



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES

Djibouti

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2024

Table of contents

Overview	3
Operational context	7
Fresh Food Vouchers	10
Programme performance	12
Strategic outcome 01	12
Strategic outcome 02	15
Strategic outcome 03	18
Cross-cutting results	20
Gender equality and women's empowerment	20
Protection and accountability to affected populations	22
Environmental sustainability	24
Nutrition integration	25
Partnerships	27
Financial Overview	29
Data Notes	33
Annex	34
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	34
Figures and Indicators	35
WFP contribution to SDGs	35
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	35
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	36
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	36
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	36
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	37
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	38
Cross-cutting Indicators	56

Overview

In 2023, the Republic of Djibouti experienced the highest food crisis in the last three years. By December 2023, the number of food insecure households had increased by over 48 percent compared to the same period in 2022. Factors such as conflicts in neighboring countries, global economic shocks, reliance on imports leading to declining household purchasing continued to fuel food insecurity and malnutrition among vulnerable populations. Additionally, persistent drought, insufficient rainfall, and flooding in rural areas exacerbated food insecurity, impacting the assets and livelihoods of affected populations. As a result, access to nutritious food had become increasingly scarce for these communities.

WFP interventions are based on a five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP, 2020-2024) which focuses on three Strategic Outcomes and five main activities. The CSP's flexibility to adapt to new contexts enabled WFP to remain a significant partner of choice for the Government in addressing humanitarian needs and high food deficits among vulnerable populations in line with its commitments towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), notably SDG2 "Zero Hunger" and SDG17 "Partnerships for the Goals." WFP and partners delivered interventions through out the year to ensure that the assisted populations had access to the necessary resources to meet their food and nutrition needs. Depending on the context, assistance was provided either through in-kind food distributions or cash-based transfers. Further, specialized nutritious foods were provided to pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children aged 6-59 months to treat moderate acute malnutrition.

Contributing to SDG 2, WFP assisted over 125,000 people through emergency food and nutrition assistance, capacity strengthening, resilience-building activities, including enhanced shock-responsive social protection programmes. Variations in resource allocation across activities influenced expected outcomes on food security, nutrition, and overall WFP performance compared to the benchmarks established for 2022. Despite efforts, around 18 percent of the population initially planned to receive WFP assistance remained unserved due to funding challenges.

More specially, under the refugee activities, WFP provided essential food assistance to more than 33,000 refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants, addressing their immediate food and nutritional requirements. Simultaneously, WFP provided food assistance to more than 31,000 people affected by shocks to prevent further exacerbation of food insecurity. This effort was particularly crucial, given that one in four individuals in the country were food insecure in the second half of the year.

In tandem with these efforts, WFP implemented resilience initiatives, benefitting more than 30,000 individuals. These initiatives aimed not only to enhance food security and nutrition but also to strengthen national social protection systems, thereby laying the groundwork for long-term sustainability. Moreover, WFP implemented nutrition interventions to prevent and treat Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), reaching more than 11,000 children aged 6 to 59 months, as well as 6,000 Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women and Girls (PBW/Gs).

WFP reaffirmed its commitment to working with humanitarian and development actors, stressing the importance of sharing expertise and logistical resources to ensure smooth implementation of implementation of life-saving and transformative programmes.

The impact of WFP's interventions was substantial, with 125,000 people benefitting from improved food security a significant achievement given the limited coverage of existing social protection programmes and the absence of other partners addressing the food needs of the population.

WFP sustained its significant role as a key partner to the Government's in its efforts and initiatives to combat food insecurity and malnutrition in the country. This ongoing collaboration extended to working closely with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarities (MASS) in the development and validation of the national social protection strategy. Additionally, WFP supported complementary programmes alongside the national safety net initiative and contributed to the formulation of a 5-year multi-sectoral nutrition plan in partnership with the Ministry of Health (MoH). Notably, both documents underwent successful validation in 2023. Moreover, WFP actively engaged in strengthening the capacity of the Djibouti National Meteorological Agency (ANMD) to improve weather forecasting, thereby contributing to better emergency preparedness. These collaborative initiatives underscore a collective commitment to achieving shared objectives for vulnerable and marginalized populations, aligning with the overarching aim of advancing Sustainable Development Goal 17 (SDG 17).

125,389

Total beneficiaries in 2023



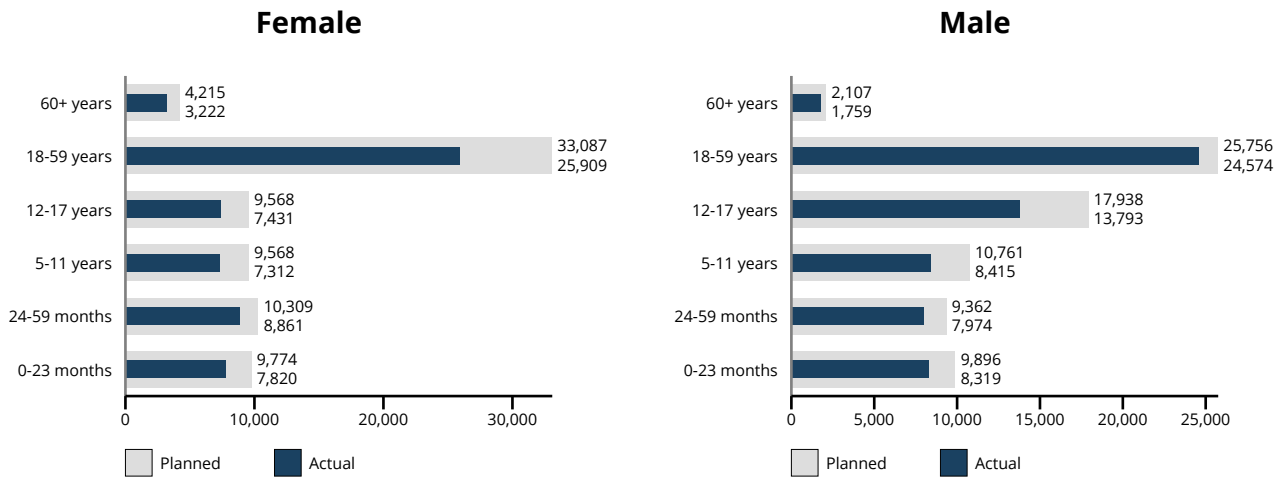
48% female



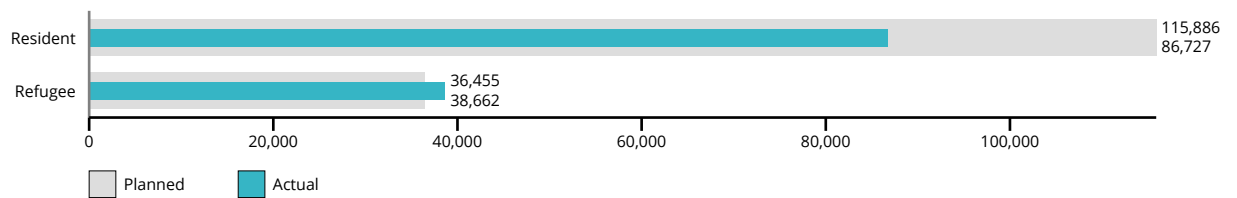
52% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 17,680 (43% Female, 57% Male)

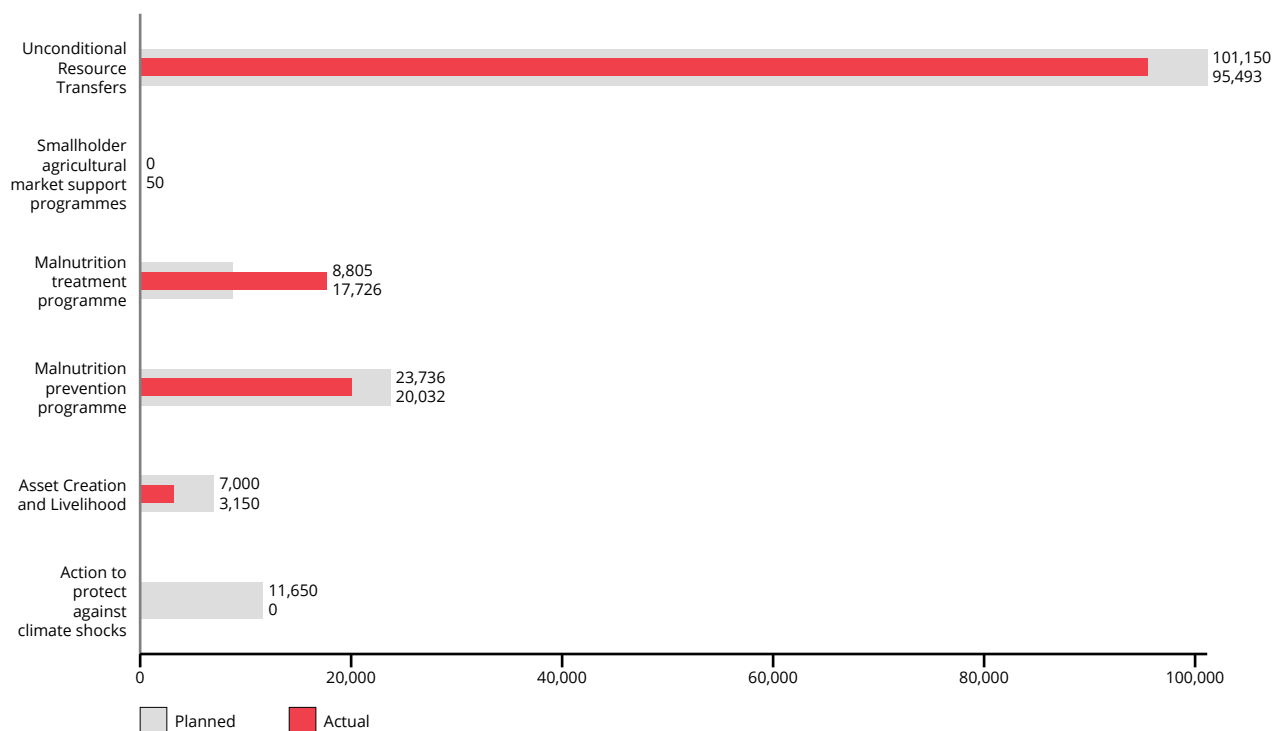
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



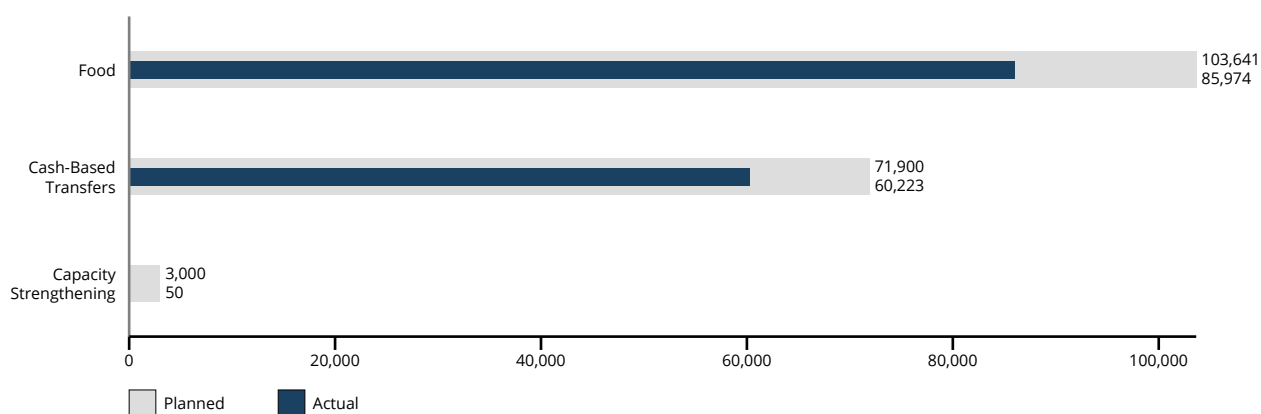
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



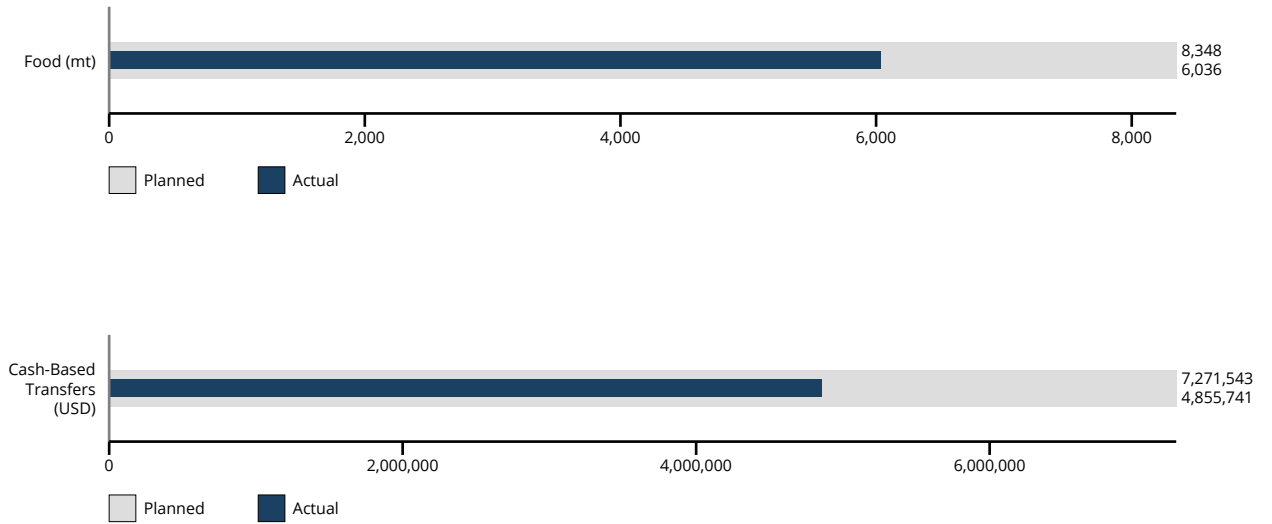
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



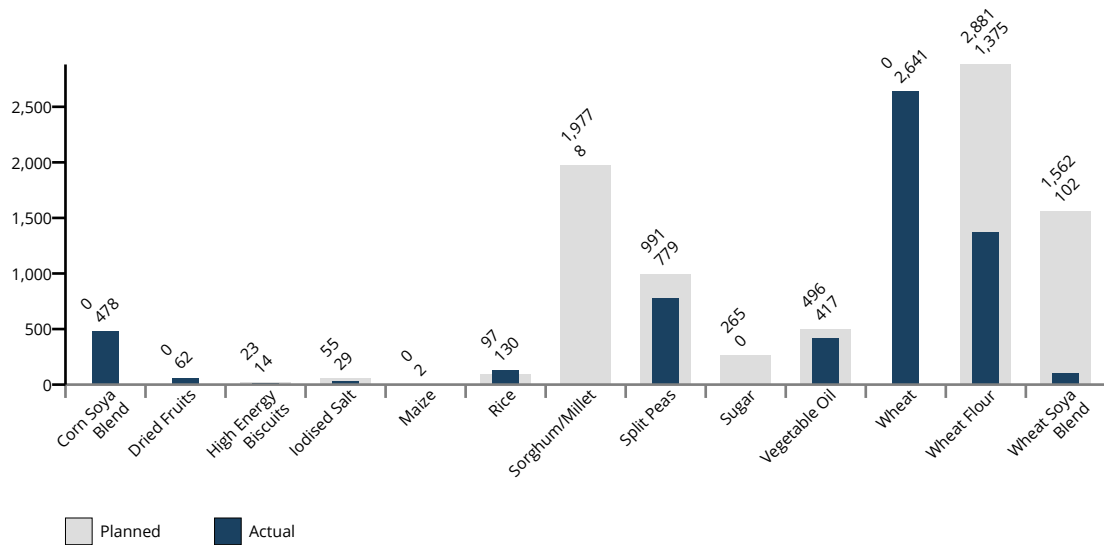
Beneficiaries by Modality



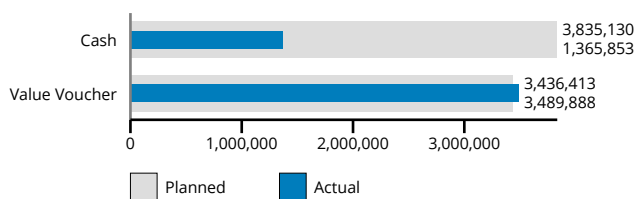
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Djibouti, a small low-middle income country, holds a strategic geopolitical and trade position in the Horn of Africa and Gulf of Aden. With a population of 1.1 million, the country ranked 161 out of 191 countries on the 2021 Human Development Index^[1] with more than 23 percent of its population living in extreme poverty. In the 2023 Global Hunger

Index, this chronic food deficit country was ranked 93 out of 125 countries^[2] with a severity score categorized as serious.

Food security and nutrition challenges in the country stemmed from climate shocks, primarily drought, exacerbated by limited arable land (constituting only 0.04 percent of the total land area) and insufficient rainfall (averaging 130 millimetres per year). These factors contribute to extremely low food production, leading to heavy reliance on food imports (about 90 percent). Consequently, the country is vulnerable to price fluctuations on international markets, directly impacting people's purchasing power, particularly among low and middle-income rural and women-headed households. Notably, around 84 percent of wheat imports are sourced from Russia and Ukraine, while nearly all vegetables and fruits are imported from Ethiopia. Additionally, livestock production contributes three to four percent of the total gross domestic product (GDP) while the services sector, particularly port services, transportation of goods to Ethiopia, and hosting of foreign military bases, account for over 70 percent of Djibouti's GDP^[3].

The repercussions of the persistent drought on the people of Djibouti, especially those already food insecure prior to the drought, were not merely enduring and significant, but the situation had also taken a substantial downturn in 2023. Between March and June 2023, 21 percent of the population (249,949 individuals) were in IPC phase 3 or above, a number that increased to 285,000 persons or one out of four persons in Djibouti in the period July-December 2023^[4]. It was also estimated that 33,324 children under five suffered from acute malnutrition in 2023, with over 27,000 experiencing moderate acute malnutrition. Furthermore, almost 3,000 Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women and Girls (PBW/Gs) were acutely malnourished. The majority of Djibouti's rural population resides in marginal areas with limited water supplies, where food security is a serious concern. These figures marked the worst level of food insecurity and malnutrition rates in Djibouti since 2020, with the global acute malnutrition rate of 13.4 percent, with 4.4 percent of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition, exceeding the World Health Organization (WHO) threshold of 2 percent.

In 2023, Djibouti hosted 31,509^[5] refugees and asylum seekers from Somalia, Ethiopia, Yemen, Eritrea, and other countries. The majority of this population, 85 percent, resided in the refugee settlements of Ali-Addeh and Holl-Holl in the Ali-Sabieh region (South) and Markazi in the Obock region (North). Notably, nearly half of these individuals were women. Despite the Government's ongoing policy of providing refuge to those in need, the reality remains stark: there are limited employment opportunities or avenues for income generation within and outside these settlements for refugees. Consequently, they rely entirely on humanitarian assistance provided by WFP to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. Djibouti is recognized as one of the world's most active migration corridors, characterized by a constant inflow of migrants.

WFP operations in Djibouti

WFP's support to the Government of Djibouti encompassed a diverse array of interventions spanning from emergency food and nutrition assistance, resilience building, social protection, bilateral service provision, and capacity strengthening. These efforts were specifically targeted towards populations facing acute levels of food and nutrition insecurity, the humanitarian community, and key national entities. Despite expanded coverage in social assistance responses, primarily through the *Programme National de Solidarité Famille* (PNSF), to address the most pressing challenges faced by the poor and vulnerable population, the scale of the programme and funding remained insufficient to meet the escalating needs.

WFP's role in Djibouti was therefore vital throughout the year, particularly considering the nuanced challenges in food security and malnutrition. Strategic Outcome 1 aligned with Djibouti's need for immediate food assistance, particularly among crisis-affected populations, including refugees, asylum seekers, and rural communities with limited access to resources. Through unconditional cash and food transfers, WFP addresses the acute hunger faced by these groups, providing vital assistance to mitigate the immediate impact of food insecurity. WFP's interventions under strategic outcome 2 targeted the improvement of nutritional status, adhering to national protocols while also strengthening national social protection systems. By focusing on enhancing dietary diversity and access to nutritious foods, WFP aimed to address the root causes of malnutrition and build resilience among vulnerable populations. Moreover, Strategic Outcome 3 underscored the importance of reaffirmed its collaboration with humanitarian and development actors, emphasizing the importance of sharing expertise and logistical resources to ensure the smooth implementation of life-saving programs. Through these interventions, WFP contributes to SDG 2 and SDG 17, promoting sustainable development and effective humanitarian action in Djibouti.

Risk management

In 2023, WFP dedicated resources to effectively identify and address risks associated with its operations in Djibouti. In this regard, it updated its country-specific risk register and conducted a comprehensive fraud risk assessment.

Additionally, the Risk Management and Compliance Committee remained actively involved in examining and monitoring risk trends, internal controls, and the execution of risk mitigation strategies. With the food diversion observed in neighbouring Ethiopia, WFP Djibouti increased its monitoring efforts to prevent a similar occurrence in Djibouti. This involved bi-monthly market monitoring and thorough process oversight during and immediately after each food assistance distribution.

To mitigate risks related to the safety and health of staff, WFP conducted an Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) risk assessment across its operational sites in Djibouti. The country has developed a strategy to enhance control measures to mitigate identified risks and address recommendations arising from the assessment which will be implemented in 2024. WFP provided refresher trainings on its anti-fraud and anti-corruption policy and continued sensitizing staff to manage fiduciary risks related to sexual exploitation and abuse.

In the last quarter of 2022, the Office of Internal Audit conducted an audit of WFP operations in Djibouti, focusing on beneficiary management, cash-based transfers, supply chain, finance, and a review of human resources and risk management processes. The audit period covered October 1, 2020, to September 30, 2021. All six observations, categorized with high and medium priority, were implemented in a timely manner in 2023, except for the recommendation regarding beneficiary data protection and privacy. The extension of the implementation for this observation is until December 2025, awaiting corporate guidelines currently under development and expected to be utilized by country offices in the course of 2025.

Lessons learned

WFP conducted a mid-term review of its CSP implementation in 2023, with the primary objective of assessing progress and drawing lessons learned. The focus was on guiding the country office's strategic decisions for necessary actions to enhance program quality. The outcomes will inform the second implementation phase of Country Strategic Plan (CSP) and the design of a new CSP.

In the mid-year review, several key lessons were identified. Notably, there was a recommendation for the country office to strengthen coordination in its interventions for greater impact and to enhance its Community and Feedback Mechanism (CFM). Additionally, it was advised to increase investments in capacity-building initiatives for government institutions serving as implementing partners due to their relatively weak capacities. In response, the country office has taken actions by internalizing the CFM mechanism and extending its usage across all activities, previously managed by an external implementing partner for the refugee operation. Furthermore, efforts have been made to enhance the capacities of governmental implementation partners through the allocation of additional human resources to support implementing teams involved in WFP operations.

Fresh Food Vouchers

A Fresh Approach to Better Nutrition in Djibouti



© WFP/Gaia Paradiso

Neima, a participant to the fresh food voucher initiative, shows the WFP-supported cash electronic card (SCOPE) she uses to buy fruits and vegetables.

Taking a visionary leap toward healthier futures, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarities and the Ministry of Health, launched a fresh food initiative. Generously funded by France, this pilot project is set to be a game-changer in contributing to improved dietary diversity and nutrition for the children and women of Djibouti.

Enabling access to fresh food through economic empowerment

What may be taken for granted in many countries is a different reality in Djibouti where the populations are experiencing the double burden of malnutrition.

Meals mainly consist of cereals, oil/fat and sugar. Vegetables and Fruits are not regularly consumed, due to limited availability and access. These factors contribute to malnutrition, a persisting public health issue in Djibouti which was also highlighted through the multisectoral assessment on food and nutrition security carried out in April 2023.

With its partners, WFP designed an innovative project aiming to enrich the food basket of cash transfer beneficiaries, enabling them to buy fresh fruit and vegetables on the local market, Riyadh. In November 2023, the dietary habits of 700 vulnerable households with children under the age of 5 and with pregnant and breastfeeding women in Djibouti City changed for the better. Neima, a mother of 10 children, is one of the direct beneficiaries of the pilot project. "We eat more and better now," she says as she walks across the stalls in Riyadh Market, the biggest fresh food market in the capital city.

Households targeted for the pilot project are beneficiaries of the national social safety net programme, *Programme National de Solidarité Famille* (PNSF). Each month, they receive 10,000 Djiboutian francs directly from WFP to meet essential food needs. Through this pilot project, they receive an additional 5,000 Djiboutian francs exclusively to purchase fresh food items from local traders. "I used to buy only pulses, cereals, and oil to make our meals. This

additional amount loaded in my card really allows me to buy meat. I also buy fruits and vegetables for my children out of the list of recommended products," said Neima.

A network of partners for improved nutrition

The fresh food voucher initiative not only provides cash transfers for restricted food item purchases but also encompasses the promotion of dietary diversity, good nutrition practices, and adherence to food safety and quality requirements.

Like the other beneficiaries, Neima received some advice from a group of WFP-supported counselling mothers before heading to the fresh food market and contracted shops. With them, she got better knowledge on nutrition basics such as food choices, nutritional values of food items, and good breastfeeding practices. Meanwhile, WFP partnered with seven fresh food traders, in addition to the existing thirty-three partner retailers selling staple food commodities. As members of this network, they receive strict trainings on food quality, safety, and management.

Local traders, like Ilias and Zam Zam, are already witnessing positive results. Ilias, who sells chicken and eggs noted increased product movement and customer traffic. According to him, it's because he's paying attention to the quality of his products and always ensures availability. At Riyadh market where Zam Zam manages a fresh fruits and vegetable stall, the trend is the same. There is great hope her business will thrive and wishes the project will continue for a longer period. "If the project continues, I will sell more and to more people. Those people who bought fruits and vegetables on very rare occasions will be able to eat better," she adds.

By empowering families to include fresh food items such as meat, fruits, and vegetables in their meals through value vouchers, WFP and its partners contribute to improved overall nutrition. This unique initiative contributes to addressing the root causes of malnutrition that results from inadequate quantity and quality of household food intake, quality of children's food intake through dietary diversity and infrequent meals as well as lack of nutritional knowledge and proper food handling.

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



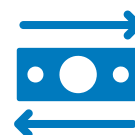
More than **33,000** refugees and asylum seekers (55 percent women) received **essential food assistance**



Over **5,500** children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received specialized nutritious food for treatment



More than **31,000** Djiboutians affected by shocks received life-saving food assistance



USD 1,365,852 distributed as cash-based transfers beneficiaries

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided vital food and nutrition assistance to people affected by conflicts and shocks in Djibouti, significantly contributing to alleviate the impacts of crises on people's capacity to safely access adequate food throughout the year.

Humanitarian Food Assistance to Refugees and Asylum Seekers

WFP, in partnership with the National Office for the Assistance to Refugees and Disaster-Affected People (ONARS), delivered unconditional food assistance to over 33,000 refugees and asylum seekers (55 percent women) residing in refugee settlements. The distribution involved USD 1.8 million through cash-based transfers (CBT) and 2,205 MT of food commodities. Assistance modalities were chosen based on the functionality of local markets. In Obock, WFP sustained its CBT interventions using e-vouchers for beneficiaries to purchase their food while simultaneously supporting local businesses. Based on the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), WFP transferred DJF 4,500 (USD 25) per person, per month, with a family size cap of five members. With a consistent 70 percent coverage of the minimum expenditure basket throughout the year, the proportion of families with poor food consumption levels decreased from 12 percent in 2022 to 8 percent in 2023. As a result, the proportion of people with a borderline food consumption levels increased to 19 percent in 2023, up from 13 percent in 2022.

In the southern refugee settlements, WFP reached 20,000 people with a mixed food basket, including in-kind food assistance (200g of cereals, 60g of pulses, and 30g of oil) and cash (USD 0.19) per person per day. The combined ration covered 1,800 kilocalories (kcal), corresponding to 70 percent of a full ration. Monitoring results indicate a slight deterioration in the food security situation of refugees in December 2023 compared to December 2022. The proportion of households meeting the acceptable level of food consumption decreased by 6 and 16 percent in Ali Addeh and Holl-Holl settlements, while households with borderline food consumption levels increased by 21 and 20 percent in both settlements, respectively. The situation deteriorated due to increased food costs and a lack of livelihood opportunities, leaving families dependent solely on food assistance.

To prevent a disruption in this critical support, WFP implemented ration cuts in December 2023, based on available funding. In the southern settlements, the cash component was reduced by 50 percent, while in Markazi, the transfer value was decreased by 14 percent, and family sizes were capped at five persons. The adjustments covered a minimum of 60 percent of the daily calorie intake. Additionally, WFP and UNHCR conducted two joint verification exercises in Markazi in May and December 2023. The objective was to verify that the assistance reached its intended recipients, leading to a 20 percent reduction in the caseload in May and an 8 percent in December.

WFP also provided nutrition support for six months to over 4,000 children aged between 6 to 59 months and more than 1,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/Gs) in all refugee settlements for prevention of acute malnutrition. This was crucial in preserving their nutritional status, thus reducing the strain on healthcare facilities where a surge of MAM cases was reported. Through collaborative efforts with the Ministry of Health (MoH), WFP provided specialized nutritious food (SNF) throughout the year for the treatment of MAM to 778 children, 407 PBW/G, and 59 individuals affected by HIV. In total, WFP delivered 113 MT of SNF, catering to both prevention and treatment needs. The percentage of women of reproductive age who reached minimum diet diversity exceeds the 2023 targets in all settlements: 20 percent in Ali-Addeh, 16 in Holl-Holl, and 23 in Markazi. This is tied to the consistent and predictable assistance provided throughout the year.

WFP's partnership with IOM was crucial in addressing the needs of migrants. WFP provided food assistance to an average of 400 migrants monthly hosted at the Migration Response Center (MRC), managed by IOM. Over nine months (April to December), WFP distributed 47.2 MT of cereals, pulses, and oil for IOM to prepare hot meals. Through IOM mobile clinics, WFP provided, 3.2 MT of fortified biscuits to over 10,000 migrants crossing Djibouti corridors for four months. WFP furthermore responded to an acute diarrhoea crisis in Obock in collaboration with IOM and MoH by delivering food through IOM to health centres, translating into 45,000 hot meals over two months to cover the basic food needs of hospitalized individuals.

Humanitarian Assistance to Shock Affected People

The ongoing drought entered its third successive year. Under Activity 2, WFP provided life-saving food assistance to over 31,000 vulnerable individuals (45 percent women, and 55 percent men) grappling with crisis to emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC phases 3 and 4). The emergency response was facilitated using both in-kind and CBT modalities, based on market functionality. In towns, WFP applied the CBT modality, providing DJF 10,000 (USD 56) monthly per household, in line with *Programme National de Solidarité Famille* (PNSF). In rural areas, with non-functional markets, the daily in-kind food basket consisted of 450g of cereals, 60g of pulses, and 30g of oil per individual, translating into 2,100 kcal, per day.

The proportion of beneficiaries with acceptable level of food consumption levels among the rural population slightly declined from 41 percent in 2022 to 37 percent in 2023 while the proportion of households with poor food consumption levels increased from 32 percent from 36 percent in 2022. This demonstrated a deteriorating food security situation with persistent vulnerability of female-headed households. Additionally, half of the households continued to maintain a less diverse diet, with 42 percent moderately diversified and 7 percent achieving a diversified diet, reflecting the challenges faced by rural communities in terms of limited access and availability of diverse food groups.

Under its nutrition interventions, WFP provided nutrition support to more 5,000 children aged 6 to 59 months and over 3,000 PBW/Gs for six months. The Minimum Dietary Diversity of Women (MDD-W) living in urban areas and receiving food assistance through CBT was 15 percent, compared to the rural women in the rural areas with much lower MDDW (1 percent). This signifies that women in urban areas had better knowledge of diverse diets, and consumed an average of five or more food groups per day on average.

Targeting and Prioritization to Reach the Most Vulnerable

To ensure precise targeting, WFP adopted two distinct methods depending on the location. In urban towns, WFP collaborated with the MASS and utilized its national social registry as the primary means for identification and to avoid duplication of assistance. In rural areas where the social registry was not expanded, WFP applied a community-based targeting approach, establishing local committees for this purpose. To address the potential risks of misappropriation and uneven distribution, WFP ensured the inclusiveness and representativeness of these committees, incorporating beneficiaries, local authorities, as well as personnel from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity (MASS) and WFP.

The limitation of data posed significant challenges in substantiating the severe impact of drought on the population, especially in a country where the normal climate resembles drought. Consequently, attracting financial contributions to ensure an emergency response that addressed the urgent needs of a population enduring multiple shocks, without the possibility of recovery, was a challenging task. Therefore, the prioritization of people in IPC phase 4 became an inevitable course of action, leading to a higher number of individuals transitioning from IPC phase 3 to IPC phase 4 by the end of the year, from 12,000 in December 2022 to over 100,000 in December 2023.

Government Capacity Strengthening

WFP dedicated additional efforts to enhance the capacity of the Executive Secretariat of Disaster Risk Management (*SEGRC*). Both WFP and the *SEGRC* staff engaged in a two-day regional workshop organized by the WFP Regional Bureau for Eastern Africa. Objectives included exploring emergency preparedness capacities and facilitating the sharing of best practices with a focus on South-South cooperation. Additionally, WFP provided equipment to Djibouti Meteorological Agency to set up a studio to enhance early warning communication, strengthening Anticipatory Action capacity in the country.

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	1 - Partially integrates gender and age
Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

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



More than **11,200 children** aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and breast feeding women benefited from **malnutrition prevention and treatment** programmes



69 percent recovery rate among children treated for moderate acute malnutrition



50 smallholder farmers supported with training, **inputs, equipment and infrastructure**.

Under Strategic Outcome Two, WFP sustained its commitment to addressing malnutrition in the country while concurrently contributing to improve the coverage, comprehensiveness, adequacy, and quality of the national social protection programme.

Social Protection System Strengthening

Through national capacity strengthening activity, WFP, in collaboration with UNDP, assisted the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarities in enhancing the overall social protection system architecture, leading to the development of the National Social Protection Strategy for 2023-2027, wherein beneficiaries make no contributions (non-contributory). Over 137,000 (12 percent of the population) people are covered by the non-contributory national social protection programme thanks to WFP's continued technical support.

Furthermore, WFP contributed to the successful implementation of the national safety net program, particularly the *Programme National de Solidarité Famille* (PNSF), under the supervision of MASS. Through this, 3,754 households benefitted from cash assistance positively impacting the food security of 18,000 individuals. The proportion of beneficiaries with a poor food consumption levels reduced from 32 in 2021 to 16 percent in 2023. Female-headed households had lower food consumption level than their male-headed counterparts, with 55 percent of these households having medium to low dietary diversity. This underscores the limited livelihood opportunities and income sources for women. Furthermore, the transfer value is insufficient to sustain a diverse diet, especially considering the elevated food prices.

Additionally, in collaboration with MASS, WFP supported the strengthening of the overall PNSF by undertaking, utilizing the national social registry as a tool for identification and targeting during lean season from May to September. The assistance aimed to alleviate food insecurity of vulnerable people, benefiting 12,000 rural households by absorbing fluctuations in seasonal assistance demand, amounted to a total of 1,130 MT of food. Monitoring data showed an 11 percent decrease in poor food consumption levels, contributing to a marginal decline in overall food security, linked to drought-induced livestock losses. The minimum dietary diversity for women (MDD-W) stood at 4 percent, lightening the seasonal impact on this beneficiary group.

WFP expanded its support to the PNSF by collaborating with MASS and the Ministry of Health to introduce a new fresh food voucher initiative, aimed at enhancing implementation strategies. Another instance of WFP's supplementary initiatives involved the inclusion of refugees in the PNSF. In partnership with MASS, WFP replicated the national safety net program for 743 refugee households. These households were registered in the national social registry, with WFP providing cash transfers. The lessons from the pilot will inform the prospective feasibility, or lack thereof, of the integration of all refugees in the PNSF. Despite this assistance, 40 percent of beneficiaries resorted to negative coping strategies, like borrowing for food, highlighting their vulnerability due to limited access to livelihood opportunities and high food prices.

Continuing its commitment to nutrition-sensitive social protection programme, WFP continued its efforts in integrating People Living with HIV and Tuberculosis (PLHIV/TB) in PNSF. A total of 323 HIV and 292 TB affected individuals were identified in partnership with the Ministry of Health, to be gradually registered by MASS in the national social registry, received assistance directly from WFP. The need for assistance to this marginalized group is highlighted by their deteriorated food security situation in 2023. Monitoring data indicated that 43 percent of beneficiaries reported to have adopted livelihood coping strategies, such as borrowing money to cover the basic needs (54.1 percent) and sending household member to eat elsewhere (5 percent), with fairly low MDD of 7 percent.

WFP furthermore endeavored to enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities impacted by drought and floods, 242 participants, and their 1,210 household members, received a total of USD 32,940 in cash-based transfers. Under this initiative, WFP focused on two regions known for high agricultural productivity coupled with nutrition challenges (IPC4+). Since October 2023, participants have been engaging in rehabilitation activities, such as soil improvement to increase their agricultural productivity thereby improving food security for households involved. Outcome results will be captured in 2024 monitoring.

Since the successful transition of the school feeding program to full government ownership in 2020, WFP has remained a key partner to the Government. Addressing nutrition challenges, WFP, in collaboration with Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MENFOP), focused on nutrition-related education through the national school feeding programme. In this regard, 367 teachers and directors of schools managing the school feeding programme, covering all 125 schools, received trainings on nutrition and management of the national program, with specific emphasis on stock management, food preparation, safety, and hygiene. Additionally, with an injection of USD 113,000, WFP established 20 school gardens, rehabilitated 30, and provided cash transfers as an incentive for their services to 46 farmers and their 230 household members. The gardens served educational purposes for teachers and students, with the harvest produced utilized in daily school meals, including onions, tomatoes, eggplants, among other vegetables.

In 2023, WFP furthermore closely worked with the MASS and the Ministry of Health and continued its commitment to enhance the Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis (FNG). This involved incorporating updated data and expanding its scope to the entire country. The final validation is planned for February 2024.

Human Capital Development through National Nutrition Programmes

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP implemented nutrition activities to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among 11,000 children aged 6 to 59 months, and 6,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/Gs). WFP responded to the deteriorated nutrition situation by increasing its MAM treatment programme's coverage by 56 percent compared to its need-based plan. Due to the limitations in nutrition-related data in the country, with the last Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) in 2019, a first-time Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) for nutrition was initiated through a collaboration between FAO and WFP, alongside the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Health. The outcomes of the IPC facilitated government and partners to anticipate needs and tailor responses accordingly. Within the treatment program, a total of 7,691 children (6-59 months), 3,899 PBW/Gs, 660 individuals affected by HIV, and 1,157 TB received 201 MT of specialized nutritious food (SNF) through health clinics. Monitoring data indicates a 69 percent recovery rate, 2 percent mortality rate, 4 percent non-recovery rate, and 25 percent default rate for children. The default and recovery rates in rural areas, both below Sphere standards, can be attributed to the long distances between health centres and nomadic communities leading parents to be hesitant about collecting the SNF. Nutrition messages through the counselling mothers are actively delivered to encourage parents to remain enrolled in the program until its completion.

Under the prevention programme, nearly 3,589 children (6-59 months old), and some 2,282 PBW/Gs benefited from 54 MT of specialized nutritious food as well as nutrition messaging. The messages were delivered through a gender responsive approach, ensuring the inclusion of both men and women. Through a network of 400 counselling mothers, 2,389 sessions sensitization were conducted between July and December across the country reaching 21,872 parents, including 2,064 men and 19,808 women. Additionally, a total of 33,449 people were screened, including 10,621 PBW/Gs, and 22,828 children. WFP equipped the counselling mothers with comprehensive training on nutrition and required materials. For the provided services, they received incentives, aligned with the transfer value of the PNSF.

In 2023, WFP, in collaboration with UNICEF, provided technical support to MoH for the development of a 5-year National Multi-sectoral Plan for Nutrition. The aim of this plan is to enhance coordination, define the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder, thereby shifting away from treating nutrition solely as the Ministry's concern. Moreover, WFP, in partnership with WHO, continue to provide technical support to MoH in updating the national nutrition guidelines to align it with the latest WHO prevention and management of wasting recommendations, expected to be concluded in April 2024.

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	1 - Partially integrates gender and age
Provide malnutrition prevention and treatment, cash-based transfers, nutritious food, counselling nutritional and incentives for targeted populations, while supporting national nutrition programmes	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

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



More than **218,700 metric tons** of food and non-food items handled



More than **2,500 metric tons** of grains transferred by train from Djibouti to Dire Dawa, Ethiopia



45 data and analytics solutions and services provided to the Government and partners

Provision of Supply Chain Services to the Humanitarian Community

By leveraging the Humanitarian Logistics Base situated at the Djibouti port, WFP continued to play a pivotal role in supporting emergency operations in the region, thereby aligning with SDG 17. WFP collaborated with partner organizations to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance to countries in the region. This was accomplished by utilizing the resources, fleet, and logistical capabilities available at the hub, benefiting Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen. In total, WFP entered into 13 Service Level Agreements with UN agencies and NGOs located in Djibouti and Yemen.

In 2023, WFP handled 218,750 MT of food and non-food items using 1,108 WFP fleet, 5,031 commercial trucks, as well as two trains connecting Djibouti to Ethiopia. In addition, WFP Supply Chain received a total of 264,028 MT of commodities for the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) for WFP operations in Djibouti (387 MT), Ethiopia (261,978 MT) and Yemen (1,663 MT). The WFP Supply Chain in Djibouti played a vital role in supporting the GCMF's objectives by enabling swift procurement of essential commodities for timely responses in Djibouti and neighboring countries within the region. WFP successfully received a bulk carrier, the MV Akdeniz, at the HLB, containing 20,000 MT of bulk wheat grain for silo operations in Djibouti and Ethiopia. This amount constitutes half of the storage capacity of the four silos at HLB, each capable of holding up to 10,000 MT of grains.

In collaboration with the Doraleh Multi-Purpose Port (DMP) in Djibouti and the Ethiopia-Djibouti Railway company, WFP initiated a railway project aimed at providing a more cost-effective and environmentally friendly transportation solution. Through this endeavor, WFP successfully transported 2,590 MT of grains from Djibouti to Ethiopia, utilizing 37 wagons, each carrying 70 MT. The journey from Djibouti to Dire Dawa in Ethiopia was completed within seven hours. In contrast to the conventional transportation method, which involved 74 trucks to deliver the same 2,590 MT of food to Dire Dawa in 48 hours, this initiative emerged as a greener, economically efficient, and time-saving approach for transferring food supplies during emergency operations in Ethiopia. Furthermore, it significantly contributed to an 80 percent reduction in carbon emissions, showcasing its positive impact on the environment.

In 2023, Humanitarian Logistics Base operations experienced a notable decrease compared to previous years, primarily due to two key factors. Firstly, unforeseen operational challenges disrupted the transfer of both food and non-food items from Djibouti, causing a significant setback for Humanitarian Logistics Base operations. Notably, Djibouti accounts for approximately 69 percent of all transfers of humanitarian cargo to other countries in the region served from the Djibouti pre-positioning point. Secondly, the attacks on vessels in the Red Sea in November 2023, following the conflict between Israel and Hamas, had an additional impact on HLB operations. Commercial ships that typically traversed the Gulf of Aden were diverted to avoid sea attacks, leading to a reduction in ship arrivals and departures at the port of Djibouti. This, in turn, affected WFP's management and distribution of commodities to Sudan, Yemen, Ethiopia, and South Sudan.

Last Mile Project

WFP reinforced its commodity tracking systems following food movements from warehouses to beneficiaries. This "Last mile project," aimed at tracking food items and ensuring any potential misuse of food assistance is quickly escalated to be addressed. The project implementation included gap analysis, food management check, and a mapping of food management control resulting to a 90 percent satisfaction rate among users.

Food Safety and Quality

WFP also inaugurated a temperature-controlled station to store life-saving temperature-sensitive items between -40°C to +40°C such as medicines and vaccines. Consisting of two 40-foot reefers, the station can be used as a prepositioning

point to ensure swift response to health emergencies in Eastern Africa and beyond such as Yemen.

In accordance with WFP Food Safety and Quality measures to maintain the quality and nutritional values of grains until they reach final beneficiaries, the WFP Food Safety and Quality division collaborated with engineers and logistics specialist to elaborate a technical document on critical grain storage parameters to be applied in the specific context of Djibouti including Equilibrium Moisture Content. Compliance to these parameters were essential in preserving the integrity of grains characteristics as they undergo a milling process in Ethiopia, Kenya, or Sudan.

Additionally, WFP strengthened the FSQ capacities of food suppliers and retailers in terms of food quality, safety, and management. This was done with beneficiaries in mind, especially those assisted through CBT modality and those benefitting from WFP social protection programmes such as the "Fresh food voucher initiative" meant to improve access, nutritional intake, and quality of food. This support equally benefitted other consumers who purchase their food commodities with WFP-assisted food suppliers and retailers on the local markets.

On-demand Bilateral Services

In 2023, WFP provided various services to other humanitarian actors including the Government on a cost recovery basis. Services ranged from port operations to shipping services, customs clearance, facility rental, container freight station, storage, and goods processing. In total, WFP provided 46 on-demand services, mainly to UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO Djibouti, MSF, IOM, UNMHA, FAO, and UNDP Yemen) in a timely manner. The service value amounted to USD 565,108. In addition, WFP completed in January the transfer of 84.2 MT of SNF procured in 2022 for MoH on behalf of the World Bank.

In this framework, WFP collaborated with UNDP in Yemen to provide logistical support in the Floating Storage and Offloading (FSO) *Safer* emergency project. The high-risk operation aimed at stabilizing the effects of the oil-spill incident in the red Sea, thus preventing a humanitarian and environmental catastrophe. WFP's role was central in managing the transit and shipment process of oil pollution control, spill clean-up, and safety equipment to Aden and Hodeidah, in Yemen.

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	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

In Djibouti, women and girls represent 47 percent of the total population, yet experiencing long-standing inequities, especially in rural areas. Limited economic opportunities contribute to higher unemployment rate among women of working age between 15 and 59 years old (38.2 percent) and youth between 15 and 24 years old (65.1 percent). Subject to early marriage, girls also tend to be taken out of or not enrolled in school to assist with household chores. Additionally, cultural norms assign the responsibility of providing for the family to men, particularly in rural areas.

In 2023, the effects of climate-induced shocks, like prolonged drought, continued food prices hikes, and low production capacity disproportionately affected women. In rural areas, this led to increased burden at household level such as walking longer distances in search of petty job opportunities and lack of opportunities to develop income generating activities.

With its partners, WFP further improved its programmes design and implementation with increased focus on gender aiming to improve social protection interventions and meeting specific nutrition needs of women and girls. Compared to 2022, the proportion of people and groups identified as vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity including persons with disabilities increased from 16 to 24 percent.

Results of programme monitoring reveal that 59 percent of women, recipients of cash transfer programme, and 56 percent of women, beneficiary of food assistance, participated in decision-making that affected their resources and food security. In the context of activity 3, which aims to enhance a national inclusive, adaptive, and nutrition-sensitive social protection system by providing food, cash-based transfers, and technical assistance, the breakdown consists of 48 percent women and 52 percent men. This distribution is a direct outcome of initiatives led by WFP and its partners, specifically focusing on registering women as household heads and promoting increased gender representation in local committees.. In the refugee operation, three committees with 19 leaders (59 percent men, 41 percent women) held 204 meetings in settlements. Additionally, 181 committees led by 910 individuals (42 percent men, 58 percent women) in rural areas conducted 744 meetings, covering topics like targeting, project duration, and beneficiary verification in addition to encouraging women participation.

To further empower vulnerable populations, WFP and its partners conducted trainings and provided financial inclusion opportunities. Following a training programme for 200 women in savings, and livelihood creation and development, 43 percent of these women obtained micro-credit with *Caisse Populaire d'Epargne et de Crédit* (CPEC in French) to initiate income generating activities. In addition, five female-led cooperatives accessed loans to strengthen their capacities. Project participants, aged between 18 and 59 years old, perceived the project as a sustainable source of income, fostering self-reliance without relying on assistance from WFP or MASS.

WFP's Fresh Food Vouchers project remained a key component of the community-centred strategy for preventing malnutrition. This initiative specifically focuses on enhancing nutrition for pregnant and breastfeeding women, girls, and children under five, who face the highest risk of malnutrition. To support this effort, WFP has successfully trained a nationwide network comprising 400 counseling mothers. These women play a vital role in sharing the knowledge they have acquired about sound nutritional practices, dietary diversity, and malnutrition screening within their communities. Consequently, they have assisted approximately 22,000 parents in making well-informed decisions regarding nutrition.

In partnership with other UN agencies, WFP participated in establishing the UN Gender Thematic Group (GTG), based on recommendations of the 2022 System-Wide Action Plan on gender equality scorecard. In this respect, the GTG reinforced the capacities of its UN gender focal points through the development of guidelines for gender mainstreaming in programmes design and related trainings. This training was extended to all UN staff including WFP Programme staff and members of the UN Country Team for greater accountability in terms of gender equality and women's empowerment.

Building on progress made toward gender equality and women's economic empowerment since 2022, WFP will continue to work with partners to implement more gender-sensitive and gender-transformative programmes in

Djibouti.

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

Following the recent Universal Periodic Review on human rights commitments and challenges in Djibouti, it's essential to highlight that the country is a signatory to seven of the nine core United Nations human rights treaties. Djibouti has demonstrated commitment to principles such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Despite collaborative endeavors between Djibouti and its partners, there persist challenges in ensuring socio-economic rights, including access to social protection, enhancement of living conditions, and safeguarding vulnerable populations. Ongoing issues encompass poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition, maternal and child health, and the repercussions of climate change, disproportionately impacting women, children, the elderly, individuals with disabilities, asylum seekers, refugees, and migrants.

Despite these limitations, WFP actions ensured that recipients had secure and easy access to WFP assistance. Security concerns were minimal, with 99 percent of refugees, 100 percent of drought-affected persons, and 99 percent of seasonal general food distribution (GFD) beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes. Almost all respondents reported receiving respectful treatment, including 99.8 percent of refugees, 98 percent of drought-affected persons, and seasonal GFD beneficiaries. In terms of access to distribution sites, the majority (82 percent) encountered no substantial challenges, with distance and poor infrastructure being prominent impediments.

In line with its people-centric approach, commitment to the 'Do No Harm' principle, and dedication to inclusivity, WFP consistently adapted its program to prevent and mitigate unintended negative effects of its interventions. In this regard, a comprehensive Protection Assessment was conducted in October 2023 covering Conflict Sensitivity, Disability Inclusion, Gender, Accountability to Affected People, and Protection across all activities. The findings from the assessment and the annual post distribution monitoring (PDM) indicated a need to further strengthen accountability to affected people, particularly in terms of information sharing. Notably, 21 percent of the drought-affected individuals lacked information on selection criteria, and 15 percent found the communication details unclear. Among seasonal GFD beneficiaries, 24 percent had a good awareness of the program, and 88 percent expressed satisfaction with the timeliness of information. Primary sources of project information were community leaders (30 percent), other community members (20 percent), and families (18 percent). This result aligns with the nomadic lifestyle of the population, where information dissemination is hindered by their constant movement. In rural areas with no phone or internet connectivity, beneficiaries heavily rely on word of mouth, compounded by low literacy levels and diverse languages and dialects spoken in the same region. To further strengthen information provision and making sure communities have their voices heard, a Community Engagement Action Plan has been drafted and is planned to be endorsed by the first quarter of 2024.

Following the Protection Assessment, actions were taken to strengthen the in-house Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM). The CFM will be enriched with various channels allowing beneficiaries to submit feedback or register complaints with WFP, including Helpdesks, in addition to the existing Hotline, which will be operational by the first quarter of 2024. This diversified strategy aims to strengthen accountability to the communities we serve and facilitate program adjustments based on beneficiary feedback. In 2023, 30 percent of refugees, 18 percent of drought-affected individuals, and 14 percent of lean season beneficiaries used the CFM. Low usage was due to on-the-spot resolution of complaints, a lack of awareness of the mechanism as the CFM was initially managed by an external partner and was brought in-house in April 2023. A total of 1501 feedback and complaints were submitted through the Hotline, 100 percent of which were promptly addressed. Main topics of complaints and feedback included the usage of SCOPE cards, duration of assistance, project information, and accessing WFP programs. Simultaneously, ongoing efforts are being made to establish a referral pathway and map protection actors, enabling WFP to support individuals at risk by facilitating their referral to the appropriate agency.

For refugees' operation, WFP staff, in coordination with government ministries, conducted 16 community meetings, ensuring a minimum of one meeting per month. These gatherings served as platforms for engagement with refugee leaders elected to committees. The three committees comprise a total of 19 leaders, with 59 percent men and 41 percent women. These leaders communicated information through 204 meetings within their respective communities

in the refugee settlements translating to 48 percent of refugees receiving consistent and understandable program information from WFP, as per the PDM results.

A total of 181 committees were established and maintained in rural areas, led by 910 individuals, with 42 percent men and 58 percent women. These leaders shared information through 744 meetings with their communities, covering various topics, including targeting approaches and eligibility criteria, project duration, ration, and the verification of beneficiary lists.

Beyond its internal activities, WFP strengthened the accountability and protection aspects of the national safety net program (PNSF) by funding salaries for 12 staff (approximately USD 80,000) in six out of thirteen social counters strategically located across the country since April 2023. These counters serve as the primary entry points for accessing national social protection programs. The strategic investment in human resources within the social counters directly correlates with improved service delivery. The personnel engaged in the identification, registration, and enrolment of the population, alongside providing information on eligibility and available programs, played a key role in enhancing operational efficiency. Additionally, their support extended to the effective functioning of the CFM to the PNSF.

To identify and mitigate risks associated with using personal data of beneficiaries, a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) was conducted in March 2023 for refugee operation. The Privacy Impact Assessment was crucial as WFP and UNHCR are in the process of deploying biometric interoperability of their beneficiary management systems (BIMS and SCOPE) to enhance accountability and ensure assistance goes to those physically present in refugee settlements. This assessment identifies potential risks in data sharing between the two agencies, prioritizing individuals' privacy and data rights. Correspondingly, WFP has operationalized the principle of proportionality, ensuring the deletion of all beneficiary data that remains unused for a duration of three months under all its activities.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Djibouti is recognized as one of the world's most arid countries, marked by high temperatures and low rainfall. With less than 1000 square kilometers of arable land and an average annual rainfall of just 130 mm, the geographical limitations are evident. A significant portion of the population, over 25 percent, engages in agro-pastoral livelihood activities, particularly centered around livestock production. An estimated 33 percent of the population resides in high hazard risk zones, and the economy faces chronic vulnerabilities to floods and droughts, accounting for 35 percent. Djibouti experiences recurring climate shocks, including floods and droughts, and is a common destination for refugees and migrants from neighboring countries.

Throughout 2023, Djibouti persisted in facing an enduring and intense drought, attributed to elevated temperatures and irregular rainfall causing floods in rural regions. The documented average temperature soared to its highest level since 1981, marking an increase of about 3.7 celsius in comparison to the 1981-2021 timeframe. Consequently, this adverse climatic condition has had detrimental effects on water availability, resulted in livestock losses, and disrupted vegetable production.

WFP played a role in assisting the Government to address development challenges. This involved implementing activities focused on crisis response to food insecurity and malnutrition, enhancing resilient livelihoods, providing institutional support in social protection, and ensuring access to cost-efficient supply chain services for the humanitarian community.

In compliance with WFP's Environmental Policy and its Sustainability Framework, WFP continued to ensure that activities under the country strategic plan do not cause unintended harm to the environment and people. In 2023, 100 percent of the implemented activities under the memorandum of understanding and field level agreements were subjected to an environmental and social risk screening and management/mitigation measures were put in place.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In addition to programmatic activities, WFP implements an Environmental Management System (EMS) as part of its Environmental Policy to identify, reduce, and manage environmental impacts from in-house operations. In 2023, WFP launched a Smart Green Energy Solution, introducing a solar panel system on its main building in Djibouti. Building on a strong inter-agency collaboration, WFP is implementing this initiative through the UNDP Green Energy team. The project is anticipated to conclude in the first quarter of 2024, with a capacity of 50 kilowatt peak (kWp), which is expected to save approximately 20,000 USD and 46 tons of carbon dioxide emissions yearly, effectively reducing the carbon footprint and burden on the environment. The payback time is expected to be below 5 years. This successful model of collaboration was tested for the first time in Djibouti and has already been expanded to other WFP Country Offices in the region.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

Programme Integration

WFP continued its commitment to the effective integration of nutrition into programmes dedicated to improving dietary habits and addressing the root causes of malnutrition. WFP's investments in this regard were substantial, particularly in the enhancement of nutrition-related data, expansion of nutrition messaging through community structures and schools to cover the entire country. Additionally, innovative programmes were introduced to illustrate the effectiveness of nutrition-sensitive approaches in addressing the root causes of malnutrition and poor diets. Overall, 53,494 beneficiaries directly benefited from WFP support to meet their nutritional needs through various interventions, including 21,872 people who received nutrition related messaging.

With the generous contributions from donors, WFP successfully integrated nutrition into its emergency and seasonal general food assistance interventions in rural areas. In addition to the in-kind food assistance to rural communities, supplementary nutritious food was distributed to pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (6,987 women receiving 200g of SuperCerealPlus per day) and children under the age of five (13,045 children receiving 100g of SuperCerealPlus per day) at risk of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). The integration of nutrition was critical in an effective response given the country's deteriorating nutrition situation, the considerable distances to health centres, and the limited capacity of these centres to handle a substantial caseload. According to program monitoring data, households receiving seasonal assistance exhibited a limited consumption of fewer than five distinct food groups. Specifically, 44 percent had a low diversity diet, 41 percent maintained a medium level of diversity, and 15 percent enjoyed a diversified diet. This pattern resonates with the difficulties encountered by the rural population, marked by restricted access to diverse and readily available food options.

System Integration

WFP continued its commitment to strengthen the implementation of the national social protection program, notably *Programme National de Solidarité Famille* (PNSF), aiming to enhance its nutrition sensitivity. In October 2023, WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarities (MASS) and Ministry of Health initiated a pioneering fresh food pilot project in Djibouti Ville. This vertical top-up to the PNSF aims to improve the dietary diversity of households by providing an extra DJF 5,000 (around 25 USD) to 700 households, specifically those with pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children under five. This supplementary amount, added to their existing DJF 10,000 (56 USD) from PNSF, is restricted to the purchase of fresh fruit, vegetable, meat, and dairy. This one-year pilot is anticipated to provide insights crucial for shaping nutrition-sensitive social protection strategies and a potential justification for the adjustment of the transfer value of the PNSF. A significant achievement of the pilot's initial phase has been the inclusion of all beneficiaries in the social registry, providing them access to other social assistance programs, including health coverage. Moreover, for the first time, the pilot introduced nutrition criteria into the targeting approach of the PNSF.

Moreover, WFP, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarities (MASS) worked to finalize the Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis (FNG) that commenced in the last quarter of 2022. A second validation workshop was held to validate the integration of 2023 data and its expansion to cover the entire country. The analysis explores local factors influencing the availability, accessibility, and affordability of nutritious foods nationwide. The final validation is planned for February 2024. The results will provide essential insights for program design and adjustments, specifically in areas related to transfer values and the cost of a nutritious diet.

Confronted with the challenges of inadequate nutrition-related data, the most recent Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey was conducted in 2019, WFP, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture, initiated the first Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) nutrition assessment in the country. The absence of accurate data reflecting the actual nutritional situation in the country has been hampering efforts to secure sufficient and timely funds to address the challenges at hand. The IPC helped address a part of this challenge by providing substantiated and prompt results and enabling the responders to adjust their approaches.

People Integration

In a country with limited health and other services for rural communities, WFP endeavored to identify creative approaches to effectively tackle the underlying causes of malnutrition. In this regard, WFP leveraged schools throughout the country as key platforms for delivering nutrition sensitive messaging, recognizing schools as crucial community hubs. In this context, 367 teachers and school directors underwent training on nutrition best practices with the objective to integrate nutrition in the informal curricula. Furthermore, 50 school gardens were established to be used to educate children about diverse and fresh foods. In addition to this, the network of counselling mothers was expanded to 400 mothers to cover the entire country. These respected community figures were trained and equipped to conduct nutrition related me, facilitate referrals to health centres, and raise awareness on vaccination, breastfeeding practices, and the importance of pre- and post-natal care. A total of 2,389 sessions sensitization were conducted, reaching 21,872 parents, including 2,064 men and 19,808 women. Additionally, a total of 33,449 people were screened, including 10,621 PBW/Gs, and 22,828 children. Both, counselling mothers and farmers engaged in school gardens, received cash-based transfers, aligned with the PNSF transfer value, restricted exclusively for food purchases to improve their and their families' food security and nutrition.

Partnerships

In 2023, the number of people facing acute levels of food insecurity (IPC phases 3 and 4) in Djibouti increased by a notable 48 percent compared to 2022 consequently, increasing the resources required to contain to meet food and nutrition needs of the population, especially among the vulnerable groups such as the elderly, women, children, and people with disabilities. In a global context characterized by decreased funding including for humanitarian interventions, WFP strengthened its existing partnerships, while continuing its efforts to build a more diversified donor base.

Partnerships with the Government, donors, UN agencies, the private sector, and communities were key in delivering programmes that met the needs of affected populations in line with the existing development plans such as the Djibouti Vision 2035 and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). Mobilized resources enabled WFP to contribute saving lives and changing lives in Djibouti through the implementation of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP).

Through sustained collaborations with the Governments of France, Germany, Japan, Saudi Arabia, the USA, and private donors, WFP was able to extend assistance to more than 125,000 people susceptible to food and nutrition insecurity, this represents an increase of 8 percent compared to 2022. Furthermore, flexible funding gave WFP the capacity to deploy vital food assistance to people affected by crises and shocks, build communities' resilience, and enhance national capacities to respond to food insecurity and malnutrition and strengthening anticipatory actions.

Interagency funds received from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (UNCERF) were crucial in a context lacking substantial drought response funding. These funds enabled WFP to provide life-saving assistance to vulnerable people of Djibouti severely affected by a third consecutive year of drought and insufficient rainfalls. Joint mobilization efforts between UN agencies were instrumental in securing these funds for coordinated actions addressing the challenges of this prolonged climate-induced crisis.

Focus on localization

WFP maintained its capacity strengthening efforts for the government at both central and local levels. A significant focus was placed on strengthening partnerships to support national initiatives aimed at improving food security and nutrition for the most vulnerable segments of the population. In this respect, humanitarian assistance for refugees and asylum seekers was deployed in partnership with ONARS. A Memorandum of Understanding signed between ONARS, UNHCR, and WFP ensured secure beneficiary data sharing between them and the smooth distribution of food assistance to formally registered refugees and asylum seekers in settlements. WFP extended technical support to MASS to develop the National Social Protection Strategy 2023-2027. WFP also executed complementary programs to supplement the national social protection program, addressing the urgent needs of vulnerable Djiboutians impacted by drought and other shocks.

The partnership between MENFOP and WFP remained sustained through technical support to enhance and expand the national school feeding program. Capacity-strengthening initiatives, incorporating both technical and material support, were implemented. This involved the rehabilitation and establishment of 50 school gardens, the distribution of kitchen equipment (pans, pots, plates, and cutlery) to 125 schools, and the ongoing renovation of 10 school canteens, expected to conclude in the first quarter of 2024.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2023, WFP continued collaborating with other UN agencies, aligning with their respective mandate. This contributed to the provision of comprehensive interventions of the UN in Djibouti, while rationalizing mobilized resources. WFP demonstrated synergies and complementarity with: the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) for the training of counselling mothers on nutrition-related topics, including HIV and good nutritional practices for people living with HIV; the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to ensure timely delivery of essential food and nutrition assistance for refugees and asylum seekers; the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for food assistance to migrants; UNICEF in regards to prevention and treatment of malnutrition; and with UNDP in the provision of technical support in the formulation of the National Social Protection Strategy. WFP participated in the UN drought

emergency response team and led the multi-sectoral assessment. Mobilized resources allowed UN agencies to provide a joint complementary response in the three most affected regions. In addition, WFP collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and UNICEF facilitated the collection and analysis of data on the food and nutrition situation in Djibouti. Additionally, the collaborative needs assessments were conducted with government partners, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of prevailing challenges and facilitating informed decision-making.

In line with the UN reform, WFP, in collaboration with other sisters UN agencies, contributed to the harmonization of joint UN actions, especially through a dedicated Organizational Management Team (OMT). Areas involved included procurement, logistics, administration, and human resources. The collaboration resulted in the creation of a platform with a list of service providers based on their expertise in specific areas and the establishment of UN contracts including Long-Term Agreements, instrumental in reinforcing UN inter-agency collaboration.

Financial Overview

The Djibouti Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2020-2024 with a budget of USD 104.7 million has been funded at 70 percent against its overall Need Based Plan (NBP). In 2023, the country office had available resources of USD 31.7 million, exceeding the USD 25.8 million NBP by 123 percent, with 54 percent originating from the carryover from 2022. A significant portion, specifically 71 percent, of the carryover funds was received during the final two quarters of 2022, thereby significantly increasing the resources carried to 2023. The remaining 46 percent of available resources were obtained through contributions. 92 percent of the resources were received as directed multilateral funding and eight percent as multilateral funding.

The most substantial contribution in 2023 was made by the Government of Japan followed by USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) and the Government of France. WFP continued its effort to diversify its donor base and welcomed a new donor from the private sector, Cartier Philanthropy.





























Strategic Outcome 1 focusing on providing access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year to refugees, asylum seekers and shock affected populations in Djibouti was funded at 106 percent against the annual requirements, enabling WFP to deliver food assistance to refugees, migrants, and nationals affected by crises throughout the year. Despite the notable resourcing of Activity One (refugees and migrants) compared to other activities, a 50 percent reduction in the cash-based transfers component of the food basket was implemented for a period of six-month starting from December 2023 in response to global funding cuts. Furthermore, limited resources had a substantial effect on Activity Two which supports shock affected populations in Djibouti, resulting in a 46 percent reduction in beneficiaries, with priority given to the population falling within the IPC 3 and above.

Strategic Outcome 2 focusing on ensuring food insecure Djiboutians in targeted regions and refugees have improved access to food and improved nutrition status was resourced at 124 percent against the NBP. This facilitated the provision of nutritional support for children, pregnant, and breastfeeding women, along with the distribution of adequate food assistance through social protection programs and resilience-building activities. The notable increase in resources is primarily linked multi-year contribution received in 2018 under Activity Three on social protection and safety nets carried over annually until the year 2024. Additionally, the introduction of new activities, including fresh food vouchers and take-home rations, has attracted new contributions, significantly contributing to the resourcing of the strategic outcome. Acknowledgments are extended to the Government of Japan and France for their support, enabling WFP not only to sustain malnutrition treatment but also to continue with interventions to treat and prevent malnutrition.





Strategic outcome 3 which aims to enhance the capacity of the Government and local partners to effectively respond to humanitarian needs was funded at 221 percent against the annual requirements. Bilateral service provision remains a key component of the Country Strategic Plan as humanitarian partners and government entities.

Due to the reducing funding trends experienced globally, and subsequently reduced funding levels at the country level, WFP will be forced to introduce ration cuts in 2024 across all its activities except the malnutrition treatment programme. This will include assistance for the population facing IPC 3 and above who are already vulnerable. WFP requires additional resources to be able to sustain food assistance in Djibouti.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 20,151,915	 17,783,442	 22,746,879	 15,648,828
SO01: Refugees, asylum seekers and shock affected populations in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year	 11,691,198	 11,071,921	 12,241,688	 9,466,809
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	 6,160,863	 5,588,322	 7,545,531	 5,985,958
Activity 02: Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan	 5,530,335	 5,483,598	 4,696,156	 3,480,851
SO02: Food insecure Djiboutian in targeted regions and refugees have improved access to food and improved nutrition status by 2025.	 8,460,717	 6,711,521	 10,505,191	 6,182,018
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 reducing hunger and malnutrition, and enhancing economic integration	 5,687,919	 4,497,502	 7,457,904	 4,439,016
Activity 04: Provide malnutrition prevention and treatment, cash-based transfers, nutritious food, and social behavior change communication (SBCC) for targeted populations, while supporting national nutrition programmes	 2,772,797	 2,214,018	 3,047,286	 1,743,002

SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 786,537	 786,537	 1,736,517	 557,736
SO03: Authorities and local partners have enhanced capacity to support the humanitarian community in the Horn of Africa throughout the year	 786,537	 786,537	 1,736,517	 557,736
Activity 05: Provide supply chain services to the Government and humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis)	 786,537	 786,537	 1,729,097	 550,317
Activity 06: Provide vocational training sessions and capacity strengthening in the transport and commodity handling sectors for partners, refugees and local population	 0	 0	 7,419	 7,419
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 192,201	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 20,938,453	 18,569,980	 24,675,598	 16,206,564
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 3,321,383	 4,478,101	 6,226,529	 2,517,977
Total Direct Costs	 24,259,837	 23,048,081	 30,902,127	 18,724,542
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,517,654	 1,320,703	 845,440	 845,440

Grand Total	 25,777,492	 24,368,785	 31,747,568	 19,569,983
-------------	---	---	---	---

Data Notes

Operational context

[1] Human Development Index, 2021. United Nations Development Program

[2] Global Hunger Index, 2023, <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/>

[3] IPC Analysis Portal, Djibouti: Acute Food Insecurity Situation March - June 2023 and Projection for July - December 2023, <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156388?iso3=DJI>

[4] IPC Analysis Portal, analyse de l'insécurité alimentaire aiguë et de la malnutrition aiguë de l'IPC,

https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Djibouti_Acute_FoodInsec_Malnutrition_JanDec2023_Report_French.pdf

[5] UNHCR monthly statistics, December 2023

Strategic outcome 02

Missing indicators:

- Enrolment, Attendance, retention, and Saber: These indicators do not apply to Djibouti. WFP country office has been implementing school feeding activities until 2021. Since then, the programme has been handed over to the government.

- Default rate of clients from TB-DOTS and PMTCT programmes: Secondary data which have not been received.

- Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems: This activity started in October 2023. An assessment to capture the related indicators will be carried out during the first term of 2024.

- Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits: This activity started in October 2023. An assessment to capture the related indicators will be carried out during the first term of 2024.

- Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base: This activity started in October 2023. An assessment to capture the related indicators will be carried out during the first term of 2024.

- Under Strategic Outcome Two, Activity Three certain interventions have not been implemented due to funding shortfall. Consequently, no values are provided in the column "Actual" for the following Output indicators: A.1.8, A.3.1, and A.3.5.

Strategic outcome 03

The Fresh Food vouchers initiative aiming to improve nutrition and food diversity among children under the age of five and PBWGs started in November 2023. At the end of the year, beneficiaries had received one transfer. The baseline study was conducted in October 2023 and the follow up assessment to capture the related indicators will be carried out during the first term of 2024. Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) is a collaborative analytical process (a secondary literature review in combination with linear optimization) to understand local drivers that affect the availability, cost, and affordability of nutritious diets. It aims to strengthen analysis, build consensus, and improve decision-making to make healthy and nutritious diets widely possible.

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal :						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	%	16.8	16.8	16.8	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	60,163	65,176	125,339	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	16,681	16,293	32,974	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	75,820	64,834	86%
	female	76,521	60,555	79%
	total	152,341	125,389	82%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	9,896	8,319	84%
	female	9,774	7,820	80%
	total	19,670	16,139	82%
24-59 months	male	9,362	7,974	85%
	female	10,309	8,861	86%
	total	19,671	16,835	86%
5-11 years	male	10,761	8,415	78%
	female	9,568	7,312	76%
	total	20,329	15,727	77%
12-17 years	male	17,938	13,793	77%
	female	9,568	7,431	78%
	total	27,506	21,224	77%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
18-59 years	male	25,756	24,574	95%
	female	33,087	25,909	78%
	total	58,843	50,483	86%
60+ years	male	2,107	1,759	83%
	female	4,215	3,222	76%
	total	6,322	4,981	79%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	36,455	38,662	106%
Resident	115,886	86,727	75%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	11,650	0	0%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	7,000	3,150	45%
Malnutrition prevention programme	23,736	20,032	84%
Malnutrition treatment programme	8,805	17,726	201%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	50	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	101,150	95,493	94%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	0	280	-
Dried Fruits	0	38	-
High Energy Biscuits	23	14	59%
Iodised Salt	55	29	52%
Maize	0	2	-
Rice	97	130	134%
Sorghum/Millet	1,530	8	1%
Split Peas	850	658	77%
Sugar	220	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	425	347	82%
Wheat	0	1,736	-
Wheat Flour	2,322	1,375	59%
Wheat Soya Blend	303	22	7%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	0	198	-
Dried Fruits	0	24	-
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
Rice	0	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	447	0	0%
Split Peas	141	121	85%
Sugar	45	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	71	69	98%
Wheat	0	905	-
Wheat Flour	559	0	0%
Wheat Soya Blend	1,259	80	6%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Value Voucher	2,820,813	1,492,023	53%
Cash	1,764,000	1,365,853	77%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Value Voucher	615,600	1,997,865	325%
Cash	2,071,130	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						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 01: 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						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	10,620	15,005	
			Male	12,980	18,210	
			Total	23,600	33,215	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	2,971	2,287.54	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,764,000	1,365,852	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	768,813	490,168	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	7,308,000	15,548,707	
Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 02: 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						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	68	29	
			Male	82	30	
			Total	150	59	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	211	425	
			Male	194	353	
			Total	405	778	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	150	376	
			Male		31	
			Total	150	407	

A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	56	22.75
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	253,800	129,630
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	56	22.75

CSP Output 03: All refugees and asylum seeker children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating Women and girls (Tier 1) have access to preventive services including specialised nutritious foods and nutrition education that meet their basic nutrition needs.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	416	2,254
			Male	384	2,173
			Total	800	4,427
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female	500	948
			Male		196
			Total	500	1,144
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	23	86.86
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	144,000	525,540
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of stunting	Number	90,000	157,470
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	23	84.1

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

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 05: Shock affected populations (Tier 1) receive emergency food assistance that meets their basic needs during times of crisis and early recovery

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	2,502	2,671
			Male	2,310	2,358
			Total	4,812	5,029

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	3,814 3,814	3,561 3,561
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	27,000 33,000 60,000	14,052 17,341 31,393
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	224	118.72
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	2,552	2,123.14
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	2,052,000	1,001,858
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	9,990,000	4,725,385
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	1,552,680	391,795
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	224	195.46

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 02: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	3	3
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Individual	500	0

CSP Output 03: All refugees and asylum seeker children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating Women and girls (Tier 1) have access to preventive services including specialised nutritious foods and nutrition education that meet their basic nutrition needs.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
------------------	--------------------	--------------	-----------------	---------	--------

E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	500	0
--	--	----------------------------------	------------	-----	---

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

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 04: Shock affected populations (Tier 3) benefit from enhanced national capacity to prepare for and respond to crises and meet their basic needs.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	20	0
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	66.67	0

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Activity 1 & 2 - Location: Obock Ville / OBOCK VILLE / Camp Markazi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>5	=1	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Ali Addeh refugee - Location: Ali Sabieh - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥80	≥80	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	0.9	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	0.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<20	<20	100	WFP survey
	Male	0	<20	<20	97.2	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<20	<20	98.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<10	<10	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	<10	<10	1.9	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<10	<10	0.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥80	≥80	14.8	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	17.1	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	16	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<20	<20	85.2	WFP survey
	Male	0	<20	<20	82.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<20	<20	83.7	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<10	<10	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	<10	<10	0.6	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<10	<10	0.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥80	≥80	81.2	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	72	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	76.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<20	<20	18.8	WFP survey
	Male	0	<20	<20	28	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<20	<20	23.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<10	<10	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	<10	<10	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<10	<10	0	WFP survey
Target Group: Ali-Addeh Refugees - Location: Ali Addeh / ALI ADDEH / Camp ali-adde - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	5.27	<5.27	<4.01	2.81	WFP survey
	Male	4.86	<4.86	<3.99	3.39	WFP survey
	Overall	5.1	<5.1	<3.99	3.11	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	64.4	>64	≤73.5	47	WFP survey
	Male	81.8	>81.8	≤81.8	37	WFP survey
	Overall	75.2	>75.2	≤77.1	42	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	29.7	<35.6	≤20.6	37	WFP survey
	Male	13.3	<18.2	≤13	40	WFP survey
	Overall	19.4	<24.8	≤17.4	39	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5.9	≤5.9	≤5.9	16	WFP survey
	Male	5.2	≤5.2	≤5.2	23	WFP survey
	Overall	5.5	≤5.5	≤5.5	20	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	15.3	<15.3	<10.3	0	WFP survey
	Male	11.5	<11.5	<17.3	1.2	WFP survey
	Overall	12.9	<12.9	<15.6	0.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0.8	<0.8	<8.8	3	WFP survey
	Male	1	<1	<2.3	0.6	WFP survey
	Overall	1	<1	<3.8	1.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	10.2	<10.2	<29.4	7	WFP survey
	Male	17.2	<17.2	<29.1	20	WFP survey
	Overall	14.5	<14.5	<29.2	14	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	73.7	>73.7	>51.5	90	WFP survey
	Male	70.3	>70.3	>51.4	79	WFP survey
	Overall	71.6	>71.6	>51.4	84	WFP survey
Target Group: Ali-Addeh Refugees - Location: Ali Addeh / ALI ADDEH / Camp ali-adde - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	15.9	>15.9	>10	20.1	WFP survey
Target Group: Ali-Addeh Refugees - Location: Ali Addeh / ALI ADDEH / Camp ali-adde - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	83	>90	>90	67.6	Secondary data
	Male	81	>90	>90	59.9	Secondary data
	Overall	82	>90	>90	63	Secondary data
Target Group: Ali-Addeh Refugees - Location: Ali Addeh / ALI ADDEH / Camp ali-adde - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	12	<15	<15	17	Secondary data
	Male	17	<15	<15	173	Secondary data
	Overall	15	<15	<15	17.2	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	1	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition 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
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	87	≥75	≥75	82.9	Secondary data
	Male	83	≥75	≥75	82.7	Secondary data
	Overall	85	≥75	≥75	82.8	Secondary data

Target Group: Hol-Hol Refugees - **Location:** Holl-Holl / HOLL HOLL / HOLL HOLL - **Modality:** Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	5.74	<5.74	<6.42	2.58	WFP survey
	Male	3.57	<3.57	<4.4	2.53	WFP survey
	Overall	4.7	<4.7	<4.73	2.55	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	67.9	>67.9	<67.9	51	WFP survey
	Male	73.4	>73.4	<76.1	60	WFP survey
	Overall	71.8	>71.8	<71.8	56	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	31	<32.2	≥31	39	WFP survey
	Male	24.8	<26.7	≥22	28	WFP survey
	Overall	26.5	<28.2	≥26	34	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1.2	<1.2	≥1.2	10	WFP survey
	Male	1.9	<1.9	≥1.9	12	WFP survey
	Overall	1.7	<1.7	≥1.7	11	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	13.1	<13.1	<19.6	1.3	WFP survey
	Male	12.6	<12.6	<14.2	0	WFP survey
	Overall	12.3	<12.3	<15	0.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2.4	<2.4	<15.2	8	WFP survey
	Male	1.9	<1.9	<3	2.4	WFP survey
	Overall	2	<2	<5	5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	14.3	<14.3	<30.8	9	WFP survey
	Male	14.5	<14.5	<24.6	25.3	WFP survey
	Overall	14.4	<14.4	<25.6	12.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	73.7	>73.7	≥34.6	82	WFP survey
	Male	70.3	>70.3	≥58.6	82	WFP survey
	Overall	71.6	>71.6	≥54.4	82	WFP survey

Target Group: Hol-Hol Refugees - **Location:** Holl-Holl / HOLL HOLL / HOLL HOLL - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	10.4	>10.4	>10	15.9	WFP survey
--	---------	------	-------	-----	------	------------

Target Group: Markazi Refugees - **Location:** Obock Ville / OBOCK VILLE / Camp Markazi - **Modality:** Commodity Voucher - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.48	<13.48	<14.13	2.24	WFP survey
	Male	7.67	<7.67	<12.98	3.73	WFP survey
	Overall	10.6	<10.6	<13.23	3.06	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	28.3	>33.3	≥60.9	76	WFP survey
	Male	35.2	>37.6	≥78.3	74	WFP survey
	Overall	36.5	>36.5	≥74.5	74	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.2	<66.7	≤17.4	15	WFP survey
	Male	44.4	<62.4	≤12	21	WFP survey
	Overall	33.3	<63.5	≤13.2	19	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	30.3	<44.4	≤21.7	9	WFP survey
	Male	32.1	<32.1	≤9.6	7	WFP survey
	Overall	37.6	<35.2	≤12.3	8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	1.9	<1.9	<1.9	8.7	WFP survey
	Male	2.4	<2.4	<2.4	5.4	WFP survey
	Overall	2.3	<2.3	<2.3	6.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	16.7	<16.7	<16.7	0	WFP survey
	Male	11.5	<11.5	<11.5	3.6	WFP survey
	Overall	12.8	<12.8	<12.8	2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	31.5	<31.5	<31.5	4.3	WFP survey
	Male	25.5	<25.5	<25.5	12.5	WFP survey
	Overall	26.9	<26.9	<26.9	8.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	50	>50	<50	87	WFP survey
	Male	60.6	>60.6	<60.6	78.6	WFP survey
	Overall	58	>58	<58	82.4	WFP survey
Target Group: Markazi Refugees - Location: Obock Ville / OBOCK VILLE / Camp Markazi - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	15.1	>15.1	>15	22.5	WFP survey
Target Group: Markazi camp - Location: Obock - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥50	≥50	18.9	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	16.7	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	17.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<40	<40	81.1	WFP survey
	Male	0	<40	<40	83.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<40	<40	82.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<10	<10	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	<10	<10	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<10	<10	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥50	≥50	73.9	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	75	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	74.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<40	<40	21.7	WFP survey
	Male	0	<40	<40	25	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<40	<40	23.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<10	<10	4.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	<10	<10	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<10	<10	2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥80	≥80	56.5	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	375	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	46.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<15	<15	21.7	WFP survey
	Male	0	<15	<15	50	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<15	<15	37.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<5	<5	21.7	WFP survey
	Male	0	<5	<5	12.5	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<5	<5	16.7	WFP survey

Target Group: Refugee camps - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	0	>50	>30	9.8	WFP survey
	Male	0	>50	>30	7	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>50	>30	8.4	WFP survey
Activity 02: Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Emergency - County towns poor Households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	2.98	<2.98	<3.56	4.6	WFP survey
	Male	4.13	<4.13	<4.98	5.84	WFP survey
	Overall	3.66	<3.66	<4.63	5.32	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	95.1	>95.1	>59.3	76.9	WFP survey
	Male	94.3	>94.3	>68.2	79.8	WFP survey
	Overall	94.6	>94.6	>66.1	75.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	4.9	<4.9	<22.2	20.5	WFP survey
	Male	2.3	<2.3	<12.9	16.8	WFP survey
	Overall	3.4	<3.4	<15.2	18.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	<0	<18.5	2.6	WFP survey
	Male	3.4	<3.4	<18.8	9.3	WFP survey
	Overall	2	<2	<18.8	6.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	3.3	<3.3	<3.7	10.3	WFP survey
	Male	19.32	<19.32	<7.1	8.4	WFP survey
	Overall	12.75	<12.75	<6.3	9.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	4.9	<4.9	<0	7.7	WFP survey
	Male	1.14	<1.14	<4.7	6.5	WFP survey
	Overall	2.68	<2.68	<3.6	7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	19.7	<19.7	<14.8	11.5	WFP survey
	Male	13.64	<13.64	<21.2	15.9	WFP survey
	Overall	16.11	<16.11	<19.6	14.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	72.1	>72.1	<81.5	70.5	WFP survey
	Male	65.91	>65.91	<67.1	69.2	WFP survey
	Overall	68.46	>68.46	<70.5	69.7	WFP survey
Target Group: Emergency - Urban food Insecure households - Location: Djibouti Ville - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	3.58	<3.58	<10	7.26	WFP survey
	Male	2.58	<2.58	<10	8.68	WFP survey
	Overall	3.01	<3.01	<10	8.09	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	67.6	>67.6	>67.6	32.8	WFP survey
	Male	60.8	>60.8	>60.8	31.8	WFP survey
	Overall	63.7	>63.7	>63.7	32.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	25.4	<32.4	<27.4	44.3	WFP survey
	Male	37.6	<39.2	<37.6	52.9	WFP survey
	Overall	32.3	<36.3	<32.3	49.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	7	<7	<7	23	WFP survey
	Male	1.6	<1.6	<1.6	15.3	WFP survey
	Overall	4	<4	<4	18.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	4.3	<4.3	<10.5	4.9	WFP survey
	Male	6.5	<6.5	<16.3	10.6	WFP survey
	Overall	5.6	<5.6	<15.2	8.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7	<7	<7.9	6.6	WFP survey
	Male	2.9	<2.9	<13.4	5.9	WFP survey
	Overall	4.7	<4.7	<12.4	6.2	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	22.7	<22.7	<23.7	29.5	WFP survey
	Male	23.3	<23.3	<8.7	16.5	WFP survey
	Overall	23	<23	<11.4	21.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	65.9	>65.9	>54.9	59	WFP survey
	Male	67.3	>67.3	>61.6	67.1	WFP survey
	Overall	66.7	>66.7	>61	63.7	WFP survey
Target Group: Emergency_drought response - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	1.75	<1.78	<9.7	7.33	WFP survey
	Male	2.61	<2.61	<8.56	7.4	WFP survey
	Overall	3	<3	<8.86	7.38	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	73	≥73	≥26	33.3	WFP survey
	Male	76.5	≥76.5	≥46	38.8	WFP survey
	Overall	76	≥76	≥41	36.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	17.1	≤17.1	≤21	34.3	WFP survey
	Male	15.6	≤15.6	≤23	29.3	WFP survey
	Overall	16	≤16	≤22	31.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	9.9	≤9.9	≤51	32.2	WFP survey
	Male	8	≤8	≤30	32.3	WFP survey
	Overall	8	≤8	≤36	32.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	4.2	<4	<15	7.1	WFP survey
	Male	4	<4.2	<13	5.7	WFP survey
	Overall	4	<4	<14	6.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2.9	<2.9	<6	0	WFP survey
	Male	4.8	<4.8	<5	4	WFP survey
	Overall	4.3	<4.3	<5	2.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	12.1	<12.1	<8	24.2	WFP survey
	Male	14.8	<4.8	<14	20.1	WFP survey
	Overall	14.1	<14.1	<12	21.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	80.9	≥80.9	≥70	68.7	WFP survey
	Male	76.1	≥76.1	≥66	70.1	WFP survey
	Overall	77.4	≥77.4	≥67	69.6	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall		>20	>20	1	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 reducing hunger and malnutrition, and enhancing economic integration						
Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs						
CSP Output 07: Urban/rural food insecure Djiboutians and vulnerable refugees (Tier 1) receive monthly cash/food rations and increasingly have access to the national safety net programme and the health social assistance programme including national health insurance scheme, which enhances their food security and nutrition						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution; Micro / Meso Insurance	Female	13,142	14,115	
			Male	16,058	16,770	
			Total	29,200	30,885	
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Micro / Meso Insurance	Female	5,243		
			Male	6,407		
			Total	11,650		
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	1,050	1,119.05	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,963,130		
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	932,000		
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	478,800	1,564,681	
CSP Output 08: 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						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
			USD		24,181	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	3,151	544	
			Male	2,849	666	
			Total	6,000	1,210	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	212		
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	108,000		
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Male		50	
			Total		50	
Activity 04: Provide malnutrition prevention and treatment, cash-based transfers, nutritious food, and social behavior change communication (SBCC) for targeted populations, while supporting national nutrition programmes						
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 12: 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						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	2,704 2,496 5,200	3,886 3,805 7,691
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	2,200 2,200	3,881 18 3,899
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male Total	450 550 1,000	910 1,030 1,940
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	541	207.06
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	136,800	191,412
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for training	Number	360,000	545,758
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	2,508,000	1,004,562
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	541	207.06

CSP Output 13: Djiboutian children 6-59 months and pregnant/lactating women and girls in areas with the highest rates of chronic and acute malnutrition receive specialized nutritious foods in order to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	4,908 4,532 9,440	1,841 1,748 3,589
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	4,370 4,370	2,282 2,282
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	654	47.73
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	4,971,600	440,384

B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	654	47.73
CSP Output 14: 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					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			USD		217,591
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male Total	180 220 400	1,811 1,924 3,735
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male Total	135 165 300	564 593 1,157
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	63	23.19
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		HIV/TB Care & treatment	Number	252,000	778,380
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	63	23.19

Other Output

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 reducing hunger and malnutrition, and enhancing economic integration

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 08: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	50	50
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	100	80
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	100	120

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 11: Partners, local population and refugees (Tier 3) receive vocational training in commodity handling sectors and capacity strengthening to enhance their skills for participation in livelihood value chains

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	5	3
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	70	367
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	4	2

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 09: Pre-school and school children in targeted areas benefit from the Government's improved capacity to provide a nationally-owned nutrition-sensitive and gender-equitable school meals programme

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	100	400
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	1

C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	5	4
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	7	5

Activity 04: Provide malnutrition prevention and treatment, cash-based transfers, nutritious food, and social behavior change communication (SBCC) for targeted populations, while supporting national nutrition programmes

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 12: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	8,200	11,590

CSP Output 13: Djiboutian children 6-59 months and pregnant/lactating women and girls in areas with the highest rates of chronic and acute malnutrition receive specialized nutritious foods in order to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	15,000	21,872

CSP Output 14: 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 are included in a mitigating safety net programme, which improve their nutrition status, productivity and food security

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Individual	1,000	0

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 reducing hunger and malnutrition, and enhancing economic integration

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
-------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	--------

Target Group: ART - **Location:** Djibouti - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Default rate of clients from TB-DOTS and PMTCT programmes	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Activity 3&4 - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>5	=4	2	Secondary data
Target Group: Children - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	=0	=0	1.69	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	1.7	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	2	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	≤0	≤3	4.4	Secondary data
	Male	1	≤1	≤3	4.4	Secondary data
	Overall	1	≤1	≤3	4	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	76	>76	>75	68.6	Secondary data
	Male	79	>79	>75	68.6	Secondary data
	Overall	78	>78	>75	69	Secondary data
Target Group: GD Rural food insecure household - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	11.2	<11.2	<5	5.56	WFP survey
	Male	12	<12	<7.2	6.67	WFP survey
	Overall	11.6	<11.6	<6.7	6.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	58.2	>58.2	≥32	38.3	WFP survey
	Male	55.5	>55.5	≥48.8	39.1	WFP survey
	Overall	56.3	>56.3	≥45.3	38.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	12	<40.8	≤20	39.5	WFP survey
	Male	18	<44.6	≤19.9	36.6	WFP survey
	Overall	56	<43.5	≤19.9	37.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	29.8	<28.8	≤47.3	22.2	WFP survey
	Male	26.6	<26.6	≤31.3	24.2	WFP survey
	Overall	27.5	<27.5	≤34.8	23.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	12.5	<12.5	<12.7	3.7	WFP survey
	Male	16.6	<16.6	<17.4	2.5	WFP survey
	Overall	15.4	<15.4	<16.4	2.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3.8	<3.8	<10.9	0	WFP survey
	Male	7	<7	<5.5	3.1	WFP survey
	Overall	6.1	<6.1	<6.6	2.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	20.7	<20.7	<14.5	29.6	WFP survey
	Male	18.8	<18.8	<8.5	21.7	WFP survey
	Overall	19.3	<19.3	<9.8	24.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	63	>63	>61.8	66.7	WFP survey
	Male	57.6	>57.6	>68.7	72.7	WFP survey
	Overall	59.2	>59.2	>67.2	70.7	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall		≥20	≥20	4	WFP survey
Target Group: PNSF - Urban poor households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	53.3	>53.3	>56.9	34.5	WFP survey
	Male	50	>50	>65.7	44.3	WFP survey
	Overall	50.7	>50.7	>63.2	40.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	17.8	<46.7	<24.1	44	WFP survey
	Male	28.8	<50	<20.3	42.7	WFP survey
	Overall	26.6	<49.3	<21.4	43.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	28.9	<28.9	<19	21.6	WFP survey
	Male	21.2	<21.2	<14	13	WFP survey
	Overall	22.7	<22.7	<15.4	16.3	WFP survey
Target Group: PNSF- Urban poor households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	8.1	<8.1	<3.7	5.48	WFP survey
	Male	4.6	<4.6	<2.6	7.38	WFP survey
	Overall	6.4	<6.4	<2.9	6.65	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	<0	<13.87	6	WFP survey
	Male	3.3	<3.3	<11.59	10.8	WFP survey
	Overall	2.6	<2.6	<12.62	9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	6.7	<6.7	<5.1	8.6	WFP survey
	Male	1.6	<1.6	<1.83	4.3	WFP survey
	Overall	2.6	<2.6	<3.32	6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	28.9	<28.9	<13.14	26.7	WFP survey
	Male	24.5	<24.5	<10.37	35.1	WFP survey
	Overall	25.3	<25.3	<11.63	31.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	64.4	>64.4	>67.88	58.6	WFP survey
	Male	70.7	>70.7	>76.22	49.7	WFP survey
	Overall	69.4	>69.4	>72.43	53.2	WFP survey
Target Group: PVVS - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.14	<6	<6	12.1	WFP survey
	Male	12.87	<6	<6	9.9	WFP survey
	Overall	12	<6	<6	11.02	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	36.1	<72	<72	66.7	WFP survey
	Male	35.1	<70	<70	48.4	WFP survey
	Overall	35.4	<77	<77	57.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	33.3	>20	>20	16.7	WFP survey
	Male	50	>20	>20	29	WFP survey
	Overall	45.4	>16	>16	19.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	30.6	>8	>8	16.7	WFP survey
	Male	14.9	>10	>10	22.6	WFP survey
	Overall	19.2	>7	>7	19.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	13.9	<13	<13	6.7	WFP survey
	Male	5.3	<5	<5	9.7	WFP survey
	Overall	7.7	<7	<7	8.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5.6	<5	<5	3.3	WFP survey
	Male	7.4	<7	<7	6.5	WFP survey
	Overall	6.9	<6	<6	4.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	8.3	<8	<8	46.7	WFP survey
	Male	7.4	<7	<7	48.4	WFP survey
	Overall	7.7	<7	<7	47.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	72.2	>74	>74	43.3	WFP survey
	Male	7.9	>81	>81	35.5	WFP survey
	Overall	77.7	>80	>8	39.3	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugee Integration - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	0	<10	<10	9.42	WFP survey
	Male	0	<10	<10	14.77	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<10	<10	10.78	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≥30	≥30	32.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥40	≥40	35.7	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥38	≥38	34.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤30	≤30	27.4	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤35	≤35	31.2	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤30.3	≤30.3	30.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤40	≤40	40.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤25	≤25	33	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤32	≤32	34.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	<5	<5	6.5	WFP survey
	Male	0	<5	<5	8.8	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<5	<5	8.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	<2	<2	8.1	WFP survey
	Male	0	<2	<2	6	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<2	<2	6.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	0	<10	<10	38.7	WFP survey
	Male	0	<10	<10	40.7	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<10	<10	40.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	>83	≥83	46.8	WFP survey
	Male	0	>83	≥83	44.5	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>83	≥83	45.1	WFP survey
Target Group: School feeding - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	=2	=1	1	Secondary data
Target Group: Social Protection - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support	Overall	0	=200,000	=150,000	137,335	Secondary data
Target Group: Urban poor households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	0	>40	>40	25	WFP survey
	Male	0	>40	>40	24	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>40	>40	24.5	WFP survey
Activity 04: Provide malnutrition prevention and treatment, cash-based transfers, nutritious food, and social behavior change communication (SBCC) for targeted populations, while supporting national nutrition programmes						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Urban&Rural; - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	16	>50	>50	15	Secondary data
	Male	14	>50	>50	13	Secondary data
	Overall	30	>50	>50	28	Secondary data

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	
Other Output						
Activity 05: Provide supply chain services to the Government and humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis)						
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services						
CSP Output 15: 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.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.3: Number of data and analytics solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	SC/Logistics Services	Number	50	45	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	130	102	
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 16: Vulnerable population in Djibouti benefit from services provided by the Government						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.15: Total tonnage of food procured	H.15.1: total tonnage of food procured	SC/Food Procurement Services	metric ton	85	85	

Outcome Results						
Activity 05: Provide supply chain services to the Government and humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis)						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: BSP_Service Delivery Customs - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	>80	≥80	90	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	≥80	≥80	70.15	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥20	≥20	19.23	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	43.67	WFP survey

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 04: Provide malnutrition prevention and treatment, cash-based transfers, nutritious food, and social behavior change communication (SBCC) for targeted populations, while supporting national nutrition programmes						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Vulnerable djiboutian Households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	0	≥80	≥80	40.02	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥20	≥20	18.85	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	29.01	WFP survey
Target Group: Vulnerable djiboutian household - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	≥80	≥80	70.15	WFP
	Male	0	≥20	≥20	19.23	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	43.67	WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Activity 1 - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ACTIVITY 2 - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	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 reducing hunger and malnutrition, and enhancing economic integration						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ACTIVITY 3 - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	WFP survey

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	0	≥40	≥40	41.98	WFP survey

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Ali Addeh Refugees - Location: Ali Addeh / ALI ADDEH / Camp ali-adde - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	4.5	>4.5	≤20	14.4	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	7.8	<7.8	≤10	10.2	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	87.7	<87.7	≥70	75.4	WFP survey

Target Group: Markazi Refugees - **Location:** Obock Ville / OBOCK VILLE / Camp Markazi - **Modality:** Commodity Voucher - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	5.6	>20	≥20	2	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	58.3	<30	≥30	27.5	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	36.1	<50	≥50	70.6	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: County towns poor Households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	18.79	≥30	≥30	30.3	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	4.03	≤20	≤20	23.2	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	77.18	≥50	≥50	46.5	WFP survey

Target Group: Rural food insecure Households - **Location:** Djibouti - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	0	≥30	≥30	19	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	0	<20	≥20	38.8	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	42.4	WFP survey
Target Group: Urban Households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	0	≥20	≥20	2.1	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	0	<30	≥30	33.6	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	64.4	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 reducing hunger and malnutrition, and enhancing economic integration						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: GD Rural food insecure household - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	12.5	≥30	≥30	20.2	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	22.9	<20	<20	36.4	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	63.5	≥50	≥50	43.4	WFP survey
Target Group: PNSF - Urban food Insecure households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	3	≥30	≥30	7.3	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	82	<20	<20	31.2	WFP survey

Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	15	≥50	≥50	61.5	WFP survey
---	---------	----	-----	-----	------	------------

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 02: Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: County towns poor Households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=90	≥80	100	WFP survey
	Male	0	=90	≥80	100	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=90	≥80	100	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=90	>80	97.44	WFP survey
	Male	0	=90	>80	97.2	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=90	>80	97.3	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	≥90	83.33	WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	≥90	74.77	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	≥90	78.38	WFP survey
Target Group: Rural food insecure Households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=90	≥80	100	WFP survey
	Male	0	=90	≥80	100	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=90	≥80	100	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=90	≥80	98.99	WFP survey
	Male	0	=90	≥80	98.85	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=90	≥80	98.9	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=90	≥90	87.88	WFP survey
	Male	0	=90	≥90	79.31	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=90	≥90	82.42	WFP survey
Target Group: Urban food Insecure households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=90	>80	100	WFP survey
	Male	0	=90	>80	100	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=90	>80	100	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=90	≥80	77.05	WFP survey
	Male	0	=90	≥80	85.88	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=90	≥80	82.19	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	≥90	78.69	WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	≥90	75.29	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	≥90	76.71	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 reducing hunger and malnutrition, and enhancing economic integration						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: GD Rural food insecure househol - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.1	=90	≥80	100	WFP
	Male	99.6	=90	≥80	98.76	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.2	=90	≥80	99.17	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	89.4	=90	≥80	95.06	WFP survey
	Male	90.8	=90	≥80	98.76	WFP survey
	Overall	90.4	=90	≥80	97.52	WFP survey

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	98.6	=100	≥90	80.25	WFP survey
	Male	99.8	=100	≥90	80.75	WFP survey
	Overall	99.4	=100	≥90	80.58	WFP survey
Target Group: PNSF - Urban Poor Households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	97.6	>90	≥80	97.41	WFP survey
	Male	100	>90	≥80	99.46	WFP survey
	Overall	98.5	>90	≥80	98.67	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	86.7	=90	≥80	77.59	WFP survey
	Male	77.7	=90	≥80	90.81	WFP survey
	Overall	79.5	=90	≥80	85.71	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	≥90	80.17	WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	≥90	85.41	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	≥90	83.39	WFP survey
Target Group: PV VIH - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	≥90	≥80	93.33	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥90	≥80	90.32	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥90	≥80	91.8	WFP survey
Target Group: PVV VIH - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	>80	>80	100	WFP survey
	Male	0	>80	>80	100	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>80	>80	100	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugee Inclusion - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	≥90	≥80	100	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥90	≥80	99.45	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥90	≥80	99.59	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	≥90	≥80	70.97	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥90	≥80	82.42	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥90	≥80	79.51	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	≥90	≥90	98.39	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	80.22	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	84.84	WFP survey
Activity 04: Provide malnutrition prevention and treatment, cash-based transfers, nutritious food, and social behavior change communication (SBCC) for targeted populations, while supporting national nutrition programmes						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PV VIH - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: HIV/TB Care & treatment						
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	≥90	≥90	86.67	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	80.65	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	83.61	WFP survey

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP survey
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	WFP survey
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Approaching	Missing	Missing	Secondary data

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Ali Addeh Refugees - Location: Ali Addeh / ALI ADDEH / Camp ali-adde - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	32	>80	≥80	0	WFP survey
	Male	46	>80	≥80	0.61	WFP survey
	Overall	41	>80	≥80	0.32	WFP survey
Target Group: Holl Holl Refugees - Location: Holl-Holl / HOLL HOLL / HOLL HOLL - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	39	>80	>80	0	WFP survey
	Male	49	>80	>80	1.18	WFP survey
	Overall	46	>80	>80	0.61	WFP survey
Target Group: Markazi Refugees - Location: Obock Ville / OBOCK VILLE / Camp Markazi - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	16.7	>80	>80	6.52	WFP survey
	Male	23	>80	>80	7.14	WFP survey
	Overall	21.5	>80	>80	6.86	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: County towns poor Households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	>80	≥80	11.54	WFP survey
	Male	0	>80	≥80	2.8	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>80	≥80	6.49	WFP survey
Target Group: Urban food insecure households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	>80	≥80	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	>80	≥80	2.35	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>80	≥80	1.37	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 reducing hunger and malnutrition, and enhancing economic integration						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: GD Rural food insecure househol - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	12.5	>80	≥80	1.24	WFP survey
	Male	19.6	>80	≥80	2.47	WFP survey
	Overall	17.7	>80	≥80	1.65	WFP survey
Target Group: PNSF - Urban food Insecure households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	24	>80	>50	1.72	WFP survey
	Male	34.2	>80	>50	1.08	WFP survey
	Overall	32	>80	>50	1.33	WFP survey

Cover page photo © WFP/Esther Ouoba

21- and 53-year-old women receive food assistance from a refugees sites in Ali-Addeh (Ali Sabieh region) with their commodities loaded on a donkey.

World Food Programme

Contact info

Mary Njoroge

mary.njoroge@wfp.org

Financial Section

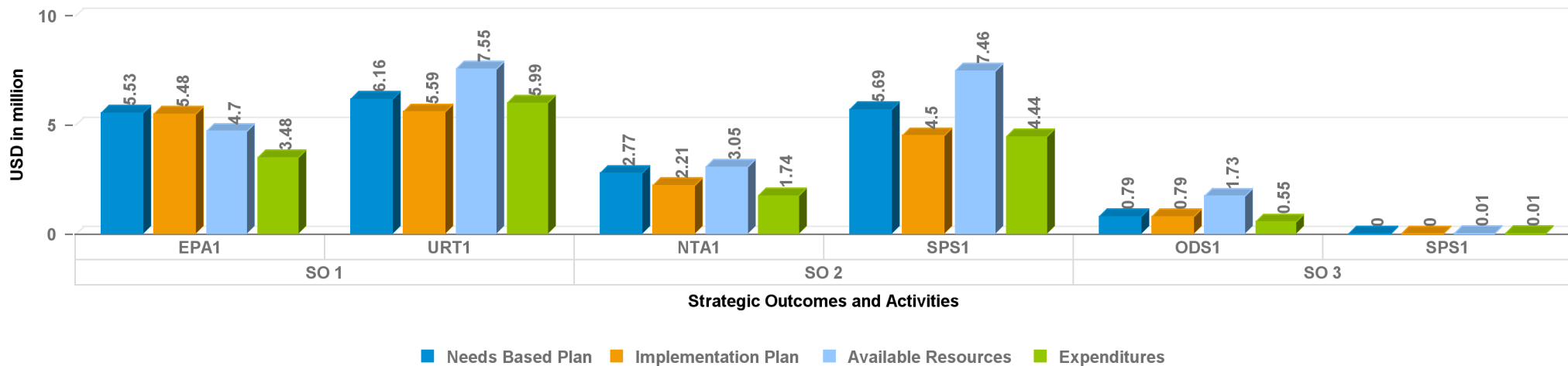
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	EPA1	Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan
SO 1	URT1	Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements
SO 2	NTA1	Provide malnutrition prevention and treatment, cash-based transfers, nutritious food, and social behavior change communication (SBCC) for targeted populations, while supporting national nutrition programmes
SO 2	SPS1	Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to reducing hunger and malnutrition, and enhancing economic integration
SO 3	ODS1	Provide supply chain services to the Government and humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis)
SO 3	SPS1	Provide vocational training sessions and capacity strengthening in the transport and commodity handling sectors for partners, refugees and local population

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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	6,160,863	5,588,323	7,545,531	5,985,958
		Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan	5,530,335	5,483,599	4,696,157	3,480,852
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	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 reducing hunger and malnutrition, and enhancing economic integration	5,687,919	4,497,503	7,457,905	4,439,016
Provide malnutrition prevention and treatment, cash-based transfers, nutritious food, and social behavior change communication (SBCC) for targeted populations, while supporting national nutrition programmes		2,772,798	2,214,018	3,047,286	1,743,002	
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			20,151,916	17,783,442	22,746,880	15,648,828

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	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 Government and humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis)	786,538	786,538	1,729,098	550,317
		Provide vocational training sessions and capacity strengthening in the transport and commodity handling sectors for partners, refugees and local population	0	0	7,419	7,419
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			786,538	786,538	1,736,517	557,737
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	192,202	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	192,202	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			20,938,454	18,569,980	24,675,598	16,206,565
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,321,384	4,478,101	6,226,530	2,517,977
Total Direct Costs			24,259,837	23,048,082	30,902,128	18,724,542
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,517,655	1,320,703	845,441	845,441
Grand Total			25,777,492	24,368,785	31,747,569	19,569,983



Wannee 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

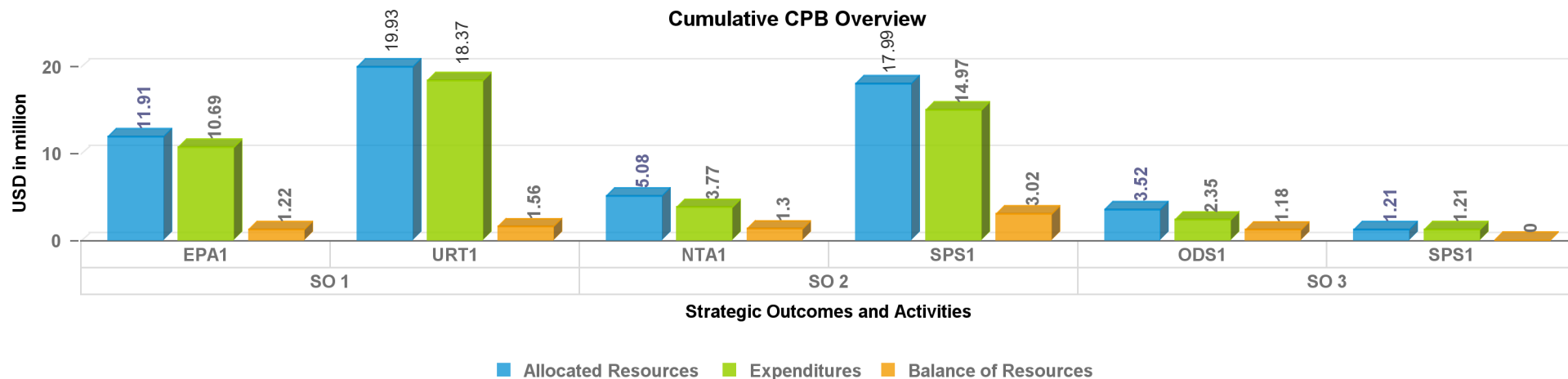
Expenditures

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

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)



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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	EPA1	Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan
SO 1	URT1	Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements
SO 2	NTA1	Provide malnutrition prevention and treatment, cash-based transfers, nutritious food, and social behavior change communication (SBCC) for targeted populations, while supporting national nutrition programmes
SO 2	SPS1	Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to reducing hunger and malnutrition, and enhancing economic integration
SO 3	ODS1	Provide supply chain services to the Government and humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis)
SO 3	SPS1	Provide vocational training sessions and capacity strengthening in the transport and commodity handling sectors for partners, refugees and local population

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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	19,111,760	19,934,247	0	19,934,247	18,374,674	1,559,573
		Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan	14,252,463	10,995,722	910,293	11,906,015	10,690,710	1,215,305
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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 reducing hunger and malnutrition, and enhancing economic integration	20,180,437	17,986,875	0	17,986,875	14,967,987	3,018,889

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 2023 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Food insecure Djiboutian in targeted regions and refugees have improved access to food and improved nutrition status by 2025.	Provide malnutrition prevention and treatment, cash-based transfers, nutritious food, and social behavior change communication (SBCC) for targeted populations, while supporting national nutrition programmes	6,935,924	5,078,232	0	5,078,232	3,773,948	1,304,284
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			60,480,584	53,995,076	910,293	54,905,369	47,807,318	7,098,051
17.16	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 Government and humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis)	4,083,423	3,524,318	0	3,524,318	2,345,538	1,178,780
		Provide vocational training sessions and capacity strengthening in the transport and commodity handling sectors for partners, refugees and local population	1,341,401	1,205,009	0	1,205,009	1,205,009	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			5,424,824	4,729,327	0	4,729,327	3,550,547	1,178,780
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	192,202	0	192,202	0	192,202
Subtotal SDG Target			0	192,202	0	192,202	0	192,202
Total Direct Operational Cost			65,905,407	58,916,605	910,293	59,826,897	51,357,864	8,469,033
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			10,539,599	10,669,615	140,921	10,810,536	7,101,984	3,708,552

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 2023 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Costs	76,445,006	69,586,220	1,051,214	70,637,434	58,459,848	12,177,585
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	4,660,727	3,821,627		3,821,627	3,821,627	0
		Grand Total	81,105,733	73,407,847	1,051,214	74,459,061	62,281,475	12,177,585

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