10.2	<8	27.78	8		WFP survey
	Male	17.2	<17.2	<8	34	8		WFP survey
	Overall	14.5	<14.5	<7	31.8	7		WFP survey
Target Group: Ali-Addeh Refugees - Location: Ali-Adde / ALI ADDEH / Camp ali-adde - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	15.9	>15.9	>15.9		5.6		WFP survey
Target Group: Ali-Addeh Refugees - Location: Ali-Adde / ALI ADDEH / Camp ali-adde - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	0	>70	>0		0	WFP survey
	Male	6.5	>70	>15		15	WFP survey
	Overall	3.8	>70	>6		6	WFP survey
Target Group: Ali-Addeh Refugees - Location: Ali-Adde / ALI ADDEH / Camp ali-adde - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	12	<15	<15		15	Secondary data
	Male	17	<15	<15		24	Secondary data
	Overall	15	<15	<15		19	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	1	<3	<3		0	Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<3		0	Secondary data
	Overall	1	<3	<3		0	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15		0	Secondary data
	Male	0	<15	<15		0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	<15	<15		0	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	87	>75	>75		85	Secondary data
	Male	83	>75	>75		76	Secondary data
	Overall	85	>75	>75		81	Secondary data
Target Group: Hol-Hol Refugees - Location: Hol-Hol / HOLL HOLL / HOLL HOLL - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	0					WFP survey
	Male	0					WFP survey
	Overall	0					WFP survey
Target Group: Hol-Hol Refugees - Location: Hol-Hol / HOLL HOLL / HOLL HOLL - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	5.74	<5.74	<5.74	7.9	2.8	WFP survey
	Male	3.57	<3.57	<3.57	2.83	2.7	WFP survey
	Overall	4.7	<4.7	<4.7	4.58	2.7	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female			>30			
	Male			>30			
	Overall			>30			
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	67.9	>67.9	>67.9	44	28	WFP survey
	Male	73.4	>73.4	>73.4	50	54	WFP survey
	Overall	71.8	>71.8	>71.8	48	47	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	31	<32.2	<31	33	41	WFP survey
	Male	24.8	<26.7	<24.8	36	21	WFP survey
	Overall	26.5	<28.2	<26.5	35	27	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1.2	<1.2	<1.2	23	31	WFP survey
	Male	1.9	<1.9	<1.9	14	24	WFP survey
	Overall	1.7	<1.7	<1.7	17	26	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	55	<55	<55		64	WFP survey
	Male	54	<54	<54		59	WFP survey
	Overall	54	<54	<54		60	WFP survey

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	73.7	>73.7	>81	26.9	81	WFP survey
	Male	70.3	>70.3	>79	29.3	79	WFP survey
	Overall	71.6	>71.6	>80	28.5	80	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	13.1	<13.1	<6	30.8	6	WFP survey
	Male	12.6	<12.6	<5	20.2	5	WFP survey
	Overall	12.3	<12.3	<5	23.8	5	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2.4	<2.4	<2.4	5.8	3	WFP survey
	Male	1.9	<1.9	<1.9	0	7	WFP survey
	Overall	2	<2	<2	2	6	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	14.3	<14.3	<10	36.5	10	WFP survey
	Male	14.5	<14.5	<9	50.5	9	WFP survey
	Overall	14.4	<14.4	<9	45.7	9	WFP survey
Target Group: Hol-Hol Refugees - Location: Hol-Hol / HOLL HOLL / HOLL HOLL - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	10.4	>10.4	>10.4		6.4	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	0	<0	<5		5	WFP survey
	Male	0	<0	<6		6	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<0	<6		6	WFP survey
Target Group: Hol-Hol Refugees - Location: Hol-Hol / HOLL HOLL / HOLL HOLL - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	4	<15	<15		11	Secondary data
	Male	3	<15	<15		13	Secondary data
	Overall	4	<15	<15		12	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3		0	Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<3		0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	<3		0	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15		0	Secondary data
	Male	0	<15	<15		0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	<15	<15		0	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	97	>75	>75		89	Secondary data
	Male	96	>75	>75		88	Secondary data
	Overall	96	>75	>75		88	Secondary data
Target Group: Markazi Refugees - Location: peripherie Obock / OBOCK VILLE / Camp Markazi - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	0		>30			WFP survey
	Male	0		>30			WFP survey
	Overall	0		>30			WFP survey
Target Group: Markazi Refugees - Location: peripherie Obock / OBOCK VILLE / Camp Markazi - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	13.48	<13.48	<3.5	4.57	3.5	WFP survey
	Male	7.67	<7.67	<4.1	8.32	4.1	WFP survey
	Overall	10.6	<10.6	<4	6.03	4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	28.3	>33.3	>28.3	61	53.1	WFP survey
	Male	35.2	>37.6	>35.2	65	54.4	WFP survey
	Overall	36.5	>36.5	>36.5	62.3	54.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.2	<66.7	<22.2	29	28.6	WFP survey
	Male	44.4	<62.4	<44.4	14	18.7	WFP survey
	Overall	33.3	<63.5	<33.3	23.3	20.7	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	30.3	<44.4	<30.3	10	18.4	WFP survey
	Male	32.1	<32.1	<32.1	21	26.9	WFP survey
	Overall	37.6	<35.2	<37.6	14.4	25.2	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	62	<62	<62		62	WFP survey
	Male	61	<61	<61		69	WFP survey
	Overall	62	<62	<62		68	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	50	>50	>79.6	51.7	79.6	WFP survey
	Male	60.6	>60.6	>72.3	38.6	72.3	WFP survey
	Overall	58	>58	>73.7	46.6	73.7	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	1.9	<1.9	<1.9	10.1	10.2	WFP survey
	Male	2.4	<2.4	<2.4	12.3	19.3	WFP survey
	Overall	2.3	<2.3	<2.3	11	17.5	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	16.7	<16.7	<8.2	1.1	8.2	WFP survey
	Male	11.5	<11.5	<4.5	7	4.5	WFP survey
	Overall	12.8	<12.8	<5.2	3.4	5.2	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	31.5	<31.5	<2	37.1	2	WFP survey
	Male	25.5	<25.5	<4	42.1	4	WFP survey
	Overall	26.9	<26.9	<3.6	39	3.6	WFP survey
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	>5	>2	1	1	Secondary data
Target Group: Markazi Refugees - Location: peripherie Obock / OBOCK VILLE / Camp Markazi - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	15.1	>15.1	>15.1		30.8	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	25	>25	>25		11	WFP survey
	Male	18.2	>18.2	>18.2		8	WFP survey
	Overall	21.7	>21.7	>21.7		9	WFP survey
Target Group: Markazi Refugees - Location: peripherie Obock / OBOCK VILLE / Camp Markazi - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0	<15	<15		0	Secondary data
	Male	0	<15	<15		0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	<15	<15		0	Secondary data

MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3		0	Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<3		0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	<3		0	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	17	<15	<3		0	Secondary data
	Male	21	<15	<3		0	Secondary data
	Overall	19	<15	<3		0	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	83	>75	>75		100	Secondary data
	Male	79	>75	>75		100	Secondary data
	Overall	81	>75	>75		100	Secondary data

Activity 02: Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COVID19 - Rural food insecure Households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	6.81	<6.81	<6.81	5.19			WFP survey
	Male	5.74	<5.74	<5.74	7.78			WFP survey
	Overall	6.07	<6.07	<6.07	6.75			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	50.49	>50.49	>50.49	50.8			WFP survey
	Male	50.56	>50.56	>50.56	43.8			WFP survey
	Overall	50.54	>50.54	>50.54	46.6			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	24.85	<24.85	<24.85	27.9			WFP survey
	Male	21.36	<21.36	<21.36	25.9			WFP survey
	Overall	22.41	<22.41	<22.41	26.7			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	24.66	<24.66	<24.66	21.3			WFP survey
	Male	28.08	<28.08	<28.08	30.3			WFP survey
	Overall	27.05	<27.05	<27.05	26.7			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	63.84	>63.84	>63.84	39.34			WFP survey
	Male	61.27	>61.27	>61.27	37.84			WFP survey
	Overall	62.06	>62.06	>62.06	38.44			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	16.27	<16.27	<16.27	29.51			WFP survey
	Male	17.09	<17.09	<17.09	33.51			WFP survey
	Overall	16.84	<16.84	<16.84	31.92			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5.56	<5.56	<5.56	14.75			WFP survey
	Male	5.16	<5.16	<5.16	7.03			WFP survey
	Overall	5.29	<5.29	<5.29	10.1			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	14.32	<14.32	<14.32	16.39			WFP survey
	Male	16.47	<16.47	<16.47	21.62			WFP survey
	Overall	15.82	<15.82	<15.82	19.54			WFP survey
Target Group: COVID19 - Urban food Insecure households - Location: Djibouti-ville - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	3.58	<3.58	<0.7	7.09	0.7	WFP survey
	Male	2.58	<2.58	<0.6	5.69	0.6	WFP survey
	Overall	3.01	<3.01	<0.6	6.37	0.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	67.6	>67.6	>67.6	79.31	63	WFP survey
	Male	60.8	>60.8	>60.8	75.64	62	WFP survey
	Overall	63.7	>63.7	>63.7	77.41	62	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	25.4	<32.4	<25.4	17.93	35	WFP survey
	Male	37.6	<39.2	<37.6	20.51	36	WFP survey
	Overall	32.3	<36.3	<32.3	19.27	36	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	7	<7	<7	2.76	2	WFP survey
	Male	1.6	<1.6	<1.6	3.85	2	WFP survey
	Overall	4	<4	<4	3.32	2	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	24	=0	<24		24	WFP survey
	Male	23	=0	<23		23	WFP survey
	Overall	23	=0	<23		23	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	65.9	>65.9	>96	66.9	96	WFP survey
	Male	67.3	>67.3	>97	69.9	97	WFP survey
	Overall	66.7	>66.7	>97	68.4	97	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	4.3	<4.3	<0	22.76	0	WFP survey
	Male	6.5	<6.5	<1	6.4	1	WFP survey
	Overall	5.6	<5.6	<1	14.3	1	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7	<7	<2	2.07	2	WFP survey
	Male	2.9	<2.9	<0	9	0	WFP survey
	Overall	4.7	<4.7	<1	5.6	1	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	22.7	<22.7	<2	8.28	2	WFP survey
	Male	23.3	<23.3	<2	14.7	2	WFP survey
	Overall	23	<23	<2	11.6	2	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02: Food insecure Djiboutian in targeted regions and refugees have improved access to food and improved nutrition status by 2025.					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 03: Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to enhanced economic integration						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	375	375	
			Male	125	125	
			Total	500	500	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	300	300	
			Male	100	100	
			Total	400	400	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	530	0	
			Male	470	0	
			Total	1,000	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	11,250	8,831	
			Male	13,750	10,794	
			Total	25,000	19,625	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	352	0	
			Male	448	0	
			Total	800	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	3,180	5,110	
			Male	2,820	4,530	
			Total	6,000	9,640	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	5,625	5,626	
			Male	6,875	6,879	
			Total	12,500	12,505	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	5,850	0	
			Male	7,150	0	
			Total	13,000	0	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,764	1,739	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,133,000	1,073,751	
Activity 04: Provide malnutrition prevention and treatment, cash-based transfers, nutritious food, counselling nutritional and incentives for targeted populations, while supporting national nutrition programmes						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	ART clients	HIV Care & treatment	Female	450	0	
			Male	550	0	
			Total	1,000	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV Care & treatment	Female	135	96	
			Male	165	118	
			Total	300	214	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	0	42	
			Male	0	52	
			Total	0	94	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	780	0	
			Male	720	0	
			Total	1,500	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1,560	919	
			Male	1,440	848	
			Total	3,000	1,767	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	800	0	
			Total	800	0	

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	800 800	0 0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	3,000 3,000	407 407
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	1,690 2,060 3,750	88 108 196
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,020	55
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	108,000	0

Output Results				
Activity 03: Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to enhanced economic integration				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Food-insecure people in targeted communities benefit from improved assets, stronger farmer value chains, reduced post-harvest loss and skills to increase their resilience to climate-related shocks				
Food assistance for asset				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	255	255
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.28: Number of project participants (male)	individual	1,956	1,950
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.29: Number of project participants (female)	individual	670	670
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.12: Number of nutrition information products distributed	non-food item	100	100
General Distribution				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.17: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session		126
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual		6,490
A: Urban/rural food insecure Djiboutian and vulnerable refugees receive monthly cash/food rations and increasingly have access to the national family solidarity programme and the health social assistance programme, which enhances their food security and nutrition				
General Distribution				
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	31,500	31,500
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.15: Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	Number	18	18
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	individual	1,149	1,149
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.17: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	126	
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	6,490	
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	20	19
D: Food-insecure people in targeted communities benefit from improved assets, stronger farmer value chains, reduced post-harvest loss and skills to increase their resilience to climate-related shocks				

Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.11: 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	21	1,200
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	560	100
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.55: Number of community gardens established	garden	1,568	700
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	0.5	0.5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established	garden	400	
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Number	4,000	4,000

Activity 04: Provide malnutrition prevention and treatment, cash-based transfers, nutritious food, counselling nutritional and incentives for targeted populations, while supporting national nutrition programmes

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted Djiboutian children 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls suffering from moderate acute malnutrition have access to treatment, including specialized nutrition foods and nutrition counselling that supports nutritional recovery				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	60	60
A: Targeted moderately acutely malnourished antiretroviral therapy and tuberculosis (directly-observed treatment, short course) clients and food insecure households affected by HIV receive nutritious foods and cash-based transfers and are included in a mitigating safety net programme, which improve their nutrition status, productivity and food security				
HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets				
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	200	200
B: Targeted Djiboutian children 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls suffering from moderate acute malnutrition have access to treatment, including specialized nutrition foods and nutrition counselling that supports nutritional recovery				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	250	250
B: Targeted moderately acutely malnourished antiretroviral therapy and tuberculosis (directly-observed treatment, short course) clients and food insecure households affected by HIV receive nutritious foods and cash-based transfers and are included in a mitigating safety net programme, which improve their nutrition status, productivity and food security				
HIV/TB Care&treatment;				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	2.4	2.4

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to enhanced economic integration

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: FFA Rural food insecure household - Location: Djibouti - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	0		>65			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		>65			
	Overall	0		>65			
Target Group: FFA Rural food insecure household - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	10.3	<10.3	<4.7	4.03	4.7	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	12.4	<12.4	<3.5	3.52	3.5	
	Overall	11.4	<11.4	<3.9	3.64	3.9	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	55	>55	<62	65.8	62	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	53	>53	<56	71.5	56	
	Overall	53	>53	<58	70.1	58	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	25	<55.5	<27	17.8	27	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	24.8	<46.8	<25	19.7	25	
	Overall	24	<45.4	<25	19.3	25	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	20	<20	>20	16.4	11	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	22	<22	>22	8.8	19	
	Overall	21.4	<21.4	>21.4	10.6	17	
Food Expenditure Share	Female	61	<61	<61		63	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	61	<61	<59		59	
	Overall	61	<61	<60		60	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	62.5	>62.5	>62.5	47.95	57	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	57.3	>57.3	>66	56.14	66	
	Overall	58.7	>58.7	>64	54.15	64	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	13	<13	<13	32.88	21	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	13	<13	<13	26.32	13	
	Overall	13.1	<13.1	<13.1	27.91	15	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7.5	<7.5	<4	4.11	4	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	7.4	<7.4	<6	7.46	6	
	Overall	7.4	<7.4	<4	6.64	5	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	16.7	<16.7	<16.7	15.07	18	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	22.3	<22.3	<15	10.09	15	
	Overall	20.8	<20.5	<16	11.3	16	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	41.87	>50	>69.1	50	69.1	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	>20	>20	49.3		WFP survey
Target Group: GD Rural food insecure household - Location: Djibouti - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							

Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	0		>65				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		>65				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0		>60				WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: GD Rural food insecure household - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	11.2	<11.2	<5	6.92	5		WFP survey
	Male	12	<12	<7.2	8.5	7.2		WFP survey
	Overall	11.6	<11.6	<6.7	7.97	6.7		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	58.2	>58.2	>58.2	60.8	42		WFP survey
	Male	55.5	>55.5	>55	44.4	43		WFP survey
	Overall	56.3	>56.3	>56.3	49.8	43		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	12	<40.8	<12	25.5	19		WFP survey
	Male	18	<44.6	<18	27.3	25		WFP survey
	Overall	56	<43.5	<16	26.7	24		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	29.8	<28.8	>28.8	13.7	39		WFP survey
	Male	26.6	<26.6	>26.3	28.3	31		WFP survey
	Overall	27.5	<27.5	>27.5	23.5	33		WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	62	<62	<62		62		WFP survey
	Male	62	<62	<62		66		WFP survey
	Overall	62	<62	<62		65		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	63	>63	>70.4	43.14	70.4		WFP survey
	Male	57.6	>57.6	>66.8	45.85	66.8		WFP survey
	Overall	59.2	>59.2	>67.7	45	67.7		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	12.5	<12.5	<7.8	33.33	7.8		WFP survey
	Male	16.6	<16.6	<11.6	27.32	11.6		WFP survey
	Overall	15.4	<15.4	<10.7	29.3	10.7		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3.8	<3.8	<6.4	8.82	6.4		WFP survey
	Male	7	<7	<5.2	13.17	5.2		WFP survey
	Overall	6.1	<6.1	<5.4	11.7	5.4		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	20.7	<20.7	<15.5	14.71	15.5		WFP survey
	Male	18.8	<18.8	<16.4	13.66	16.4		WFP survey
	Overall	19.3	<19.3	<16.2	14	16.2		WFP survey
Target Group: Rural HC children - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	23	<15	<15		30		Secondary data
	Male	20	<15	<15		26		Secondary data
	Overall	31	<15	<15		28		Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	≤0	≤0		0		Secondary data
	Male	0	≤0	≤0		0		Secondary data
	Overall	0	≤0	≤0		0		Secondary data

MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0	<0	<0		0	Secondary data
	Male	1	<1	<0		0	Secondary data
	Overall	1	<1	<0		0	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	76	>76	>76		70	Secondary data
	Male	79	>79	>79		74	Secondary data
	Overall	78	>78	>78		72	Secondary data
Target Group: School feeding (on-site) - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Enrolment rate	Female	10	>6	>8		8	Secondary data
	Male	5	>6	>6		6	Secondary data
	Overall	7	>6	>7		7	Secondary data
Target Group: Urban poor households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	0		>65			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		>65			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0		>65			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Urban poor households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	>5		2	4	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Urban poor households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	8.1	<8.1	<3.7	7.6	3.7	WFP survey
	Male	4.6	<4.6	<2.6	9.21	2.6	WFP survey
	Overall	6.4	<6.4	<2.9	8.48	2.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	53.3	>53.3	<56.9	40.9	56.9	WFP survey
	Male	50	>50	<65.7	50.6	65.7	WFP survey
	Overall	50.7	>50.7	<63.2	46.2	63.2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	17.8	<46.7	<24.1	20.4	24.1	WFP survey
	Male	28.8	<50	<20.3	23.2	20.3	WFP survey
	Overall	26.6	<49.3	<21.4	21.9	21.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	28.9	<28.9	>19	38.7	19	WFP survey
	Male	21.2	<21.2	>14	26.2	14	WFP survey
	Overall	22.7	<22.7	>15.4	31.9	15.4	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	55	<55	<14.9		14.9	WFP survey
	Male	55	<55	<17.8		17.8	WFP survey
	Overall	55	<50	<25		25	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	64.4	>64.4	>64.4	67.88	69	WFP survey
	Male	70.7	>70.7	>70.7	76.22	81.8	WFP survey
	Overall	69.4	>69.4	>69.4	72.43	78.1	WFP survey

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	<0	<0	13.87	6.9	WFP survey
	Male	3.3	<3.3	<3.3	11.59	4.2	
	Overall	2.6	<2.6	<2.6	12.62	5	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	6.7	<6.7	<6.7	5.11	0	WFP survey
	Male	1.6	<1.6	<1.6	1.83	2.1	
	Overall	2.6	<2.6	<2.6	3.32	1.5	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	28.9	<28.9	<28.9	13.14	24.1	WFP survey
	Male	24.5	<24.5	<24.5	10.37	11.9	
	Overall	25.3	<25.3	<25.3	11.63	15.4	

Strategic Outcome 03: Authorities and local partners have enhanced capacity to support the humanitarian community in the Horn of Africa throughout the year				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 06: Provide vocational training sessions and capacity strengthening in the transport and commodity handling sectors for partners, refugees and local population					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Activity supporters	Individual	Female	0	171
		capacity	Male	0	209
		strengthening activities	Total	0	380

Output Results				
Activity 05: Provide supply chain services to the humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis)				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from the creation of a service provision platform in support of the humanitarian community that enables them to receive timely life-saving food and medical supplies				
Service Delivery General				
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.105: Number of services provided	service	60	53
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.123: Number of web-based information-sharing and collaboration platforms established/updated	information-sharing platform	1	2
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.14: Number of agencies and organizations using storage and transport facilities	agency/organization	10	13
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.58: Number of information management products produced and shared, including bulletins, maps, guidance documents, and other logistics information	item	7	10
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Mt	167.9	177.03
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.14: Quantity of cargo handled through storage services	Mt	518	575.26
Activity 06: Provide vocational training sessions and capacity strengthening in the transport and commodity handling sectors for partners, refugees and local population				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Djiboutian institutions benefit from joint technical assistance and skill transfer from humanitarian and development partner that consolidate Djibouti as a logistics and supply chain hub in the Horn of Africa				
General Distribution				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session		40
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	400	380
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	2	2
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	20	20
K: Djiboutian institutions benefit from joint technical assistance and skill transfer from humanitarian and development partner that consolidate Djibouti as a logistics and supply chain hub in the Horn of Africa				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	5	5

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Provide supply chain services to the humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis)

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: BSP_Service Delivery Customs - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery General								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	0	>0		80	87.5		WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Ali Addeh Refugees - Location: Ali-Adde / ALI ADDEH / Camp ali-adde - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
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	Overall	4.5	>4.5	>8.85	15.2	8.85		WFP survey
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	Overall	7.8	<7.8	<7.08	1	7.08		WFP survey
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	Overall	87.7	<87.7	<84.07	83.8	84.07		WFP survey
Target Group: Holl Holl Refugees - Location: Hol-Hol / HOLL HOLL - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
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	Overall	0.7	>50	<20	26.5	17.76		WFP survey
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	Overall	11.4	<20	<30	1.3	3.74		WFP survey
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	Overall	87.9	<20	>50	72.2	78.5		WFP survey
Target Group: Markazi Refugees - Location: peripherie Obock / OBOCK VILLE / Camp Markazi - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
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	Overall	5.6	>20	<20	23.97	25.25		WFP programme monitoring

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	Overall	58.3	<30	<30	10.96	25.25		WFP programme monitoring
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	Overall	36.1	<50	>50	65.07	49.5		WFP programme monitoring

Activity 02: Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: COVID19 - Rural food insecure Households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution

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	Overall	0	<20	<20	23.8			WFP survey
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	Overall	0	<30	<30	22.5			WFP survey
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	Overall	0	>50	>50	53.7			WFP survey

Target Group: COVID19 affected Households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution

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	Overall	0	=20	<20	3.3	16.7		WFP survey
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	Overall	0	<30	<30	5	3.3		WFP survey
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	Overall	0	>50	>50	91.7	80		WFP survey

Activity 03: Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to enhanced economic integration

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Activity Supporters - Prevention counselors - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	0	>100	>100	100		WFP survey
	Male	0	>0	>0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	>0	>100	0		WFP survey
Target Group: FFA Rural food insecure household - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	0	>0	>40	40.6	40	WFP programme monitoring
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	Overall	6.3	>20	<20	14	11.2	WFP survey
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	Overall	34.9	<30	<30	31.3	24.9	WFP survey
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	Overall	57.1	<50	>50	54.7	64	WFP survey
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	0	>25	=50	25.9	82	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>75	=50	74.1	18	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: GD Rural food insecure household - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
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	Overall	12.5	>50	>50	22	24.6	WFP survey
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	Overall	22.9	<30	<30	21	27.9	WFP survey
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	Overall	63.5	<20	<20	57	47.6	WFP survey
Target Group: GD Rural food insecure household - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							

Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	0	>0	>40	44	43		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PNSF - Urban food Insecure households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
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	Overall	3	<20	<20	5.3			WFP survey
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	Overall	82	<30	<30	5.7			WFP survey
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	Overall	15	>50	>50	89			WFP survey

Protection indicators

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

Activity 01: Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Ali Addeh Refugees - Location: Ali-Adde / ALI ADDEH / Camp ali-adde - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	78.6	=100	=100	96.3			WFP survey
	Male	98.4	=100	=100	88.3			WFP survey
	Overall	90.9	=100	=100	91.2			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	99.2	=90	=90	88.9	94.1		WFP survey
	Male	100	=90	=90	90.4	99.1		WFP survey
	Overall	99.7	=90	=90	89.9	98.4		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	60.2	=90	=90	94.4	94.1		WFP survey
	Male	69.3	=90	=90	88.3	100		WFP survey
	Overall	65.8	=90	=90	90.5	99.2		WFP survey
Target Group: Holl Holl Refugees - Location: Hol-Hol / HOLL HOLL / HOLL HOLL - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	39	>80	>80	92.3			WFP survey
	Male	49	>80	>80	89.9			WFP survey
	Overall	46	>80	>80	90.7			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=90	=90	88.5	100		WFP survey
	Male	99.5	=90	=90	92.9	98.3		WFP survey
	Overall	99.7	=90	=90	91.4	98.4		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	64.3	=90	=90	92.3	100		WFP survey
	Male	70.6	=90	=90	92.9	98.3		WFP survey
	Overall	68.8	=90	=90	92.7	98.4		WFP survey
Target Group: Markazi Refugees - Location: peripherie Obock / OBOCK VILLE / Camp Markazi - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	66.7	=100	=100	98.9			WFP survey
	Male	76.6	=100	=100	100			WFP survey
	Overall	74.5	=100	=100	99.3			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	88.9	=90	=90	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.4	=90	=90	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96.8	=90	=90	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	42.6	=90	=90	98.9	95.2		WFP survey
	Male	49.7	=90	=90	100	96.2		WFP survey
	Overall	47.9	=90	=90	99.3	96		WFP survey

Activity 02: Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COVID19 - County towns poor Households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	0	=100	=100	98.4			WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	=100	94.3			WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	=100	96.5			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	0	=90	=90	98.4			WFP survey
	Male	0	=90	=90	94.3			WFP survey
	Overall	0	=90	=90	96			WFP survey

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	0	=90	=90	98.4			WFP survey
	Male	0	=90	=90	94.3			WFP survey
	Overall	0	=90	=90	96			WFP survey
Target Group: COVID19 - Rural food insecure Households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	0	=90	=90	99.2			WFP survey
	Male	0	=90	=90	98.9			WFP survey
	Overall	0	=90	=90	99			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	0	=90	=90	100			WFP survey
	Male	0	=90	=90	100			WFP survey
	Overall	0	=90	=90	100			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	0	=90	=90	98.4			WFP survey
	Male	0	=90	=90	98.4			WFP survey
	Overall	0	=90	=90	98.4			WFP survey
Target Group: COVID19 - Urban food Insecure households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	0	=100	=100	99.3			WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	=100	98.7			WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	=100	99			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	0	=90	=90	100	93.8		WFP survey
	Male	0	=90	=90	100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=90	=90	100	98.9		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	0	=90	=90	100	93.8		WFP survey
	Male	0	=90	=90	100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=90	=90	100	98.9		WFP survey
Activity 03: Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to enhanced economic integration								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: FFA Rural food insecure household - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	97.3			-
	Male	99.4	=100	=100	98.7			-
	Overall	99.9	=100	=100	98.3			-
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=90	=90	100	100		WFP survey
	Male	99.4	=90	=90	100	79.9		WFP survey
	Overall	95.5	=90	=90	100	83.4		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	97.5	=90	=90	100	91.8		WFP survey
	Male	96.9	=90	=90	100	76.3		WFP survey
	Overall	97.1	=90	=90	100	79		WFP survey
Target Group: GD Rural food insecure household - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	98.6	=100	=100	98			WFP survey
	Male	99.8	=100	=100	98.5			WFP survey
	Overall	99.4	=100	=100	98.4			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	98.1	=90	=90	100	100		WFP survey
	Male	99.6	=90	=90	100	89.7		WFP survey
	Overall	99.2	=90	=90	100	90.5		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	89.4	=90	=90	99	92.1		WFP survey
	Male	90.8	=90	=90	99	80.4		WFP survey
	Overall	90.4	=90	=90	99	81.3		WFP survey
Target Group: PNSF - Urban Poor Households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	0	=100	=100	97.1			WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	=100	98.8			WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	=100	98			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	97.6	>90	>90	100			WFP survey
	Male	100	>90	>90	99.4			WFP survey
	Overall	98.5	>90	>90	99.7			WFP survey

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)	Female	86.7	=90	=90	99.3		WFP survey
	Male	77.7	=90	=90	98.2		WFP survey
	Overall	79.5	=90	=90	98.7		WFP survey

Accountability to affected population indicators

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

Activity 01: Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Ali Addeh Refugees - Location: Ali-Adde / ALI ADDEH / Camp ali-adde - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	32	>80		0	5.9		WFP survey
	Male	46	>80		3.19	12.8		WFP survey
	Overall	41	>80		2.03	11.9		WFP survey

Target Group: Holl Holl Refugees - Location: Hol-Hol / HOLL HOLL / HOLL HOLL - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	39	>80	>80	1.9	0		WFP survey
	Male	49	>80	>80	6.1	20.8		WFP survey
	Overall	46	>80	>80	4.6	19.2		WFP survey

Target Group: Markazi Refugees - Location: peripherie Obock / OBOCK VILLE / Camp Markazi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	16.7	>80	>80	2.2	50		WFP survey
	Male	23	>80	>80	7	16.7		WFP survey
	Overall	21.5	>80	>80	4.1	25		WFP survey

Target Group: Refugees Households living in camps - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100			-

Activity 02: Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COVID19 - County towns poor Households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	0	>80	>80	11.5			WFP survey
	Male	0	>80	>80	11.4			WFP survey
	Overall	0	>80	>80	11.4			WFP survey

Target Group: COVID19 - Rural food insecure Households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	0		>80	0.8			WFP survey
	Male	0		>80	2.7			WFP survey
	Overall	0		>80	2			WFP survey

Target Group: COVID19 - Urban food insecure households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: COVID19 - Urban food insecure households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	0	>80	>80	15.2			WFP survey
	Male	0	>80	>80	10.3			WFP survey
	Overall	0	>80	>80	12.6			WFP survey

Activity 03: Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to enhanced economic integration

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: FFA Rural food insecure household - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	21.1	>80		15.1			WFP survey
	Male	11.1	>80		6.6			WFP survey
	Overall	14.1	>80		8.6			WFP survey
Target Group: GD Rural food insecure household - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	12.5	>80	>80	0			WFP survey
	Male	19.6	>80	>80	2			WFP survey
	Overall	17.7	>80	>80	1.3			WFP survey
Target Group: PNSF - Urban food Insecure households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100		100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PNSF - Urban food Insecure households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	24	>80	>80	89			WFP survey
	Male	34.2	>80	>80	5.7			WFP survey
	Overall	32	>80	>80	5.3			WFP survey

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A Djiboutian female farmer who participated in construction of the fences to rehabilitate and protect gardens against floods in Tadjourah

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

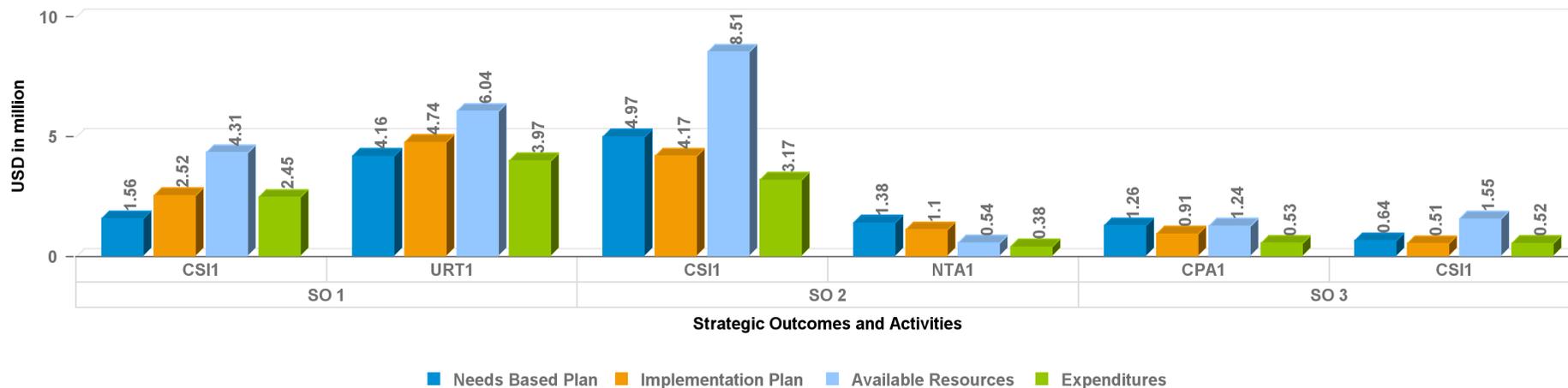
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Refugees, asylum seekers and shock affected populations in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year
SO 2	Food insecure Djiboutian in targeted regions and refugees have improved access to food and improved nutrition status by 2025.
SO 3	Authorities and local partners have enhanced capacity to support the humanitarian community in the Horn of Africa throughout the year
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provide supply chain services to the humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis)
CSI1	Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to enhanced economic integration
CSI1	Provide vocational training sessions and capacity strengthening in the transport and commodity handling sectors for partners, refugees and local population
CSI1	Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan
NTA1	Provide malnutrition prevention and treatment, cash-based transfers, nutritious food, counselling nutritional and incentives for targeted populations, while supporting national nutrition programmes
URT1	Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Food insecure Djiboutian in targeted regions and refugees have improved access to food and improved nutrition status by 2025.	Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to enhanced economic integration	4,968,481	4,169,589	8,514,150	3,167,942
		Provide malnutrition prevention and treatment, cash-based transfers, nutritious food, counselling nutritional and incentives for targeted populations, while supporting national nutrition programmes	1,377,636	1,095,919	544,421	379,824
	Refugees, asylum seekers and shock affected populations in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year	Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan	1,555,433	2,520,259	4,311,892	2,446,986
		Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements	4,158,248	4,739,545	6,040,858	3,969,992
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	6,045	0
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			12,059,798	12,525,312	19,417,366

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Authorities and local partners have enhanced capacity to support the humanitarian community in the Horn of Africa throughout the year	Provide supply chain services to the humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis)	1,260,333	913,144	1,244,787	533,772
		Provide vocational training sessions and capacity strengthening in the transport and commodity handling sectors for partners, refugees and local population	636,942	510,839	1,546,655	524,014
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)			1,897,275	1,423,983	2,791,442	1,057,786
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	308,080	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	308,080	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			13,957,073	13,949,295	22,516,888	11,022,529
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,343,041	1,915,621	3,869,485	1,476,256
Total Direct Costs			16,300,114	15,864,916	26,386,373	12,498,785
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			963,833	963,714	537,296	537,296
Grand Total			17,263,947	16,828,630	26,923,669	13,036,081



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

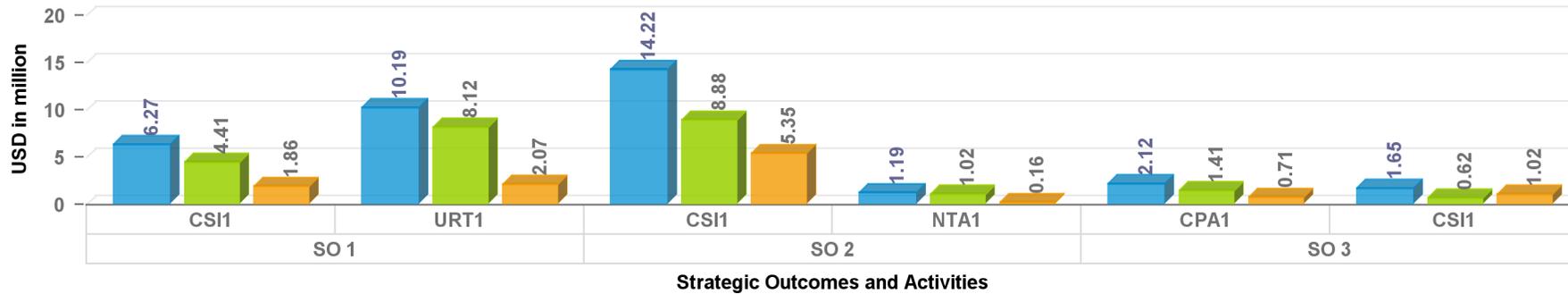
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Refugees, asylum seekers and shock affected populations in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year
SO 2	Food insecure Djiboutian in targeted regions and refugees have improved access to food and improved nutrition status by 2025.
SO 3	Authorities and local partners have enhanced capacity to support the humanitarian community in the Horn of Africa throughout the year
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA1	Provide supply chain services to the humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis)
CSI1	Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to enhanced economic integration
CSI1	Provide vocational training sessions and capacity strengthening in the transport and commodity handling sectors for partners, refugees and local population
CSI1	Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan
NTA1	Provide malnutrition prevention and treatment, cash-based transfers, nutritious food, counselling nutritional and incentives for targeted populations, while supporting national nutrition programmes
URT1	Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 in targeted regions and refugees have improved access to food and improved nutrition status by 2025.	Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to enhanced economic integration	9,951,985	14,222,726	0	14,222,726	8,876,518	5,346,207
		Provide malnutrition prevention and treatment, cash-based transfers, nutritious food, counselling nutritional and incentives for targeted populations, while supporting national nutrition programmes	2,938,424	1,185,625	0	1,185,625	1,021,028	164,598
	Refugees, asylum seekers and shock affected populations in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year	Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements	8,737,147	10,193,929	0	10,193,929	8,123,062	2,070,867
		Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan	4,398,671	4,879,821	1,393,687	6,273,508	4,408,602	1,864,906

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

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Refugees, asylum seekers and shock affected populations in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year	Non Activity Specific	0	6,045	0	6,045	0	6,045
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			26,026,228	30,488,146	1,393,687	31,881,832	22,429,210	9,452,622
8	Authorities and local partners have enhanced capacity to support the humanitarian community in the Horn of Africa throughout the year	Provide supply chain services to the humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis)	2,438,719	2,118,929	0	2,118,929	1,407,914	711,015
		Provide vocational training sessions and capacity strengthening in the transport and commodity handling sectors for partners, refugees and local population	1,341,401	1,647,238	0	1,647,238	624,596	1,022,641
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)			3,780,120	3,766,167	0	3,766,167	2,032,511	1,733,656
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	308,080	0	308,080	0	308,080
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	308,080	0	308,080	0	308,080
Total Direct Operational Cost			29,806,347	34,562,393	1,393,687	35,956,079	24,461,721	11,494,359

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

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	4,923,197	4,525,565	225,777	4,751,342	2,358,113	2,393,229
		Total Direct Costs	34,729,545	39,087,958	1,619,464	40,707,422	26,819,834	13,887,588
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	2,072,682	1,964,395		1,964,395	1,964,395	0
		Grand Total	36,802,226	41,052,353	1,619,464	42,671,817	28,784,229	13,887,588

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures