



World Food
Programme

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Djibouti

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2024

Table of contents

Overview	3
Operational context	8
Seeds of Hope	11
Programme performance	13
Strategic outcome 01	13
Strategic outcome 02	16
Strategic outcome 03	19
Cross-cutting results	21
Gender equality and women's empowerment	21
Protection and accountability to affected people	22
Environmental sustainability	24
Nutrition integration	25
Partnerships	27
Financial Overview	28
Data Notes	32
Annex	33
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	33
Figures and Indicators	34
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	34
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	34
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	34
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	35
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	35
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	37
Cross-cutting Indicators	57

Overview

Key messages

1. In 2024, Djibouti grappled with severe food insecurity driven by drought, global price fluctuations, and geopolitical tensions, which exacerbated the challenges for vulnerable populations.
2. WFP supported over 117,878 individuals with life-saving food and cash-based assistance, while also building national systems to strengthen resilience and improve social protection.
3. WFP focused on nutrition-sensitive programmes, supporting both immediate relief and long-term capacity-building efforts to address food insecurity and malnutrition across Djibouti.

In 2024, Djibouti faced mounting food security challenges driven by multiple shocks, including prolonged drought, global price volatility, and trade disruptions due to geopolitical tensions in the Red Sea. As a strategic trade hub, the country is highly vulnerable to regional instability, with disruptions in neighboring countries severely straining supply chains and deepening food insecurity. With 90 percent of its food imported, Djibouti is particularly exposed to price spikes, trade disruptions, and supply shortages, making access to affordable and diverse food more difficult. Minimal domestic food production due to limited arable land and insufficient rainfall further undermines agricultural self-sufficiency, leaving the country nearly entirely reliant on external food sources. These combined environmental and economic challenges have significantly reduced food availability, heightened vulnerability among households, and placed immense pressure on both rural livelihoods and urban food access.

As a result of these challenges, food insecurity worsened, rising from 19 percent of the population (approximately 221,000 people) in April-June 2024 to 24 percent (about 285,000 people) in the second half of the year, with those affected classified as IPC Phase 3 or higher, indicating a critical need for food assistance. In addition, Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates reached 14.7 percent, surpassing emergency thresholds in multiple regions. Refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants over 31,500 individuals faced heightened vulnerability due to barriers in accessing social protection and sustainable livelihoods, increasing their reliance on humanitarian support.

In response to worsening food insecurity, WFP's operations in Djibouti were guided by its 2020-2025 Country Strategic Plan (CSP). This plan aligned with the national priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). WFP's approach focused on three Strategic Outcomes designed to address both the immediate needs of affected populations and to build long-term resilience in the country. Overall, WFP assisted 117,878 people with 4,661 metric tons of food and USD 3.9 million in cash-based transfers.

The core of WFP's operations in Djibouti centered on emergency food assistance, strengthening national capacities, and building resilience to future shocks. WFP worked closely with key government institutions, including the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarities (MASS), the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MENFOP), and the Ministry of Interior. These partnerships enabled a holistic approach to addressing food insecurity and malnutrition across the country. Through joint efforts, WFP provided critical support to Djibouti's most vulnerable populations while also working to enhance the country's long-term food security infrastructure.

WFP focused throughout the year on providing life-saving assistance to populations facing food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP reached over 50,000 people in emergency contexts with emergency food and cash-based assistance, including food-insecure nationals, refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants. This assistance played a critical role in alleviating immediate hunger while protecting vulnerable households from the worsening food insecurity. In addition to providing assistance, WFP strengthened Djibouti's capacity to manage future food security crises by partnering with the National Meteorological Agency (ANMD) and the Executive Secretariat for Risk and Disaster Management (SEGRC). These partnerships focused on enhancing disaster preparedness through forecasting tools, specialized training, and improved early warning systems. Moreover, through South-South cooperation, Ethiopia's Meteorological Agency provided ANMD with technical training to enhance weather forecasting and bolster climate risk management.

WFP partnered with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarities (MASS) to strengthen national social protection systems, with a particular focus on strengthening the national safety net programme, *Programme National de Solidarité Famille* (PNSF). One of the key achievements was the biometric registration of 33,545 new individuals, expanding the national social registry to 451,730 people (42 percent of the 1.1 million population). This expansion improved the

participation of vulnerable populations in social protection programmes.

WFP implemented nutrition-sensitive interventions to enhance food security and support vulnerable populations in Djibouti. The Fresh Food Voucher initiative reached 11,125 individuals across 2,225 households, improving dietary diversity and stimulating local markets. This initiative not only enhanced nutrition outcomes but also provided an economic boost to local communities.

In response to rising Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates, WFP provided malnutrition management support to over 15,000 people, surpassing the target of 8,805. Additionally, WFP distributed specialized nutritious foods to 19,669 children under five and 14,334 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls to prevent malnutrition and combat Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM).

WFP also strengthened national school feeding programs by providing take-home rations and supporting agricultural training in school gardens. In collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarities (MASS), WFP enhanced social protection systems. Key achievements included expanding the national social registry by 33,545 individuals, an 8 percent increase that brought total coverage to 451,730 people, representing 42 percent of the population. This expansion was driven by WFP's financial support and advocacy efforts to ensure the inclusion of rural populations. Furthermore, six social counters, the primary entry points for national social protection services, were enhanced to improve service delivery and outreach.

To complement the national safety net program, WFP provided cash-based transfers to food-insecure households in urban areas and significantly scaled up the Fresh Food Voucher program from 800 to 2,225 households in Djibouti City. This initiative further enhanced dietary diversity and bolstered local markets.

To assess the impact of these initiatives, WFP conducted an evaluation of the multi-year project "*Solutions durables pour les hôtes, réfugiés et migrants à Djibouti (2018-2024)*," focusing on long-term resilience and social inclusion. The findings are expected to be finalized in 2025.

WFP leveraged its logistics expertise to support humanitarian operations across the region. Djibouti's strategic location in the Horn of Africa allowed WFP to store and rapidly preposition food, non-food items, and medicines. Through its humanitarian logistics base, WFP enabled humanitarian partners and governments to quickly deploy life-saving assistance to countries facing crises. In addition to logistical support, WFP played a vital role in advancing Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 by strengthening partnerships with key stakeholders. These collaborations enhanced WFP's impact and contributed to regional efforts to address ongoing humanitarian needs in neighboring countries. WFP facilitated the delivery of 136,000 metric tons (MT) of food for humanitarian actors across the Horn of Africa, utilizing eco-friendly transportation methods, such as rail transport, whenever possible. Furthermore, WFP supported a local oil processor in meeting international quality standards, thereby expanding its market opportunities in Djibouti and the region.

WFP's interventions in Djibouti prioritized equality as a cross-cutting theme in its interventions in Djibouti. Recognizing that female-headed households are disproportionately affected by food insecurity, WFP focused on providing targeted support to women through cash-based transfers, nutrition programmes, and food assistance. These interventions enhanced dietary diversity and resilience. WFP also fostered broad community participation, ensuring that marginalized groups, including women and individuals with disabilities, had a voice in decision-making processes.

WFP played a key role in addressing these challenges by combining immediate humanitarian assistance with capacity-building initiatives. Through efforts to reinforce national social protection systems and enhance food and nutrition security, WFP continued to support Djibouti's journey toward greater resilience for its most vulnerable populations.

117,878

Total beneficiaries in 2024



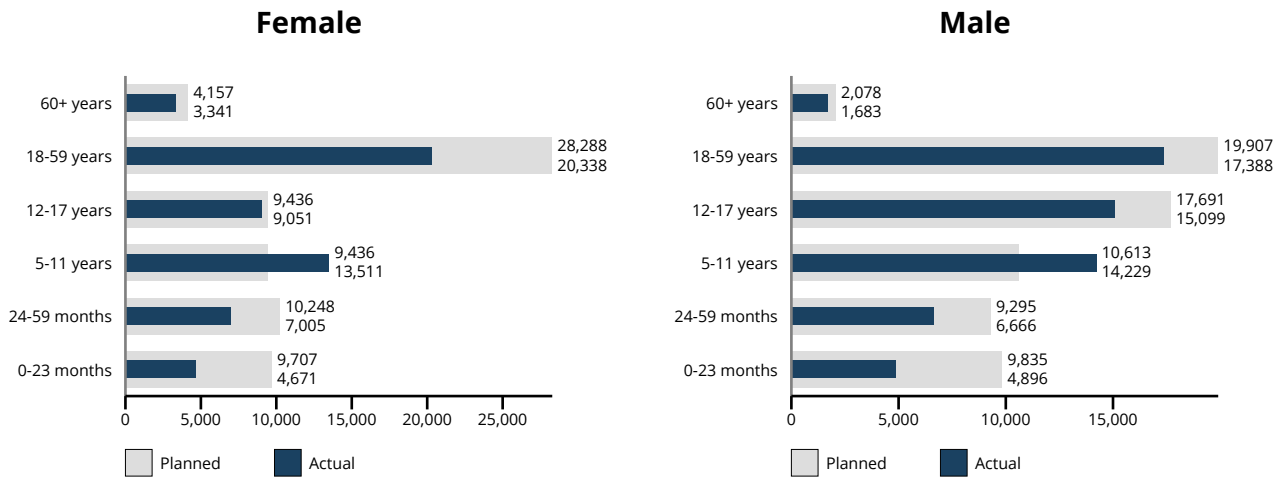
49% female



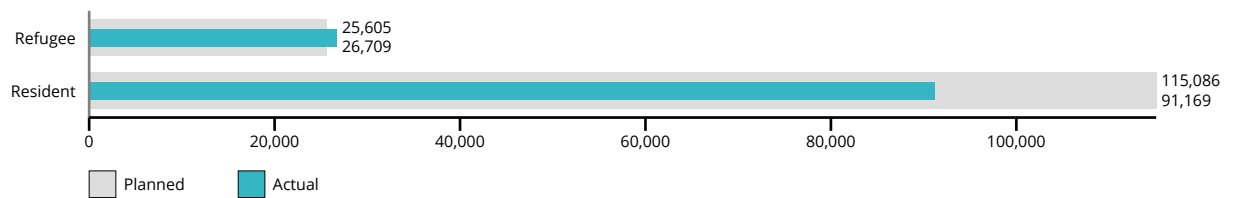
51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 24,755 (45% Female, 55% Male)

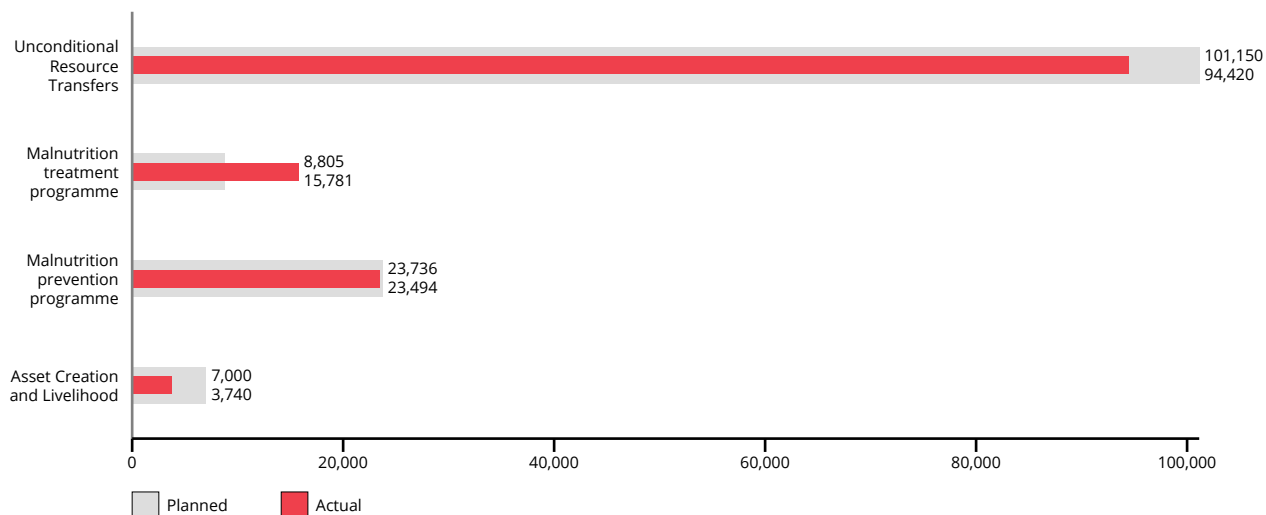
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



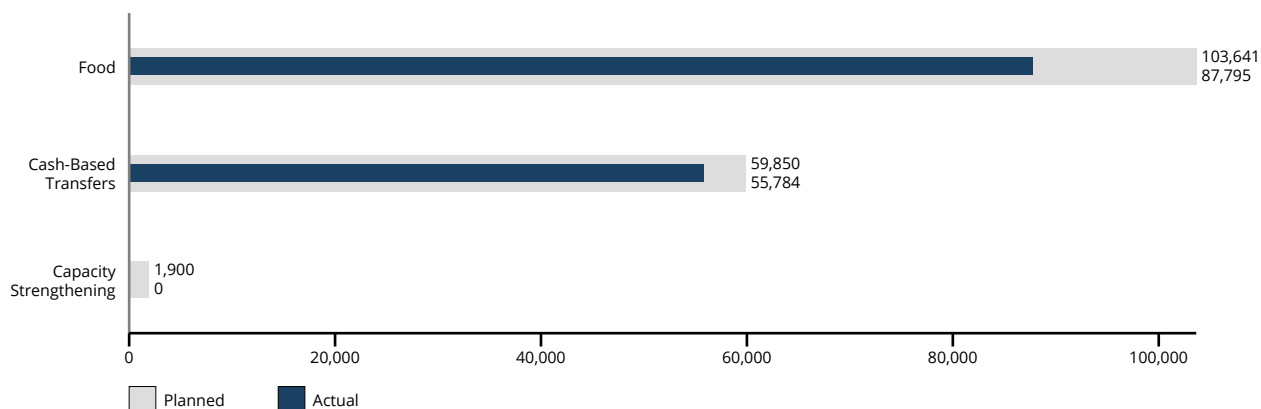
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



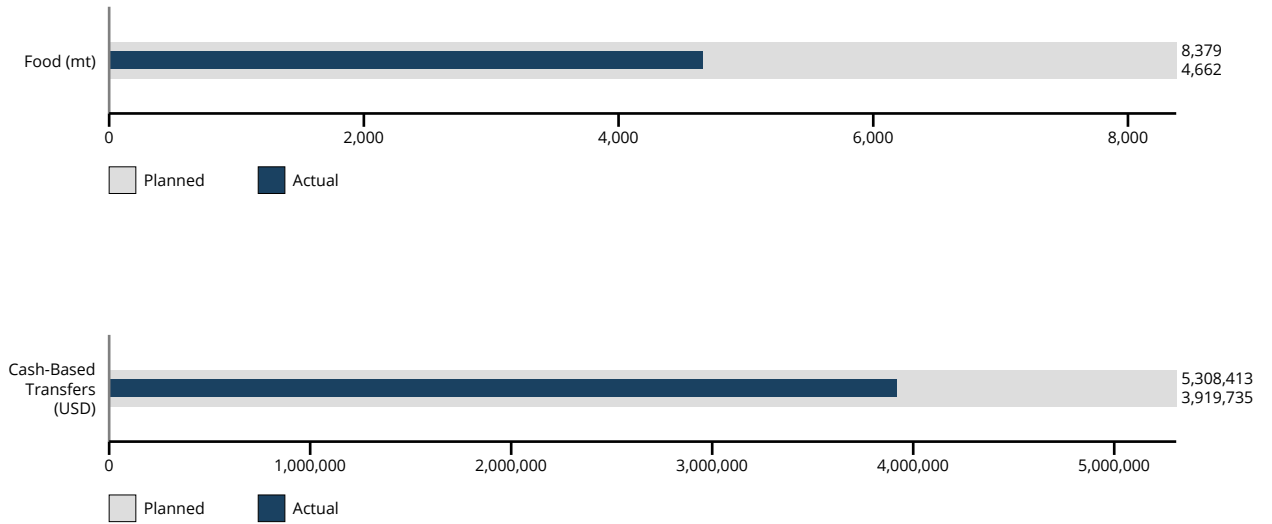
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



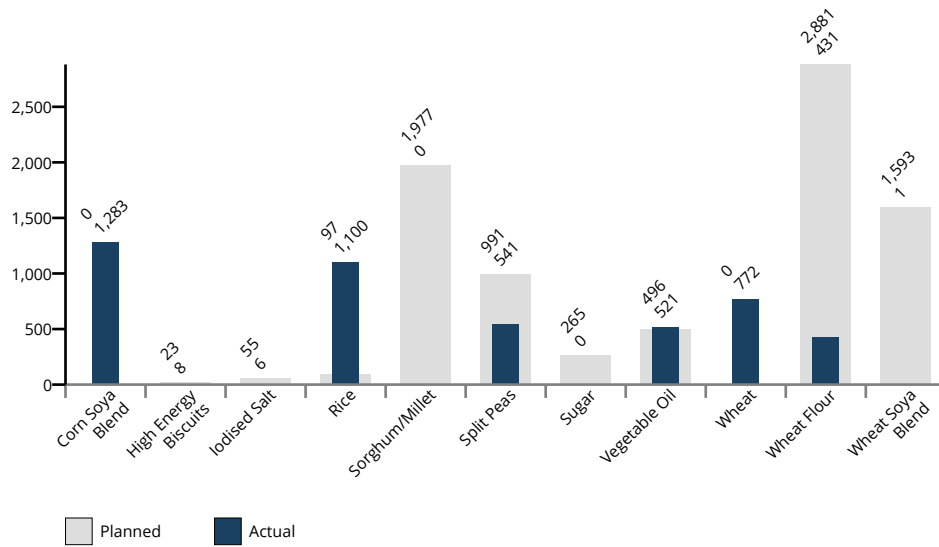
Beneficiaries by Modality



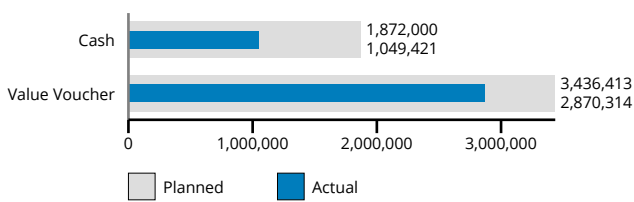
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Djibouti is a unique crossroads of cultures, languages, and identities, strategically positioned at the gateway to the Horn of Africa and the Gulf of Aden. Despite leveraging its strategic importance for economic progress through port development and foreign investment, significant inequalities persist, particularly in economic disparities, access to

services, and food security. Over 20 percent of its 1.1 million people live in extreme poverty, with economic opportunities largely concentrated in certain sectors, leaving many, especially women and youth, facing high unemployment and limited income prospects. Access to essential services such as healthcare, education, and clean water remains highly uneven, with rural communities and low-income households struggling with inadequate infrastructure and limited resources. Food insecurity is another pressing issue, with Djibouti ranking 93rd out of 125 on the 2023 Global Hunger Index. Water scarcity and extreme weather events further weaken food production and rural livelihoods, exacerbating economic hardship.

Djibouti's food security challenges are rooted in structural vulnerabilities and external shocks. The country imports around 90 percent of its food, making it highly dependent on global price fluctuations and supply chain disruptions. Limited arable land (only 0.04 percent of total land area) and low annual rainfall (130mm) severely limit local food production, leaving communities reliant on external markets. Recent disruptions in the Red Sea, coupled with prolonged drought, have exacerbated food insecurity and malnutrition. These challenges have particularly affected rural households and the urban poor. Livestock losses and depleting assets have further strained livelihoods, deepening vulnerabilities and pushing food insecurity to critical levels.

In 2024, 24 percent of Djibouti's population, approximately 285,000 individuals, were classified as being in IPC Phase 3 or above, up from 19 percent (221,000 people) in 2023, highlighting a growing crisis. Malnutrition remained a critical concern, with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) reaching 14.7 percent, surpassing WHO emergency thresholds in several regions. An estimated 41,300 children under five suffered from acute malnutrition, and over 1,050 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs) faced severe nutritional challenges. Refugees and asylum seekers were among the hardest hit, relying heavily on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs.

Djibouti's social protection programmes coverage remain low, reaching only 12.3 percent of the population, primarily due to inadequate funding (0.5 percent of GDP) and an outdated national social registry. Although nearly half the population is registered, many rural, nomadic communities and refugees remain excluded. Human capital development is also a major challenge, with the 2022 Human Capital Index estimating that Djiboutian children will reach only 41 percent of their full potential by age 18.

Positioned along the Eastern route, Djibouti serves as a key passage for people seeking better opportunities in the Gulf States. In 2024, 82,449 migrants undertook this dangerous journey, often with limited access to food, water, or healthcare. That same year, Djibouti also hosted 31,528 refugees and asylum seekers, primarily from Somalia, Ethiopia, Yemen, and Eritrea. Most lived in the settlements of Ali Addeh, Holl-Holl, and Markazi. Refugees and migrants faced significant challenges, including limited job opportunities and exclusion from social safety nets, which require a national ID, leaving them heavily reliant on humanitarian aid.

WFP played a critical role in responding to crises by targeting populations vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition through its three strategic outcomes. Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient-rich food, nutrition education, and counseling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements. Additionally, WFP strengthened government capacity and supported national responses for shock-affected populations through contingency planning.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP ensured that food-insecure people in targeted regions of Djibouti, as well as refugees, had improved access to food and better nutrition. WFP achieved this by partnering with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarities (MASS) to strengthen social protection systems. Additionally, WFP provided malnutrition prevention and treatment, cash-based transfers, nutritious food, and social behavior change communication (SBCC) for targeted populations, while supporting national nutrition programs.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP supported authorities and local partners in enhancing their capacity to assist the humanitarian community in the Horn of Africa throughout the year.

Risk management

To enhance internal controls and risk management, WFP updated its risk register and committee matrix to improve the effectiveness of its interventions in Djibouti. This update ensured that all significant risks were identified, categorized, and prioritized based on their likelihood and impact. Potential risks included regional conflicts, natural disasters, economic crises, and fraud and corruption. These risks were discussed in dedicated forums, and appropriate mitigation measures were put in place.

To improve the accuracy of people targeting and minimize both inclusion and exclusion errors, WFP strengthened its approach in rural areas by collaborating with MASS to implement a community-based targeting model. This participatory approach engaged all stakeholders to ensure the process reflected local realities. WFP's Research,

Assessment, and Monitoring (RAM) team validated the process by reviewing the identification approach and targeting criteria to further refine people selection. For refugee operations, WFP implemented the Last Mile Solution, a digital tracking system, to enhance food commodity distribution monitoring.

To address safety and health risks for staff, WFP implemented recommendations from the 2023 Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) risk assessment. This included a thorough review of all work sites to identify potential hazards. Staff were sensitized to these risks and provided with practical solutions to mitigate them. Additionally, all drivers participated in a two-day off-road driving course to enhance road safety and reduce operational risks. To strengthen a culture of integrity, honesty, and accountability among its staff, WFP continued implementing several measures to raise awareness about anti-fraud and anti-corruption (AFAC) practices. These initiatives included organized training sessions and surveys, as well as refresher training sessions on WFP's AFAC policy.

Lessons learned

In 2024, WFP launched the evaluation of the *Solutions durables pour les hôtes, réfugiés et migrants à Djibouti (2018-2024)* project. The evaluation, expected to conclude in 2025, aims to provide insights to strengthen strategic vision, enhance technical capacity, and sustain investment to reinforce national social protection systems.

The integration of refugees into the national safety net programme marked a significant milestone for the country. However, ensuring its long-term sustainability will require continued policy dialogue, multi-stakeholder coordination, technical support, and predictable funding. This is particularly crucial for expanding refugee inclusion in social protection programmes, including health insurance.

The **Cash Plus** approach was effective in addressing immediate needs; however, future programming must establish stronger connections with livelihood support to foster long-term resilience. The evaluation also highlights gaps in gender-sensitive programming, emphasizing the need for a systematic and integrated approach to gender considerations.

Additionally, implementation delays and coordination challenges among key stakeholders reduced efficiency, highlighting the need for a more structured governance mechanism and strengthened monitoring frameworks for future programmes.

Moving forward, WFP will prioritize government capacity strengthening, deepen strategic partnerships, and reinforce accountability mechanisms to ensure the long-term impact and sustainability of its social protection interventions in Djibouti.

Seeds of Hope

Strategic partnerships to empower vulnerable communities



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From left to right: Abdoul, Meiko, and Saad are equipped to invest their skills in the sector of solar energy.

In June 2024, the World Food Programme (WFP) completed in Djibouti a multi-year, European Union-funded project titled "Sustainable social Solutions for the most vulnerable host populations, refugees, and migrants." The project, launched in July 2018, aimed to enhance social safety nets, bolster economic resilience, and support the transition of the most vulnerable populations out of assistance, promoting self-reliance.

The journey was not without challenges. The COVID-19 pandemic, economic fluctuations, and climatic shocks tested the resilience of both the project in all its components and its beneficiaries. COVID-19 had the most significant impact, as physical restrictions imposed by the pandemic led to the project suspension and delays, exacerbating household vulnerabilities. Nevertheless, WFP and its partners adapted to the evolving context by incorporating shock-responsive social protection measures and increasing cash transfers values to help families cope with rising food prices.

Aligned with the national priorities outlined in "Djibouti, Vision 2035"^[1], which identified solar and wind energy as high-potential sectors, and the priorities of the National Family Solidarity Programme (PNSF), the project included specific objectives such as training in technical professions (construction, logistics, renewable energy, etc.) and creating pathways to employment. Through its integrated approach, the project ensured that beneficiaries were not only supported in the short term but also equipped with the tools to build a better future.

Technical and professional training: Charting a path to self-reliance.

Central to the PNSF's mission is the emphasis on technical and professional training. Recognizing that education and skills are key to economic independence, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarities (MASS) and the Protestant Church of Djibouti to empower youth with essential skills in solar panel installation, diagnosis, maintenance, and repair. For six months, 20 young individuals (12 boys and 8 girls) who had dropped out of school participated in a comprehensive training programme that combined theoretical and practical learning. This journey culminated in a one-month field internship, where they applied their skills while interning at solar businesses in Djibouti. By the end, 18 participants successfully earned their certificates, ready to contribute to their communities.

Beyond training, the project had a significant impact on the lives of these young trainees. When Saad Idriss Mohamed, now 29 years old, entered the programme, he knew he was embarking on a journey of growth and transformation. Starting with basic knowledge in home electrical installation, his growing passion for the solar sector led him to a one-month internship at a solar company in Djibouti city, which soon extended to three months due to his dedication. Talking about his experience with the vocational training he received, Saad explained: "I gained a sense of confidence and purpose, and I was even able to share my knowledge with other employees. The solar sector is challenging, requiring innovative solutions to capture and optimize solar energy. This hands-on experience inspired me to love this sector even more, making the journey truly worthwhile."

MASS supported the transition of the 18 trainees into the workforce by covering transportation costs and providing startup funds for some to create cooperatives. Others like Saad received toolkits, enabling them to invest in their new skills. Inspired by the project's success, MASS extended its support to another cohort of 20 young people, further expanding the initiative's reach and impact.

The EU-funded project highlights the power of collaboration and the positive change that can occur when communities invest in their youth. It also demonstrates how targeted training and support can transform lives, fostering economic independence and resilience. By investing in the youth, WFP and its partners are empowering individuals while also strengthening communities and paving the way for a future beyond humanitarian assistance. With the Republic of Djibouti officially joining the Accelerated Partnership for Renewable Energy in Africa (APRA) as a member country, the stories of Saïd and his 17 peers serve as an inspiration for other youth to pursue technical careers and thrive.

Programme performance

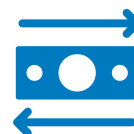
Strategic outcome 01: Refugees, asylum seekers and shock affected populations in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year



24,900 refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants received essential food assistance



Over **26,000 shock-affected populations** received life-saving food assistance



Over **USD 1,988,000** transferred to **people in crisis and affected by shocks**

Strategic Outcome 1 - Crisis Response

Strategic Outcome 1 aims to provide refugees, asylum seekers, and crisis-affected populations in Djibouti with year-round access to nutritious food. In 2024, WFP exceeded its target, reaching 115 percent of planned people, with 52,822 individuals supported through food distributions and cash-based transfers. This overachievement was driven by new arrivals and urban refugees returning to camps due to worsening conditions in Djibouti City, which led to periodic funding shortfalls.

Supporting Refugees, Asylum Seekers, and Migrants

In partnership with ONARS, UNHCR, and IOM, WFP provided food and cash-based transfers to over 24,900 refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants in Djibouti, 55 percent of whom were women. WFP distributed 2,300 metric tons of food and USD 1.6 million in cash-based transfers to ensure uninterrupted life-saving support throughout the year.

Refugees in the southern settlements of Ali-Addeh and Holl-Holl received monthly unconditional food assistance comprising 6 kg of wheat flour, 1.8 kg yellow split peas, 1 litre of oil, and a cash-based transfer of DJF 1,000 (USD 5.6) per person per month. This combination provided 1,800 kilocalories per day, covering 70 percent of the minimum daily requirement, reducing coverage to 60 percent due to funding shortfalls. At the Markazi settlement, cash-based transfers allowed refugees to purchase essential food items in WFP-contracted shops. The transfer value covered 70 percent of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (60 percent from January to May) and was capped at five family members per household to ensure equitable distribution.

Monitoring results also revealed that food consumption among refugee households remained critically low in 2024, with no significant improvement from 2023. Inadequate food consumption was reported by 63 percent in Ali-Addeh, 49 percent in Holl-Holl, and 39 percent in Markazi. Limited livelihood opportunities and insufficient food assistance were key drivers, preventing households from meeting their monthly food needs. A lack of dietary diversity (with 26 percent having a poor diet) further exacerbated food insecurity, with diets largely consisting of cereals and oil.

The reduced Coping Strategy Index (CSI) highlighted the strategies households employed to address food shortages. A significant proportion of households in the three settlements resorted to consuming less preferred foods (39 percent), borrowing food (14 percent), and reducing meal portion sizes (11 percent). Despite these challenges, monitoring data indicated modest progress in the Livelihood Coping Strategies for Food Security (LCS-FS) with 84 percent of households avoiding resorting to crisis or emergency strategies, such as begging for food, an improvement from 81 percent in 2023. However, the persistence of stress strategies, employed by 14 percent of households, and emergency measures, used by 1 percent, underscores the fragility of these gains.

To prevent acute malnutrition, WFP provided 105 metric tons of specialized nutritious foods in April to over 5,000 children aged 6-59 months and 2,200 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. Throughout the year, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, WFP supplied specialized nutritious food (SNF) for the supplementation of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) to 612 children and 442 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. In total, WFP delivered 267 metric tons of specialized nutritious foods, addressing both prevention and supplementation^[1] needs. The proportion of women of reproductive age with improved dietary intake was 19 percent in Ali-Addeh, 20 percent in Holl-Holl, and 38 percent in Markazi, compared to the 20 percent target.

Performance indicators for the MAM programme in Ali-Addeh were reported as follows: 76 percent recovery rate; 0 percent mortality rate; 16 percent default rate; 0 percent non-response rate; and 8 percent referred to hospital. In Holl-Holl, these were: 99 percent recovery rate; 0 percent mortality rate; 1 percent default rate; 0 percent non-response rate; and 0 percent referred to hospital. This outcome reflects the numerous challenges faced by refugees living in the settlements, including lack of clean water and poor sanitary conditions, which affect recovery rates of moderate acute malnutrition.

Emergency Preparedness and humanitarian assistance to shock-affected communities

In 2024, multiple crises exacerbated food insecurity in Djibouti, further destabilizing vulnerable communities. Prolonged droughts led to livestock losses and depleted household assets, while geopolitical tensions in the Red Sea disrupted transportation and drove up food prices, further limiting access to essential food commodities. These compounded challenges disproportionately affected food-insecure households. WFP responded by delivering targeted assistance to address the immediate food and nutritional needs of crisis-affected populations, reaching 19,736 people through in-kind food assistance and 6,345 individuals through cash-based transfers from January to May. Through in-kind assistance, each person received 450g of cereals, 60g of yellow split peas, and 30g of oil daily. Household rations were capped at five members, providing 2,100 kcal per day. In total 876 metric tons of food were distributed. The value of cash-based transfers was aligned with the national safety net programme, providing DJF 10,000 (USD 56) per household, per month. A total of USD 418,165 through cash-based transfers was distributed.

Monitoring results showed significant progress in coping strategies, with 86 percent of assisted households reporting they did not resort to harmful coping mechanisms, an improvement from 67 percent in 2023. The Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) also declined to 7.4 from 11 in 2023, indicating reduced reliance on negative strategies such as borrowing food or skipping meals. Despite these improvements, challenges in food consumption persisted, with 66 percent of households experiencing poor or borderline food consumption levels by August 2024. This underscores the chronic food insecurity of targeted households, whose reliance on assistance is so significant that any disruption immediately worsens their food situation. Food consumption levels were higher among female-headed households (50 percent) compared to male-headed households (45 percent). However, 59 percent of households reported poorly diversified diets, heavily reliant on starchy food, with limited access to meat, vegetables, and fruits. Accessibility and protection were key priorities in WFP's response, with 78 percent of households reporting no challenges in accessing food aid. Meanwhile, 12 percent of people highlighted concerns about site conditions, such as long queues and limited facilities. This feedback reflects the logistical complexity of delivering assistance across more than 180 sites, including informal village locations, to bring food aid closer to those in need. While 83 percent of households were aware of their entitlements, only 9 percent knew the programme's end date, underscoring the need for enhanced communication efforts.

To strengthen Djibouti's emergency preparedness, WFP supported key national institutions, including the National Meteorological Agency (ANMD) and the Executive Secretariat for Risk and Disaster Management (SEGRC), by providing meteorological equipment and enhancing technical expertise. Through South-South Triangular Cooperation, Ethiopia's Meteorological Institute trained five ANMD engineers in forecasting and anticipatory action planning. Additionally, technical assistance from the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) at Columbia University contributed to enhancing ANMD's drought forecasting capacity. With WFP's support, these efforts strengthened ANMD's expertise and fostered regional cooperation to tackle climate challenges.

Regional collaboration was strengthened through ANMD and SEGRC's participation in the 'Inaugural Eastern Africa Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Action' in Mombasa from 1-3 October. The Dialogue aimed to enhance the anticipatory action domain by reviewing regional practices, proposing policy, and financing priorities, and fostering effective partnerships. To improve data collection and dissemination, WFP facilitated the installation of 10 rain gauges, 4 automated weather stations, and the renovation of ANMD's weather communication studio in Djibouti City. These initiatives collectively enhanced institutional preparedness and anticipatory action frameworks, equipping Djibouti's national systems to better forecast climate shocks.

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.



Over **7,800** malnourished children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and breast-feeding women received **nutritional supplementation**



80 percent recovery rate among children who received supplementation for moderate acute malnutrition in rural areas



1,400 individuals in food-insecure areas supported with conditional assistance to **safeguard their assets**

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP continued its efforts to improve food security and nutrition for 65,056 targeted people. These efforts aligned with the National Social Protection Strategy 2023-2027, which WFP helped develop through technical support. The strategy aimed to enhance the coverage, comprehensiveness, adequacy, and quality of the national safety net programme, particularly the Programme National de Solidarité Famille (PNSF).

Social Protection and Resilience Building

In 2024, WFP supported the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarities (MASS) in strengthening Djibouti's social protection system, which resulted in the expansion of the national social registry. With WFP's financial assistance, 33,545 new individuals (6,709 households, representing 8 percent of registered people) living in rural areas were biometrically registered, bringing total coverage to 451,730 people, 45 percent of the population. Furthermore, WFP enhanced the operational capacity of the country's social counters by adding twelve staff members (40 percent women) to six key social counters out of the thirteen nationwide. These social counters serve as primary entry points for accessing national social protection services.

WFP complemented PNSF by providing general food assistance (GFA) to 13,000 individuals during the lean season. Due to delays in commodity arrivals, distributions from 2023 extended into April 2024. In collaboration with MASS, WFP provided in-kind food assistance, including cereals (450g), vegetable oil (30g), and yellow split peas (60g) per person daily, ensuring 2,100 kcal per person, with household size capped at five members for assistance calculations. A total of 1,273 metric tons was distributed. Monitoring results showed that 50 percent of households had acceptable food consumption level, an 11 percent improvement from 2023, while 14 percent still experienced poor food consumption levels. Women-headed households faced more challenges, with 42 percent having borderline food security, compared to 31 percent of male-headed households. Dietary diversity among women of reproductive age improved slightly, with an average score of 5.4 out of 12 food groups, though access to fruits, meat, and vegetables remained limited. The 2024 food distribution was delayed due to Red Sea shipment disruptions and is now set to begin in January 2025. As a result, only the carry-over stock from 2023 was distributed in 2024. However, with the lean season falling between May and September, no distributions occurred during this critical period.

WFP supported the Programme National de Solidarité Familiale (PNSF) by providing cash-based transfers (CBT) totaling USD 508,474 to 7,500 extremely poor individuals in Djibouti's capital. This European Union-funded project, which began in 2018 and concluded in June 2024, targeted families with low income, precarious housing, and poor meal consumption. In September 2024, WFP initiated an evaluation on "*Solutions Perennes*", with results expected in 2025. Preliminary results highlighted its impact on severe food insecurity and alignment with national priorities. Despite key outcomes, delays, external shocks, and staffing constraints affected efficiency, programme adaptability and budget reallocation helped mitigate challenges. Monitoring results showed food consumption improvements, with 13 percent of respondents reporting poor and 24 percent borderline consumption, 16 percent and 43 percent lower than in 2023. Dietary diversity rose, with 95 percent of households consuming more than five food groups. However, vulnerabilities remained, with a Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) of 9, with 75 percent of households relying on less preferred foods, and 53 percent borrowing food, signaling continued food insecurity.

To enhance dietary diversity among households at risk of malnutrition, WFP, in collaboration with MASS and the Ministry of Health, expanded the Fresh Food Voucher pilot. The programme expanded from 800 to 2,225 households, providing a monthly DJF 5,000 (USD 28) top-up in addition to the DJF 10,000 (USD 56) under PNSF for nine months per household. Additionally, WFP continued providing food assistance to people living with HIV and/or Tuberculosis (PLHIV/TB) until they were integrated into the PNSF. In partnership with the Ministry of Health, 979 individuals living with HIV and/or TB received direct assistance from WFP, with transfer values aligned to the PNSF standard of DJF 10,000

(USD 56) per household. Food assistance was critical in addressing food insecurity as half of households reported insufficient food consumption (13 percent poor and 25 percent borderline), a slight improvement compared to 2023. Female-headed households were more food insecure but had better dietary diversity. Encouragingly, 68 percent of households did not adopt coping strategies while 25 percent borrowed money to buy food, and 6 percent reduced essential expenses, underscoring ongoing vulnerabilities.

From July 2023 to July 2024, WFP provided conditional cash-based transfers to 281 participants in the Food for Assets programme, totalling USD 190,500. Targeting food-insecure areas with agricultural potential (IPC 4+), participants worked on their land, engaging in soil improvement and other activities to enhance productivity and safeguard assets. In return, they received DJF 10,000 (USD 56) per household per month, restricted to food purchases. Monitoring results showed that 61 percent of households achieved acceptable food consumption scores, with female-headed households performing better (65 percent), though they also had higher rates of poor (11 percent) and borderline (33 percent) food consumption. While 50 percent of households avoided coping strategies, the rest relied on measures such as consuming less preferred foods (44 percent), borrowing food (25 percent), or borrowing money (27 percent). Farmers reported growing vegetables but struggled to sell them due to the lack of local markets, forcing them to transport small quantities, which generated insufficient income to meet their needs.

Following the 2020 handover of the school feeding programme to the Government, WFP focused on strengthening MENFOP's capacity. In 2024, WFP seconded an expert for 16 months to support institutional frameworks and implement the 2017 SABER recommendations, while updating the national school feeding policy, set for completion in 2025. WFP also supported the construction of 20 new school gardens and restored 27, yielding 3,773 kg of vegetables that enhanced school meals and taught agricultural skills. Additionally, 119 school directors and teachers were trained on integrating garden produce into meals and monitoring processes. Gardeners received food vouchers to ensure maintenance and sustainability.

Supplementation and Prevention of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)

WFP continued collaborating with the Ministry of Health (MoH) to scale up nutrition interventions amid rising malnutrition. With Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) reaching 15 percent, the entire country was classified in IPC Phase 3 or above for nutrition. In response, WFP provided nutritional support to 6,318 children (6-59 months), 3,813 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), and 805 individuals living with HIV and/or TB through prevention and supplementation activities. WFP distributed 833 metric tons of specialized nutritious foods (SNF) to 67 health clinics and three mobile clinics. Mobile clinics operated in three regions, conducting at least two visits per month. Over a three-month period, they screened 1,042 children under five and provided SNF to 170 children for MAM supplementation.

Between January and August 2024, WFP integrated prevention activities with GFA across five rural regions, reaching 7,000 children and 5,394 PBWG with 260 metric tons of specialized nutritious foods. Nutrition messaging, delivered by 400 counselling mothers, reached 9,733 parents (329 men, 9,404 women), reaching 60 percent of the planned assisted people. Through screening activities, 18,723 individuals, including 11,482 children and 7,241 PBWG, were assessed, enabling early identification of nutritional risks and timely referrals.

WFP, in partnership with National Health Programme (PNN), provided targeted training to PNN staff and the HIV/AIDS National Programme to strengthen the link between nutrition and health while improving coordination and referral systems. To improve transparency in nutrition-related spending, WFP and UNICEF, under MoH leadership, supported the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) initiative by conducting a five-year budget analysis of national and external expenditures. This will inform efforts to enhance funding for nutrition for the future. WFP and UNICEF provided technical assistance to MoH in developing the five-year National Multi-Sectoral Plan for Nutrition to improve coordination, define government and partner roles, and promote a more integrated approach beyond the health sector.

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



5,100 metric tons of grains transferred by train from Djibouti to Dire Dawa, Ethiopia



136,000 metric tons of food dispatched for WFP lifesaving interventions in the Horn of Africa



90 percent of users **satisfied** with services provided

This strategic outcome aims to enhance the capacity of authorities and local partners to support humanitarian efforts in the Horn of Africa. WFP supported these efforts through supply chain services, offering on-demand transport and storage for 12 UN agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Djibouti and Yemen. Djibouti continued to serve as a vital gateway for assistance to Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, and Yemen. Despite shipping delays and rising transport costs caused by the Red Sea crisis, the WFP logistics corridor, anchored by the Humanitarian Logistics Base (HLB), ensured a timely and effective humanitarian response. These logistics efforts supported SDG17 by enhancing inter-agency collaboration and strengthening humanitarian supply chains.

Provision of Supply Chain Services

The Humanitarian Logistics Base played a crucial role in prepositioning storage and transshipment, enhancing the efficiency and timeliness of assistance delivery. In total, WFP handled approximately 136,000 metric tons of food items, of which 84,000 metric tons were dispatched to Ethiopia, Sudan, and South Sudan by road, railway, and sea. Ethiopia received 46 percent of WFP supply chain operations from Djibouti, followed by Sudan with 25 percent, underscoring the critical need for humanitarian assistance in both countries. In addition, WFP Djibouti managed over 10,500 metric tons of stocks from the WFP Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) based in Djibouti allocated to Djibouti, Sudan, and South Sudan.

In 2024, ongoing insecurity in the Red Sea severely impacted the global supply chain and consequently, WFP's supply chain, causing a decrease in the number of incoming vessels, a reduction in the tonnage of new commodities received at the HLB, and delays in food deliveries to Djibouti. In total, WFP received over 51,900 metric tons of food commodities (34,400 metric tons received via two vessels) for its operations in Djibouti, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Somalia, a significant decrease compared to over 243,000 metric tons in 2023. The delayed resumption of WFP relief operations in Ethiopia also contributed to the decrease in tonnage.

With over 90 vessels attacked in the Red Sea in 2024 due to ongoing security threats, many commercial vessels were diverted around South Africa, causing delays of 12 to 14 days compared to pre-crisis lead times. Additionally, freight costs increased as vessels took longer routes and faced higher insurance costs or required armed escorts. To sustain humanitarian operations, WFP rerouted cargo vessels to Djibouti via the Cape of Good Hope or used smaller vessels.

To ensure efficient delivery of food commodities from Djibouti, WFP used a different transportation modes. These included commercial trucks (24,100 metric tons), WFP's fleet (9,700 metric tons), and use of electric train (5,100 metric tons) which WFP reinforced its commitment to reduce its carbon footprint.

WFP ensured food safety and quality to protect GCMF wheat stocks from pest infestation, humidity, and other environmental factors. Quality maintenance involved regular quality checks, aeration, and fumigation to preserve the condition of the 18,500 metric tons of wheat grains stocked in the vertical silos and 7,000 metric tons of bagged wheat grains stored in warehouses.

WFP's ongoing efforts to build the capacities of local food processors have led to the approval of Golden Africa Djibouti Sarl as a supplier of fortified vegetable oil. Following the 2023 Food System Management assessment, which reviewed food safety policies and production processes, WFP identified areas for improvement which were implemented in 2024. WFP worked to enhance the local producer's capacity, ensuring that the vegetable oil refined and fortified in Djibouti meets both WFP and international standards. Golden Africa Djibouti Sarl, which produces 216,000 metric tons of vegetable oil annually, significantly improved food safety and quality processes, advancing a long-term WFP-private sector partnership.

Streamlining the Delivery Process of Food and Nutrition Assistance

WFP implemented the "Last Mile" project with four cooperating partners, covering 80 percent of those adopting the solution. The project reduced the average delivery time of commodities by 34 days. WFP and its partners streamlined delivery by reaching the two southern refugee settlements (Ali-Addeh and Holl-Holl) and supplying 25 of 61 health centers nationwide with over 1,500 metric tons of in-kind food commodities and specialized nutritious foods. This also improved tracking, verification, and data capture of supplied commodities

On-Demand Bilateral Services (ODS)

Through on-demand bilateral services (ODS), WFP received 31 service requests from 12 partners, including UN agencies and international NGOs based in Djibouti and Yemen. Of these, 38 percent of the services provided were transport-related, while 62 percent were storage related amounting USD 1.3 million for handling 1,100 metric cube (m³) of cargo. The activities covered by ODS partners encompassed sectors such as education, health, logistics, and nutrition, which highlighted WFP's expertise and capacities to offer tailored solutions that meet its partners' needs. These comprehensive services have been crucial in supporting operations from partners operating in Djibouti and Yemen.

For the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), WFP transferred over 200 m³ of spare parts and equipment for the maintenance of the Floating Storage and Offloading (FSO) facility, Safer, in Yemen. In addition, WFP delivered 79 m³ of medical supplies to UNHCR for the Ministry of Health, and facilitated the delivery of more than 131 m³ of school kits, hygiene supplies, and medical items for UNICEF, which were distributed to the Ministries of Education and Health. The team's ability to handle a variety of logistical challenges and deliver tailored solutions has contributed to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of assistance distribution in both Djibouti and Yemen.

WFP's strategic initiatives in the Horn of Africa, particularly through the Djibouti Corridor and HLB, strengthened humanitarian support and advanced SDG 17. Despite challenges such as Red Sea insecurity, WFP implemented effective solutions to ensure efficient delivery of assistance. The On-Demand Bilateral Services have further strengthened WFP's logistical capabilities, making it a crucial player in regional and global humanitarian efforts.

United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS)

Djibouti remained a key transit hub for the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), managed by WFP with support from a country-based team to serve the humanitarian community. In 2024, UNHAS operated 92 flights to and from Djibouti, serving key destinations in Ethiopia, Amman, and Yemen. This vital service facilitated the deployment of over 1,500 passengers from 97 organizations and the transport of 190 metric tons of light cargo, demonstrating WFP's expertise and leadership in humanitarian logistics.

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

Djibouti has made notable progress in addressing social norms and structural barriers, with institutional frameworks and policies playing a key role. Since the creation of the Ministry for the Advancement of Women, Family Welfare, and Social Affairs in 1999, more women have taken on leadership roles, with 26.2 percent of parliamentary seats held by women as of February 2024. Women are ambassadors, lawyers, business owners, and journalists, roles once dominated by men. However, barriers like illiteracy, gender-based violence, and female genital mutilation (FGM) still affect many women and girls, particularly in rural areas. Gaps in data make it difficult to track progress, with only 26 percent of gender-related SDG indicators available, especially in areas like violence against women, unpaid domestic work, and wage differences between men and women.

In 2024, the effects of climate-induced shocks, continued food price hikes, and low production capacity disproportionately affected women. Both in rural and urban areas, this led to an increased burden at the household level, pushing many further into food insecurity. WFP, in partnership with key line ministries, continued its gender-sensitive programming approach across its interventions. The 2024 Post Distribution Monitoring Survey showed that while women's participation in food assistance decision-making varied across different programmes, overall, nearly half of the households' receiving assistance were led by women, giving them greater control over resources and household decisions.

Through the Fresh Food Vouchers project, WFP supported pregnant women, girls, and new mothers with children under five access to nutritious food. A network of trained counselling mothers played a key role in educating families about healthy eating practices. One year into the project, the proportion of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) increased from 38.8 percent in 2023 to 50 percent in 2024. Protein consumption rose drastically from 57 percent to 99 percent, and consumption of vitamin A-rich foods improved from 55 percent to 74 percent. Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W) saw a notable increase from 9 percent to 26 percent, reflecting improved dietary quality for women of reproductive age. Although female-headed households tend to have better food security, with 61 percent maintaining an acceptable diet, many still struggle, with 26 percent rely on borrowing money or food to cope and 6 percent face more severe challenges and adopt crisis strategies, making them especially vulnerable to shocks.

In General Food Assistance (GFA) for emergency response, women made decisions on food utilization in 42 percent of households, while 48 percent of women receiving cash-based assistance under the national safety net programme managed resources independently or reported joint decision-making. Despite these advances, financial autonomy remains a challenge—while 43 percent of women trained under WFP programmes successfully obtained micro-credit to start income-generating activities, many women, especially in refugee settings, continue to rely on negative coping strategies such as borrowing food or money. Gender disparities in food security persist, with female-headed households more vulnerable to food insecurity and reliance on coping mechanisms, particularly in rural and refugee communities.

At the United Nations (UN) level, WFP remained an active member of the Gender Thematic Group (GTG), led by the UN Resident Coordinator. In 2024, the Gender Thematic Group advanced gender mainstreaming in Djibouti by contributing to the results framework of the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), ensuring the integration of gender-specific results, indicators, and priorities. To strengthen monitoring, the Gender Thematic Group introduced a matrix to track gender-related activities and address bottlenecks, operational since late 2024. Lastly, the Group facilitated a capacity-building workshop for UN staff, gender focal points, and development partners, equipping them with skills to integrate gender considerations into cooperation frameworks and national policies.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

In 2024, Djibouti reaffirmed its commitment to human rights by accepting 228 of 269 recommendations during the 55th session of the Human Rights Council following its fourth Universal Periodic Review in 2023. As a signatory to seven of the nine core United Nations human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Djibouti has made progress in areas such as peaceful assembly and combatting gender and racial discrimination. However, persistent challenges remained in ensuring socio-economic rights, including access to social protection, improved living conditions, and safeguarding vulnerable populations. Poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition, maternal and child health concerns, and climate change continue to disproportionately affect women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, refugees, migrants, and asylum seekers.

In 2024, WFP upheld its commitment to the 'do no harm' principle and people-centred programming by implementing findings from a comprehensive Protection Assessment conducted in late 2023. This assessment, which focused on Gender, Accountability to Affected People, and Protection, identified gaps in accountability mechanisms that required swift action. In response to these findings, WFP developed a Community Engagement Action Plan and strengthened its Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) by introducing diverse channels such as a toll-free helpline, helpdesks in refugee camps, and mobile CFM teams deployed during food distributions in rural areas to ensure coverage across the activities. These efforts were complemented by 48 sensitization sessions and support material (posters, flyers, speakers, etc.) to raise awareness about the available feedback channels. A total of 1,143 feedback and complaints were received (50 percent women), with 99 percent resolved within 72 hours. The CFM was mainly utilized for inquiries about project details, requests for assistance, and questions related to the functionality of SCOPE cards.

WFP's efforts significantly improved access to assistance, with most assisted populations (98 percent) reporting safe and dignified experiences at distribution sites. Almost all seasonal General Food Assistance (GFA) recipients (98 percent) found the sites secure, and 88 percent of Emergency GFD households reported no security concerns. Use of WFP's community feedback mechanisms grew, with 40 percent of PNSF recipients in the capital engaging through the helpline, and 96 percent of reported issues were solved swiftly. Distributions were conducted across over 180 sites, often informal village settings to ensure proximity to people reached, which successfully reduced access barriers for most households (78-90 percent). A small but notable proportion of people reached (12 percent) raised concerns about site conditions, citing the lack of shade, toilets, and long queues. Communication was another area requiring improvement, as many people reached had limited knowledge of programme timelines and selection criteria, with 9-27 percent fully aware of these details. Limited phone networks in rural areas further hampered consistent communication, underscoring the need for enhanced outreach strategies to ensure all people reached are informed and engaged effectively.

In refugee camps, similar challenges in communication were evident despite positive findings from post-distribution monitoring. A notable 99.3 percent of respondents reported respectful treatment by WFP staff and partners, with no significant barriers to security or accessibility at distribution sites. Yet, only 26 percent of respondents were aware of their entitlements. Furthermore, 82 percent of respondents were unaware of how to report inappropriate behaviour, and only 7 percent utilized the CFM, reflecting the time required to operationalize these channels, which became fully functional toward the end of the year. To address these challenges, WFP has been expanding its community engagement efforts. In collaboration with government ministries and UNHCR, WFP conducted 16 meetings with refugee leaders to facilitate dialogue and improve information dissemination. These efforts were supported by three refugee committees, comprising 20 leaders (55 percent men and 45 percent women), who organized at least 240 community meetings within the refugee settlements to inform people reached about rations, distribution dates, and programme updates, ensuring they were prepared. These forums also served as a platform for raising community challenges to WFP for response and advocacy.

In rural areas, WFP took further steps to strengthen transparency and inclusion by strengthening its targeting approach for in-kind food assistance. In collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarities (MASS), a community-based targeting model was applied, involving local authorities and community members in the identification of eligible households. This participatory approach aimed to ensure that targeting reflected local realities

and minimized exclusion errors. To validate the process, WFP's Research, Assessment, and Monitoring (RAM) team verified the application of the identification approach and targeting criteria to refine people selection.

WFP also continued its support to the national safety net programme (PNSF) by funding salaries for twelve staff (approximately USD 80,000) in six of the thirteen social counters located across the country. These counters act as critical entry points for accessing social protection programmes, ensuring identification, registration, and enrolment of households in specific programmes. The staff also addressed information gaps by providing guidance on eligibility and available programmes in the country. Additionally, they supported the WFP community feedback mechanism, offering an alternative channel for assisted people unable to access WFP's other mechanisms.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Djibouti has an arid climate characterized by extremely high temperatures, minimal rainfall (13 cm annually), and extremely high evapotranspiration, which makes it extremely sensitive to climate change-induced drought and water scarcity risks. With less than 1,000 square kilometers of arable land, it faces severe environmental challenges that directly impact food security. Chronic water scarcity, recurrent droughts, and land degradation limit agricultural capacity, while extreme weather events, including heatwaves, erratic rainfall, and floods, further disrupt food production and damage infrastructure. With less than 1 percent of land arable and limited irrigation systems, Djibouti imports 90 percent of its food, making it highly vulnerable to price fluctuations and supply chain disruptions. About 33 percent of the population lives in high-risk zones prone to floods and droughts, and these recurring climate shocks, combined with Djibouti's role as a refugee and migrant transit hub, further strain its economy^[1]. In 2024, the country hosted nearly 32,000 registered refugees and 82,000 migrants crossing toward the Arabian Peninsula.

In 2024, Djibouti faced compounding challenges, including the impact of the prolonged droughts that reduced water availability, caused livestock losses, and disrupted vegetable production. The Red Sea crisis further strained the economy by reducing maritime traffic through Bab al-Mandab between the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean, driving up prices in a country where 90 percent of food is imported. Despite these obstacles, WFP worked alongside the Government to address critical issues through targeted responses. These efforts included tackling food insecurity and malnutrition through direct food assistance, enhancing social protection systems through technical and financial assistance to the government, and providing cost-efficient supply chain services to support the humanitarian community.

WFP also prioritized environmental sustainability in its operations. Every activity under the country strategic plan has undergone environmental and social risk screening, ensuring no unintended harm to people or the environment. Mitigation measures were implemented across 100 percent of activities under the memoranda of understanding.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP has taken significant steps to minimize its environmental impact through its Environmental Management System (EMS), a key part of its Environmental Policy. In 2023, WFP introduced a green energy solution by installing solar panels in its main office building in Djibouti Ville. This project, completed in collaboration with the UNDP Green Energy team, was finalized in May 2024 and became fully operational in July. The solar system, with a capacity of 50 kilowatts, involved an investment of USD 173,000. By cutting annual energy costs by at least 50 percent and reducing carbon dioxide emissions by 34 tonnes per year, WFP is significantly lowering its environmental footprint. Since July 2024, the system has generated USD 12,000 in revenue, moving WFP closer to cost recovery in under five years. The environmental impact is equally notable, with WFP saving 17.24 tons of standard coal, avoiding 20.47 tons of carbon dioxide emissions, and achieving the equivalent of planting 28 trees. By integrating renewable energy, WFP is not only cutting costs but also leading sustainable change in its operations.

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

In 2024, WFP strengthened its efforts to improve dietary diversity and reduce malnutrition through nutrition-sensitive initiatives. These interventions reached 42,143 people, including 9,733 individuals through nutrition awareness messaging.

With malnutrition levels worsening across the country, including the capital, classified in IPC Nutrition Phase 3 or above, WFP scaled up nutrition interventions by integrating them into emergency and seasonal food assistance, when resources allowed. In rural areas, where access to health services is limited, WFP provided supplementary nutritious foods alongside emergency and lean season general food assistance. A total of 5,394 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received 200g of Super Cereal Plus per day and 7,000 children under five received 100g of Super Cereal Plus per day, for four months. Despite being limited from January to April due to resource constraints, this nutrition integration was vital given the significant distances to health centres and their limited capacity to manage high caseloads.

System Integration

WFP sustained its commitment to strengthening the coverage and comprehensiveness of the national social safety net programme, notably the *Programme National de Solidarité Famille* (PNSF), by enhancing its focus on nutrition sensitivity. In collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarities (MASS) and the Ministry of Health, WFP expanded the Fresh Food Voucher initiative to improve dietary diversity and address nutritional vulnerabilities. In 2024, the programme supported 2,225 households, increasing its reach from 800 households in 2023. Each household received a monthly top-up of DJF 5,000 (USD 27), complementing the DJF 10,000 (USD 56) provided in alignment with the PNSF. The vouchers were restricted to purchasing fresh foods from WFP-contracted retailers, targeting households with children under two years of age and pregnant or breastfeeding women in Djibouti City. The WFP transferred USD 1.4 million, boosting the local fresh vegetable market and directly supporting local retailers.

One year into its implementation, the Fresh Food Voucher programme demonstrated significant results. The proportion of individuals with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) increased from 50 percent in 2023 to 61 percent in 2024. Protein consumption rose drastically from 57 percent to 99 percent, and consumption of vitamin A-rich foods improved from 55 percent to 74 percent. Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W) saw a notable increase from 9 percent to 26 percent, reflecting improved dietary quality for women of reproductive age. The programme also reduced reliance on negative coping strategies, with 67 percent of households avoiding livelihood-based strategies in 2024 compared to 55 percent in 2023. However, 26 percent of households, particularly female-headed households, continued to use stress strategies, underscoring their ongoing vulnerability. Despite these achievements, participation in nutrition awareness sessions remained low, with 23 percent of people taking part. This highlights the need to expand educational outreach to maximize the programme's long-term impact.

Building on efforts to enhance the national school feeding programme, WFP expanded its Take-Home Ration (THR) initiative in 2024 to address severe nutritional deficiencies in regions with high malnutrition rates, including Tadjourah, Obock, and the outskirts of Djibouti City. As part of this initiative, parents of primary school children (6-12 years) received nutrient-rich cereals and fortified oil—350g of Super Cereal Plus and 300g of oil per student per day for 30 days. From January to June 2024, a total of 535 metric tons of enriched oil and cereals was distributed. During the 2023-2024 school year, the programme supported 12,183 students in Tadjourah and Obock, and by the school year 2024-2025, it expanded to include Dikhil, reaching 4,187 additional students. The THR also acted as a key incentive for nomadic families, driving an increase in school enrolment to 1,826 students in 2024-2025. The PDM showed that 65 percent of households had acceptable Food Consumption Scores, while 35 percent reported poor or borderline scores. Food insecurity remains severe, with 45 percent of households spending over 75 percent of their income on food. Coping strategies were widespread, with 41 percent relying on measures like consuming less-preferred foods or reducing meal portions. Additionally, 29 percent of households adopted livelihood-based strategies, including borrowing money (34 percent) and selling assets (25 percent), highlighting ongoing economic strain and the need for sustained support.

To address the lack of up-to-date nutrition data, WFP, in collaboration with FAO, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Agriculture, conducted an Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) assessment for Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in

2024. This effort addressed the gap left by the outdated Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey conducted in 2019. The lack of accurate, up-to-date data on the country's nutritional situation has been hindering efforts to secure adequate and timely funding to tackle malnutrition. The IPC assessment provided critical, evidence-based insights, enabling responders to adjust their approaches and address nutritional challenges.

People Integration

In 2024, a series of capacity-building initiatives were conducted to strengthen the skills of healthcare and community health care staff in integrating nutrition into the care of population vulnerable to malnutrition, particularly those affected by HIV and tuberculosis. In Djibouti, the HIV/AIDS National Programme and the National Nutrition Programme has been facing persistent coordination challenges, as these units often operate in isolation, with limited awareness of each other's processes despite the close link between HIV/AIDS, TB, and malnutrition. To address this gap, WFP organized a two-day training for 54 health care providers, focusing on Nutrition Assessment, Counselling, and Support (NACS) to increase understanding of these different but interlinked domains and to streamline nutrition practices in their care plans. To further ensure early detection and support within communities, WFP provided adapted trainings for community agents.

In October, WFP also refreshed the knowledge of 100 counselling mothers in Djibouti City, equipping them to promote maternal and child health, early malnutrition detection, and encourage optimal dietary practices. Lastly, in December, 30 community agents, along with health care staff received training on nutrition, early malnutrition detection, and support for pregnant women, young children, and TB/HIV patients, while strengthening referral systems. Additionally, 20 staff of the National Nutrition Programme were trained on integrating nutrition into TB and HIV care, emphasizing collaborative, interdisciplinary approaches to better serve vulnerable groups.

Partnerships

In 2024, WFP sustained its efforts to respond to food and nutrition crises induced by natural and economic shocks. Thanks to its presence in all five regions of the country and logistics expertise, WFP strengthened strategic partnerships to maximize the impact of available resources. WFP's partners included the Government of Djibouti, bilateral donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations (UN) agencies, and local entities. Partner NGOs' included *Union Nationale des Femmes Djiboutiennes*, *Agence Djiboutienne de Développement Social*, and *Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale*. At the national level, WFP established six strategic and operational partnerships focusing on coordination and implementation. These efforts underscored a comprehensive approach to ensuring that vulnerable communities, including in remote and underserved areas, received the support necessary to meet their immediate food and nutritional needs as well as supporting sustainable development and improved well-being. All partnerships established in 2024 aligned with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, "Zero Hunger," and SDG 17, "Partnerships for the Goals."

WFP strengthened partnerships with traditional donors, including the governments of France, Germany, Japan, and the United States. Their contributions were crucial in sustaining WFP's crisis response amid worsening food and nutrition security and rising needs throughout the year. While contributing to reducing funding gaps, USD 2,491,466 in flexible funding allowed WFP to provide essential food assistance to people in crisis, help vulnerable households preserve their assets and support national capacities to tackle food insecurity and malnutrition, while strengthening preparedness for future challenges. Additionally, WFP continued efforts to diversify its donor base, including through joint UN missions and engaging the private sector to ensure a robust and sustainable financial base for ongoing and future interventions.

WFP continued to leverage its comparative advantage by aligning its activities with broader humanitarian and resilience-building efforts, ensuring complementarity rather than duplication. WFP's initiatives were designed to support and enhance the efforts of the host government and other partners through active participation in major coordination mechanisms, such as the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and UN working groups focused on nutrition, procurement, and gender. These platforms facilitated effective collaboration and addressed key issues related to host government leadership and UN collaboration. WFP's dual mandate of emergency response and development assistance uniquely positioned it to provide both immediate relief to refugees, asylum seekers, migrants, and local populations, as well as social protection solutions for vulnerable local households. This approach ensured that WFP's interventions were integrated into the national strategies and priorities, fostering a comprehensive response to Djibouti's population needs.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2024, WFP maintained a coordinated approach with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). These collaborative efforts, aligned with each agency's respective mandate, resulted in an efficient and coherent response, leveraging synergies and complementarities among the involved actors.

Given Djibouti's strategic location at the crossroads of Africa, Asia, and Europe, it serves as a critical transit point for migrants en route to the Arabian Peninsula. WFP's collaboration with UNHCR focused on delivering assistance to refugees and asylum seekers, ensuring their access to essential food assistance. Synergies between WFP and UNICEF's nutrition response ensured adequate nutritional support and coordination in addressing malnutrition.

These coordinated efforts between WFP, IOM, UNHCR, and UNICEF not only expanded coverage and improved caseload management but also fostered a more integrated and efficient approach to food and nutrition assistance in Djibouti. By leveraging the strengths and expertise of each organization, these partnerships ensured a more effective response to the complex needs of migrants, refugees, and the local population. This collaborative approach ultimately contributed to the overall well-being and resilience of the communities served.

In addition, WFP's 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, collaborative needs assessments were conducted with government partners, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of prevailing challenges and facilitating informed decision-making.

Financial Overview

To align its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) with Djibouti's National Development Plan (2025-2030) and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2025-2030), WFP extended the CSP until December 2025. This extension increased the overall Need-Based Plan (NBP) budget to USD 132 million, which has been funded to 71 percent.

In 2024, WFP secured USD 31 million in funding, surpassing the need-based plan (NBP) of USD 23.6 million by 31 percent. Of this, 38 percent were carryover funds from. This marks a 35 percent increase from 2023, with 54 percent of the total funding allocated to crisis response activities. Despite donor restrictions, with 80 percent of contributions earmarked at the sub-activity, activity, or strategic outcome level, WFP increased its multilateral funding from 8 percent to 20 percent compared to 2023 through mobilization efforts. Key contributions in 2024 came from the United States of America, France, and Japan.

Strategic Outcome 1, which aims to provide access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year to refugees, asylum seekers, and populations affected by shocks in Djibouti, was funded at 107 percent against the annual requirements. However, due to late fund confirmations, cash-based transfers (CBT) for refugees were reduced by 50 percent from January to May, leading to a 40 percent decrease in total food assistance. During the first half of 2024, vulnerable populations impacted by drought and rising food prices received food and CBT support. Heightened geopolitical tensions in the Red Sea disrupted supply chains, causing significant delays. As a result, commodities intended for the third quarter arrived only in the fourth quarter due to vessel rerouting, severely disrupting distributions and postponing some activities into early 2025.

Strategic Outcome 2 aims to improve food access and nutritional status for food-insecure Djiboutians in targeted areas and refugees. The strategic outcome secured 144 percent of its annual needs-based plan (NBP). This outcome includes two main activities, further divided into several sub-activities, which provide food assistance through complementary programmes linked to the national social safety net and resilience-building initiatives. It also delivers nutritional support for children, pregnant women, and breastfeeding women and girls. Despite exceeding 100 percent funding, resources for this outcome decreased by 11 percent compared to 2023 due to funding constraints and the earmarking of contributions.
























In 2024, WFP expanded its fresh food voucher programme from 800 to 2,225 households and extended its take-home ration programme to an additional region. Previously covering Tadjourah and Obock, the programme now includes Dikhil, thanks to continued funding from the Governments of Japan and France





The on-demand service (ODS) under Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3) were funded at 201 percent of annual requirements through cost recovery basis. These services are critical for sustaining humanitarian operations and supporting governmental entities in Djibouti and Yemen.

Given the ongoing decline in global funding and reduced local financial support, WFP may implement ration cuts across all activities in 2025. Additionally, if the Red Sea crisis persists, further delays in commodity arrivals could significantly impact operations. To prevent these disruptions and ensure continued support for vulnerable communities, sustained and flexible donor funding is urgently needed. Strengthened commitments are crucial to maintaining life-saving interventions.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	18,409,301	14,903,077	22,154,445	13,974,452
SO01: Refugees, asylum seekers and shock affected populations in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year	11,775,992	7,619,675	12,626,065	6,791,613
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	6,215,414	4,853,188	7,956,144	4,475,104
Activity 02: Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan	5,560,578	2,766,487	4,669,922	2,316,509
SO02: Food insecure Djiboutian in targeted regions and refugees have improved access to food and improved nutrition status by 2025.	6,633,308	7,283,402	9,528,380	7,182,839
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	3,770,948	4,762,626	7,159,200	4,978,493
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	2,862,361	2,520,776	2,369,176	2,204,346

Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 4	 0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 786,538	 448,864	 1,582,969	 441,440
SO03: Authorities and local partners have enhanced capacity to support the humanitarian community in the Horn of Africa throughout the year	 786,538	 448,864	 1,582,969	 441,440
Activity 05: Provide supply chain services to the Government and humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis)	 786,538	 448,864	 1,582,969	 441,440
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 1,017,946	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 19,195,839	 15,351,941	 24,755,361	 14,415,892
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 3,023,269	 2,334,751	 5,525,149	 2,612,306
Total Direct Costs	 22,219,108	 17,686,692	 30,280,510	 17,028,198
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,385,065	 1,116,022	 1,087,218	 1,087,218

Grand Total				
	23,604,173	18,802,713	31,367,728	18,115,416

Data Notes

Seeds of Hope

[1] Djibouti, Vision 2035 is the national reference document outlining the country's future aspirations.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] The 2023 WHO guidelines on the prevention and management of wasting and nutritional oedema included a shift in terminology from treatment to supplementation of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). In the 2024 ACR, the narrative sections reflect 'supplementation of MAM' but the indicators presented on tables/matrices still reflect 'treatment of MAM' due to ongoing adjustments in the WFP corporate M&E; systems that have not been finalized

A.1.2 and E.4.1 activities have missing values. They were not implemented due to funding shortfalls

Strategic outcome 02

A.2.1: Initially, the plan was to distribute in-kind food, but the activity was not implemented due to a lack of resources for this activity.

A.3.1: Initially, the plan was to provide cash-based transfers to beneficiaries, but the assistance modality was switched to value vouchers.

A.4.1: Initially, the plan was to provide cash-based transfers to beneficiaries, but the assistance modality was switched to value vouchers.

Missing values for Take-Home rations: The 2024 follow-up data for this activity are unavailable because this is the initial collection of such data. Therefore, these data will serve as the baseline.

Prevention activities were implemented on an ad hoc basis, contingent on resource availability, and did not extend over a full six-month period. Consequently, data on adherence was not collected.

Output 14: This intervention was not in the NBP, but WFP planned to integrate it through a budget revision (BR) based on needs and available funding. Due to BR delays, effective as of January 2025, the activity was implemented but not included in the NBP.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

CC.3.4 Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - In line with the government directive, no committees were established or utilized for humanitarian assistance. However, WFP is currently engaged in discussions with the government to secure approval for the use of committees to support food assistance efforts, particularly in rural areas.

Protection and accountability to affected people

The 2024 follow-up data for the Take-Home rations activity are unavailable because this is the initial collection of such data. Therefore, these data will serve as the baseline.

Environmental sustainability

[1]. UNDRR, 'CREWS Initiative Launched in Djibouti to Strengthen Early Warning Systems and Disaster Preparedness', United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Nutrition integration

Nutrition-sensitive activities were implemented exclusively under SO2 in 2024. SO1, which focused on crisis response, did not include any nutrition-sensitive interventions during the year.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable**: used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected**: used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	69,419	59,961	86%
	female	71,272	57,917	81%
	total	140,691	117,878	84%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	9,835	4,896	50%
	female	9,707	4,671	48%
	total	19,542	9,567	49%
24-59 months	male	9,295	6,666	72%
	female	10,248	7,005	68%
	total	19,543	13,671	70%
5-11 years	male	10,613	14,229	134%
	female	9,436	13,511	143%
	total	20,049	27,740	138%
12-17 years	male	17,691	15,099	85%
	female	9,436	9,051	96%
	total	27,127	24,150	89%
18-59 years	male	19,907	17,388	87%
	female	28,288	20,338	72%
	total	48,195	37,726	78%
60+ years	male	2,078	1,683	81%
	female	4,157	3,341	80%
	total	6,235	5,024	81%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	115,086	91,169	79%
Refugee	25,605	26,709	104%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	7,000	3,740	53%
Malnutrition prevention programme	23,736	23,494	98%
Malnutrition treatment programme	8,805	15,781	179%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	101,150	94,420	93%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	0	358	-
High Energy Biscuits	23	8	34%
Iodised Salt	55	6	10%
Rice	97	1,100	1,131%
Sorghum/Millet	1,530	0	0%
Split Peas	850	507	60%
Sugar	220	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	425	255	60%
Wheat	0	490	-
Wheat Flour	2,322	431	19%
Wheat Soya Blend	303	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	0	925	-
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
Rice	0	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	447	0	0%
Split Peas	141	34	24%
Sugar	45	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	71	265	375%
Wheat	0	282	-
Wheat Flour	559	0	0%
Wheat Soya Blend	1,290	1	0%

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	939,322	33%
Cash	1,764,000	1,049,421	59%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Value Voucher	615,600	1,930,992	314%
Cash	108,000	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Refugees, asylum seekers and shock affected populations in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements						
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	11,503	
			Male	12,980	13,368	
			Total	23,600	24,871	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	2,971	2,031.68	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,764,000	1,049,422	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	768,813	521,158	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	7,308,000	14,701,538	
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's children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls suffering from moderate acute malnutrition and ART/TB DOTs clients (Tier1) 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		
			Male	82		
			Total	150		
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	309	
			Male	194	303	
			Total	405	612	
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	442	
			Total	150	442	

A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	56	20,57
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	253,800	124,650
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	56	20,57

CSP Output 03: All refugees and asylum seeker children aged 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	1,860
			Male	384	2,040
			Total	800	3,900
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	2,900
			Total	500	2,900
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	23	247
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	144,000	279,640
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of stunting	Number	90,000	261,000
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	23	247

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	1,081
			Male	2,310	984
			Total	4,812	2,065

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	2,227 2,227
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	12,036 14,045 26,081
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	224	44.37
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	2,552	811.47
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	2,052,000	418,164
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	9,990,000	3,915,220
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	1,552,680	336,100
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	224	90.84

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's children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls suffering from moderate acute malnutrition and ART/TB DOTs clients (Tier1) 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) (Overall)	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Individual	100	

CSP Output 03: All refugees and asylum seeker children aged 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
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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) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	100	0
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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	%	50	50

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	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	≥1	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥1	0	0.9	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥1	0	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	<98	55.6	100	WFP survey
	Male	0	<20	<97	61.9	97.2	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<20	<98	58.6	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	<1	44.4	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	<10	<2	38.1	1.9	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<10	<1	41.4	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	≥14.8	18.5	14.8	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥17.1	12.9	17.1	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥16	15.6	16	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<20	<84.2	76.8	85.2	WFP survey
	Male	0	<20	<82	79.8	82.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<20	<83	78.3	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	<1	4.6	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	<10	<0.9	7.4	0.6	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<10	<1	6.1	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	≥81.2	2	81.2	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥72	1.2	72	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥76.4	1.6	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	≥18	26.5	18.8	WFP survey
	Male	0	<20	≥27	23.9	28	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<20	≥23	25.2	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	<0.8	71.5	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	<10	<1	74.8	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<10	<0.6	73.2	0	WFP survey
Target Group: Ali Addeh - Location: Ali Sabieh - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	83	>90	>90	50.96		Secondary data
	Male	81	>90	>90	50.78		Secondary data
	Overall	82	>90	>90	50.88		Secondary data
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	<2.81	1.77	2.81	WFP survey
	Male	4.86	<4.86	<3.39	1.35	3.39	WFP survey
	Overall	5.1	<5.1	<3.11	2	3.11	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female			>10			
	Male			>10			
	Overall			>10			
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	64.4	>64	<47	35	47	WFP survey
	Male	81.8	>81.8	<37	41.7	37	WFP survey
	Overall	75.2	>75.2	<42	38.2	42	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	29.7	<35.6	>37	44.2	37	WFP survey
	Male	13.3	<18.2	>40	38.4	40	WFP survey
	Overall	19.4	<24.8	>39	41.4	39	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5.9	≤5.9	>16	20.9	16	WFP survey
	Male	5.2	≤5.2	>23	19.9	23	WFP survey
	Overall	5.5	≤5.5	>20	20.4	20	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	15.3	<15.3	<1	0.6	0	WFP survey
	Male	11.5	<11.5	<1.2	0	1.2	WFP survey
	Overall	12.9	<12.9	<0.6	0.3	0.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0.8	<0.8	<2	2.5	3	WFP survey
	Male	1	<1	<0.6	2.6	0.6	WFP survey
	Overall	1	<1	<1.6	2.5	1.6	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	10.2	<10.2	<7	12.3	7	WFP survey
	Male	17.2	<17.2	<20	13.2	20	WFP survey
	Overall	14.5	<14.5	<14	12.7	14	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	73.7	>73.7	≥90	84.7	90	WFP survey
	Male	70.3	>70.3	≥79	84.1	79	WFP survey
	Overall	71.6	>71.6	≥84	84.4	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	>15	20	20.1	WFP survey
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	16	17	Secondary data
	Male	17	<15	<15	16.15	173	Secondary data
	Overall	15	<15	<15	16.3	17.2	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	1	<3	<3	0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	≤15	≤15	0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	≤15	≤15	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≤15	≤15	0	0	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	87	≥75	≥75	76.1	82.9	Secondary data
	Male	83	≥75	≥75	76	82.7	Secondary data
	Overall	85	≥75	≥75	76.1	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	<2.58	0.87	2.58	WFP survey
	Male	3.57	<3.57	<2.53	2.55	2.53	WFP survey
	Overall	4.7	<4.7	<2.55	2	2.55	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	67.9	>67.9	>51	47	51	WFP survey
	Male	73.4	>73.4	>60	56.5	60	WFP survey
	Overall	71.8	>71.8	>56	50.9	56	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	31	<32.2	<39	46	39	WFP survey
	Male	24.8	<26.7	<28	34.8	28	WFP survey
	Overall	26.5	<28.2	<34	41.4	34	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1.2	<1.2	<10	7	10	WFP survey
	Male	1.9	<1.9	<12	8.7	12	WFP survey
	Overall	1.7	<1.7	<11	7.7	11	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	13.1	<13.1	<1.3	6	1.3	WFP survey
	Male	12.6	<12.6	<1	27.5	0	WFP survey
	Overall	12.3	<12.3	<1	14.8	0.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2.4	<2.4	<8	0	8	WFP survey
	Male	1.9	<1.9	<2	0	2.4	WFP survey
	Overall	2	<2	<5	0	5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	14.3	<14.3	<9	0	9	WFP survey
	Male	14.5	<14.5	<25.3	0	25.3	WFP survey
	Overall	14.4	<14.4	<12	0	12.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	73.7	>73.7	≥82	94	82	WFP survey
	Male	70.3	>70.3	≥81	72.5	82	WFP survey
	Overall	71.6	>71.6	≥81	85.2	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	26	15.9	WFP survey
Target Group: Hol-Hol Refugees - Location: Holl-Holl / HOLL HOLL / HOLL HOLL - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	1.65		Secondary data
	Male	0	<15	<15	0		Secondary data
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.91		Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0		Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<3	0		Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	<3	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	0	=75	=75	99		Secondary data
	Male	0	=75	=75	99		Secondary data
	Overall	0	=75	=75	99		Secondary data
Target Group: Holl-Holl - Location: Ali Sabieh - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	52	>90	>90	50.96		Secondary data
	Male	73	>90	>90	50.78		Secondary data
	Overall	62	>90	>90	50.88		Secondary data
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	<2.24	2.26	2.24	WFP survey
	Male	7.67	<7.67	<3.73	3.55	3.73	WFP survey
	Overall	10.6	<10.6	<3.06	3	3.06	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female			>10			
	Male			>10			
	Overall			>10			
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	28.3	>33.3	≥76	65.7	76	WFP survey
	Male	35.2	>37.6	≥72	57.4	74	WFP survey
	Overall	36.5	>36.5	≥73	61	74	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.2	<66.7	<15	28.6	15	WFP survey
	Male	44.4	<62.4	<21	25.5	21	WFP survey
	Overall	33.3	<63.5	<19	26.8	19	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	30.3	<44.4	<9	5.7	9	WFP survey
	Male	32.1	<32.1	<7	17	7	WFP survey
	Overall	37.6	<35.2	<8	12.2	8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	1.9	<1.9	<8.7	2.9	8.7	WFP survey
	Male	2.4	<2.4	<5.4	0	5.4	WFP survey
	Overall	2.3	<2.3	<6.9	1.2	6.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	16.7	<16.7	<1	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	11.5	<11.5	<3.6	0	3.6	WFP survey
	Overall	12.8	<12.8	<2	0	2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	31.5	<31.5	<3.3	5.7	4.3	WFP survey
	Male	25.5	<25.5	<12.5	23.4	12.5	WFP survey
	Overall	26.9	<26.9	<8.8	15.9	8.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	50	>50	≥87	91.4	87	WFP survey
	Male	60.6	>60.6	≥78.6	76.6	78.6	WFP survey
	Overall	58	>58	≥82.4	82.9	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	>20	20	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	≥18.9	11.5	18.9	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	≥16.7	8.6	16.7	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	≥17.7	9.8	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	<80.1	76.9	81.1	WFP survey
	Male	0	<40	<83	91	83.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<40	<81.3	85	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	<1	11.5	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	<10	<0.3	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<10	<1	4.9	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥50	≥73.9	60	73.9	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	≥75	42.6	75	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	≥74.5	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	<21.7	37.1	21.7	WFP survey
	Male	0	<40	<24	48.9	25	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<40	<23.5	43.9	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	<4.3	2.9	4.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	<10	<1	8.5	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<10	<2	6	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	≥56.5	11.4	56.5	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥37.5	4.3	37.5	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥46.1	7.3	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	<21.7	51.4	21.7	WFP survey
	Male	0	<15	<50	40.4	50	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<15	<37.5	45.1	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	<21.7	37.1	21.7	WFP survey
	Male	0	<5	<12.5	55.3	12.5	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<5	<16.7	47.6	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	>10	6	9.8	WFP survey
	Male	0	>50	>10	9.2	7	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>50	>10	7.6	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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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	<4.6	6.65	4.6	WFP survey
	Male	4.13	<4.13	<5.84	3.66	5.84	WFP survey
	Overall	3.66	<3.66	<5.32	5.08	5.32	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	95.1	>95.1	<76	55.9	76.9	WFP survey
	Male	94.3	>94.3	<79	63.6	79.8	WFP survey
	Overall	94.6	>94.6	<75	60.2	75.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	4.9	<4.9	>20	29.4	20.5	WFP survey
	Male	2.3	<2.3	>16	34.1	16.8	WFP survey
	Overall	3.4	<3.4	>18	32.1	18.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	<0	>4	14.1	2.6	WFP survey
	Male	3.4	<3.4	>5	2.3	9.3	WFP survey
	Overall	2	<2	>7	7.7	6.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	3.3	<3.3	>10.3	5.9	10.3	WFP survey
	Male	19.32	<19.32	>8.4	6.8	8.4	WFP survey
	Overall	12.75	<12.75	>9.2	6.4	9.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	4.9	<4.9	>7.7	2.9	7.7	WFP survey
	Male	1.14	<1.14	>6.5	4.5	6.5	WFP survey
	Overall	2.68	<2.68	>7	3.8	7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	19.7	<19.7	>11.5	20.6	11.5	WFP survey
	Male	13.64	<13.64	>15.9	11.4	15.9	WFP survey
	Overall	16.11	<16.11	>14.1	15.4	14.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	72.1	>72.1	≤70.5	70.6	70.5	WFP survey
	Male	65.91	>65.91	≤69.2	77.3	69.2	WFP survey
	Overall	68.46	>68.46	≤69.7	74.4	69.7	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	<7.33	7.41	7.33	WFP survey
	Male	2.61	<2.61	<7.4	7.75	7.4	WFP survey
	Overall	3	<3	<7.38	7.58	7.38	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	73	≥73	<33	37.2	33.3	WFP survey
	Male	76.5	≥76.5	<38	30.1	38.8	WFP survey
	Overall	76	≥76	<36	33.6	36.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	17.1	≤17.1	>34	31.1	34.3	WFP survey
	Male	15.6	≤15.6	>29	32.7	29.3	WFP survey
	Overall	16	≤16	>31	31.9	31.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	9.9	≤9.9	>33	31.8	32.2	WFP survey
	Male	8	≤8	>33	37.3	32.3	WFP survey
	Overall	8	≤8	>33	34.6	32.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	4.2	<4	<7.1	1.4	7.1	WFP survey
	Male	4	<4.2	<5.7	4.6	5.7	WFP survey
	Overall	4	<4	<6.2	3	6.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2.9	<2.9	<1	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	4.8	<4.8	<4	1.3	4	WFP survey
	Overall	4.3	<4.3	<2.6	0.7	2.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	12.1	<12.1	<23.2	9.5	24.2	WFP survey
	Male	14.8	<4.8	<20.1	11.1	20.1	WFP survey
	Overall	14.1	<14.1	<21.6	10.3	21.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	80.9	≥80.9	≥68.7	89.2	68.7	WFP survey
	Male	76.1	≥76.1	≥70.1	83	70.1	WFP survey
	Overall	77.4	≥77.4	≥69.6	86	69.6	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	10	>20	>20	4	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, 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; Students (primary schools); Students (secondary schools)	General Distribution	Female	7,899	20,278	
			Male	9,651	23,190	
			Total	17,550	43,468	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	1,050	871.11	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	478,800	1,336,877	
CSP Output 08: Food-insecure people in targeted communities (Tier 1) benefit from improved assets that build resilience and support sustainable livelihoods.						
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	Food assistance for asset	Female	3,145	620	
			Male	2,855	785	
			Total	6,000	1,405	
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		
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		63,955	
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 nutritious foods and nutrition counselling that supports nutritional recovery (Tier 1)						
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	2,704	2,222	
			Male	2,496	2,262	
			Total	5,200	4,484	
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	2,200	3,368	
			Male		3	
			Total	2,200	3,371	

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	1,460 875 2,335
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	572	359.79
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	136,800	78,022
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for training	Number	360,000	159,360
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	2,664,000	1,566,016
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	572	359.79

CSP Output 13: Djiboutian children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (Tier 1) in areas with the highest rates of chronic and acute malnutrition receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition counselling 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	3,778 3,230 7,008
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	5,394 5,394
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	654	224.3
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	4,971,600	1,468,618
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	654	224.3

CSP Output 14: Moderately malnourished and food-insecure HIV-affected households on antiretroviral therapy, along with tuberculosis clients, receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition counselling, while benefiting from strengthened government capacity (Tier 1).

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	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male Total	180 220 400	1,295 1,521 2,816

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	1,835 2,221 4,056
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	63	51.72
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		452,136
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		HIV/TB Care & treatment	Number	252,000	1,305,458
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	63	51.72

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 (Tier 1) benefit from improved assets that build resilience and support sustainable livelihoods.

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	60	47
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	107
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	174
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	47

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 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	0	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.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	0	3
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	0	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 improved nutritional support, and the Government's capacity to provide a nationally-owned, nutrition-sensitive and gender-equitable school meals programme is enhanced (Tier 3)

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	300	176
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	2	2
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	4	2

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 nutritious foods and nutrition counselling that supports nutritional recovery (Tier 1)

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) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	8,200	7,094

CSP Output 13: Djiboutian children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (Tier 1) in areas with the highest rates of chronic and acute malnutrition receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition counselling in order to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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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) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	15,000	9,354
CSP Output 14: Moderately malnourished and food-insecure HIV-affected households on antiretroviral therapy, along with tuberculosis clients, receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition counselling, while benefiting from strengthened government capacity (Tier 1).					
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) (Overall)	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Activity 3&4 - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥5	≥3	2		Secondary data
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	1	2	Secondary data
Target Group: Activity 3 - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	=3	=1	1		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	<5.56	8.46	5.56	WFP survey
	Male	12	<12	<6.67	5.88	6.67	WFP survey
	Overall	11.6	<11.6	<6.3	7.03	6.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	58.2	>58.2	≥38.3	38.4	38.3	WFP survey
	Male	55.5	>55.5	≥39.1	58.3	39.1	WFP survey
	Overall	56.3	>56.3	≥38.8	49.5	38.8	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	12	<40.8	<39.5	41.6	39.5	WFP survey
	Male	18	<44.6	<36.6	31.4	36.6	WFP survey
	Overall	56	<43.5	<37.6	35.9	37.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	29.8	<28.8	<22.2	20	22.2	WFP survey
	Male	26.6	<26.6	<24.2	10.3	24.2	WFP survey
	Overall	27.5	<27.5	<23.6	14.6	23.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	12.5	<12.5	<3.7	1.7	3.7	WFP survey
	Male	16.6	<16.6	<2.5	0.8	2.5	WFP survey
	Overall	15.4	<15.4	<2.9	1.1	2.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3.8	<3.8	<1	3.3	0	WFP survey
	Male	7	<7	<3.1	0	3.1	WFP survey
	Overall	6.1	<6.1	<2.1	1.1	2.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	20.7	<20.7	<28.6	26.7	29.6	WFP survey
	Male	18.8	<18.8	<21.7	26.1	21.7	WFP survey
	Overall	19.3	<19.3	<24.4	26.3	24.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	63	>63	≥66.7	68.3	66.7	WFP survey
	Male	57.6	>57.6	≥72.7	73.1	72.7	WFP survey
	Overall	59.2	>59.2	≥70.7	71.5	70.7	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	0	≥20	≥20	9	4	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	<12.1	4.72	12.1	WFP survey
	Male	12.87	<6	<9.9	3.03	9.9	WFP survey
	Overall	12	<6	<11.02	3.8	11.02	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	36.1	<72	≥66.7	52	66.7	WFP survey
	Male	35.1	<70	≥48.4	71.7	48.4	WFP survey
	Overall	35.4	<77	≥57.4	62.7	57.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	33.3	>20	<16.7	32	16.7	WFP survey
	Male	50	>20	<29	18.3	29	WFP survey
	Overall	45.4	>16	<19.7	24.5	19.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	30.6	>8	<16.7	16	16.7	WFP survey
	Male	14.9	>10	<22.6	10	22.6	WFP survey
	Overall	19.2	>7	<19.7	12.7	19.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	13.9	<13	<6.7	10	6.7	WFP survey
	Male	5.3	<5	<9.7	1.7	9.7	WFP survey
	Overall	7.7	<7	<8.2	5.5	8.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5.6	<5	<3.3	2	3.3	WFP survey
	Male	7.4	<7	<6.5	1.7	6.5	WFP survey
	Overall	6.9	<6	<4.9	1.8	4.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	8.3	<8	<46.7	30	46.7	WFP survey
	Male	7.4	<7	<48.4	20	48.4	WFP survey
	Overall	7.7	<7	<47.5	24.5	47.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	72.2	>74	≥43.3	58	43.3	WFP survey
	Male	7.9	>81	≥35.5	76.7	35.5	WFP survey
	Overall	77.7	>80	≥39.3	68.2	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	4.84	9.42	WFP survey
	Male	0	<10	<10	4.77	14.77	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<10	<10	4.79	10.78	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≥30	≥32.2	65.5	32.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥40	≥35.7	58	35.7	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥38	≥34.8	60	34.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤30	<27.4	10.9	27.4	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤35	<31.2	16.6	31.2	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤30.3	<30.3	15.1	30.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤40	<40.3	23.4	40.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤25	<33	25.4	33	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤32	<34.8	24.9	34.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	<5	<5	4.7	6.5	WFP survey
	Male	0	<5	<5	1.1	8.8	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<5	<5	2.9	8.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	<2	<10	4.7	8.1	WFP survey
	Male	0	<2	<10	2.2	6	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<2	<10	2.9	6.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	0	<10	<10	10.9	38.7	WFP survey
	Male	0	<10	<10	13.8	40.7	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<10	<10	13.1	40.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	>83	≥75	79.7	46.8	WFP survey
	Male	0	>83	≥75	82.9	44.5	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>83	≥75	82	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	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 support	Female		=220,000	=165,000	248,452		Secondary data
	Male		=180,000	=135,000	203,278		Secondary data
	Overall	0	=400,000	=300,000	451,730	137,335	Secondary data
Target Group: TAKE HOME RATION - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	3.53	≤5	≤5			WFP survey
	Male	6.69	≤5	≤5			WFP survey
	Overall	5.24	≤5	≤5			WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	59.4	≥52	≥52			WFP survey
	Male	70.1	≥71.7	≥71.7			WFP survey
	Overall	65.2	≥62.7	≥62.7			WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	23.3	<32	<32			WFP survey
	Male	17.2	<18.3	<18.3			WFP survey
	Overall	20	<24.5	<24.6			WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	17.3	<16	<16			WFP survey
	Male	12.7	<10	<10			WFP survey
	Overall	14.8	<12.7	<12.7			WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	1.5	≤2	<3			WFP survey
	Male	3.8	≤2	<3			WFP survey
	Overall	2.8	≤2	<3			WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0.8	≤3	<2			WFP survey
	Male	2.5	≤3	<2			WFP survey
	Overall	1.7	≤3	<2			WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	24.8	≤15	<15			WFP survey
	Male	23.6	≤15	<15			WFP survey
	Overall	24.1	≤15	<15			WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	72.9	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
	Male	70.1	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
	Overall	71.4	≥80	≥80			WFP survey

Target Group: Urban poor households - **Location:** Djibouti - **Modality:** Commodity Voucher - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	0	>40	>25	25	25	WFP survey
	Male	0	>40	>24	30	24	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>40	>24.5	28	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: RURAL POPULATION - **Location:** Djibouti - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	=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	≤3	≤3	7.2		Secondary data
	Male	1	≤3	≤3	7.1		Secondary data
	Overall	1	≤3	≤3	7.2		Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	76	≥75	=75	80		Secondary data
	Male	79	≥75	=75	80		Secondary data
	Overall	78	≥75	=75	80		Secondary data

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

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	=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	≤3	≤3	8.9		Secondary data
	Male	1	≤3	≤3	8.9		Secondary data
	Overall	1	≤3	≤3	8.9		Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	76	=75	=75	50.56		Secondary data
	Male	79	=75	=75	50.56		Secondary data
	Overall	78	=75	=75	50.56		Secondary data
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	16	15	Secondary data
	Male	14	>50	>50	16	13	Secondary data
	Overall	30	>50	>50	16	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 (Tier 3).					
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	31
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	130	581.5
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 (Tier 3)					
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	0

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	90	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Ali Addeh - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not applicable	>60	Not applicable			-
	Male	Not applicable	>40	Not applicable			-
	Overall	Not applicable	>100	Not applicable	Not applicable		-
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	14	>20	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	8	>20	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	11	>20	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Target Group: Holl-Holl - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	9.8	>20	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	6.5	>20	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	8.15	>20	Not applicable	Not applicable		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PVVS -HIV - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
Target Group: PVVS-HIV - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets							

Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	49	>50	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	46	>50	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	47.5	>50	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Target Group: TAKE HOME RATION - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	10	>30	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	33	>30	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	21.66	>30	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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 no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.2	=90	≥90	99.39		WFP survey
	Male	100	=90	≥90	100		WFP survey
	Overall	99.7	=90	≥90	99.68		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	60.2	=90	≥80	100		WFP survey
	Male	69.3	=90	≥80	99.34		WFP survey
	Overall	65.8	=90	≥80	99.68		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	78.6	=100	=90	95.36		WFP survey
	Male	98.4	=100	=90	74.85		WFP survey
	Overall	90.9	=100	=90	83.76		WFP survey
Target Group: Holl Holl Refugees - Location: Holl-Holl / HOLL HOLL / HOLL HOLL - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=90	≥80	100		WFP survey
	Male	99.5	=90	≥80	100		WFP survey
	Overall	99.7	=90	≥80	100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	64.3	=90	≥80	100		WFP survey
	Male	70.6	=90	≥80	100		WFP survey
	Overall	68.8	=90	≥80	100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	39	>90	≥90	95		WFP survey
	Male	49	>90	≥90	84.06		WFP survey
	Overall	46	>90	≥90	90.53		WFP survey
Target Group: Markazi Refugees - Location: Obock Ville / OBOCK VILLE / Camp Markazi - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	88.9	=90	=90	100		WFP survey
	Male	99.4	=90	=90	100		WFP survey
	Overall	96.8	=90	=90	100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	42.6	=90	=90	97.14		WFP survey
	Male	49.7	=90	=90	100		WFP survey
	Overall	47.9	=90	=90	93.9		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	66.7	=100	≥90	68.57		WFP survey
	Male	76.6	=100	≥90	68.09		WFP survey
	Overall	74.5	=100	≥90	68.29		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	100	WFP survey
	Male	0	=90	≥80	100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=90	≥80	100	100	WFP survey

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=90	≥80	100	97.44	WFP survey
	Male	0	=90	≥80	100	97.2	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=90	≥80	100	97.3	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	100	WFP survey
	Male	0	=90	≥80	100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=90	≥80	100	100	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=90	≥80	100	98.99	WFP survey
	Male	0	=90	≥80	100	98.85	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=90	≥80	100	98.9	WFP survey
Activity 03: Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to reducing hunger and malnutrition, and enhancing economic integration							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	100	WFP survey
	Male	99.6	=90	≥80	100	98.76	WFP survey
	Overall	99.2	=90	≥80	100	99.17	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	89.4	=90	≥80	100	95.06	WFP survey
	Male	90.8	=90	≥80	100	98.76	WFP survey
	Overall	90.4	=90	≥80	100	97.52	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	88.33	97.41	WFP survey
	Male	100	>90	≥80	88.24	99.46	WFP survey
	Overall	98.5	>90	≥80	88.2	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	96.67	77.59	WFP survey
	Male	77.7	=90	≥80	98.32	90.81	WFP survey
	Overall	79.5	=90	≥80	97.77	85.71	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	≥90	73.33	93.33	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	102	90.32	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	86.36	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	100	WFP survey
	Male	0	>80	>80	100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>80	>80	100	100	WFP survey
Target Group: TAKE HOME RATION - 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	99.2	≥90				WFP survey
	Male	100	≥90				WFP survey
	Overall	99.7	≥90				WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100				WFP survey
	Male	99.2	=100				WFP survey
	Overall	99.7	=100				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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	68.33	86.67	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	98	80.65	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	81.82	83.61	WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP survey
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	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	Missing	Secondary data
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	0	≥20	≥20	12		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥20	≥20	10		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥20	≥20	11		WFP survey

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	0.66	0	WFP survey
	Male	46	>80	≥80	3.68	0.61	WFP survey
	Overall	41	>80	≥80	2.23	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	2	0	WFP survey
	Male	49	>80	>80	1.45	1.18	WFP survey
	Overall	46	>80	>80	1.78	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	8.57	6.52	WFP survey
	Male	23	>80	>80	4.26	7.14	WFP survey
	Overall	21.5	>80	>80	6.1	6.86	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	2.4	1.24	WFP survey
	Male	19.6	>80	≥80	5.13	2.47	WFP survey
	Overall	17.7	>80	≥80	3.91	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	>80	30	1.72	WFP survey
	Male	34.2	>80	>80	11.76	1.08	WFP survey
	Overall	32	>80	>80	13.41	1.33	WFP survey

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	100	WFP survey

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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	70	≥50	≥50	35.65		WFP survey
	Male	19	≥50	≥50	35.84		WFP survey
	Overall	43	≥50	≥50	35.75		WFP survey

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Vulnerable djiboutian household_FFV&THR; - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	≥50	≥50	56.19		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	51.31		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	53.62		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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	46.25	70.15	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥20	≥20	84.83	19.23	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	61.68	43.67	WFP survey

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Amina Ahmed Hagayta buys vegetables using her SCOPE card in the Riyad Market, Djibouti City.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

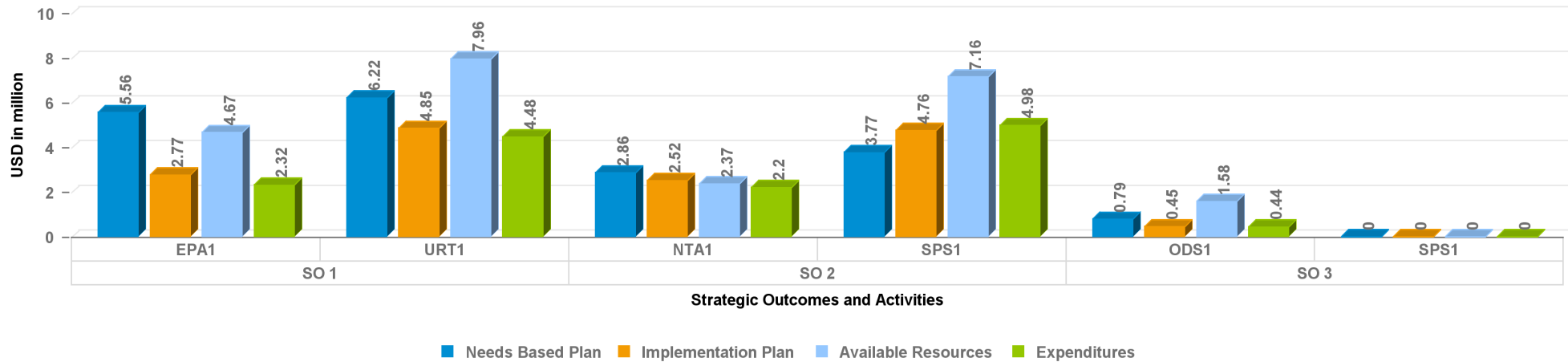
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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 2024 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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	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.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	4	0
	Refugees, asylum seekers and shock affected populations in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year	Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan	5,560,578	2,766,487	4,669,922	2,316,509
		Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements	6,215,414	4,853,188	7,956,144	4,475,104
	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	3,770,948	4,762,626	7,159,201	4,978,493

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	2,862,361	2,520,776	2,369,176	2,204,346
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			18,409,301	14,903,077	22,154,445	13,974,452
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	448,864	1,582,969	441,440
		Provide vocational training sessions and capacity strengthening in the transport and commodity handling sectors for partners, refugees and local population	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			786,538	448,864	1,582,969	441,440
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,017,946	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	1,017,946	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			19,195,839	15,351,941	24,755,361	14,415,892
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,023,269	2,334,751	5,525,149	2,612,306
Total Direct Costs			22,219,108	17,686,692	30,280,510	17,028,198
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,385,065	1,116,022	1,087,218	1,087,218
Grand Total			23,604,173	18,802,713	31,367,728	18,115,416



Michael Hemling
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

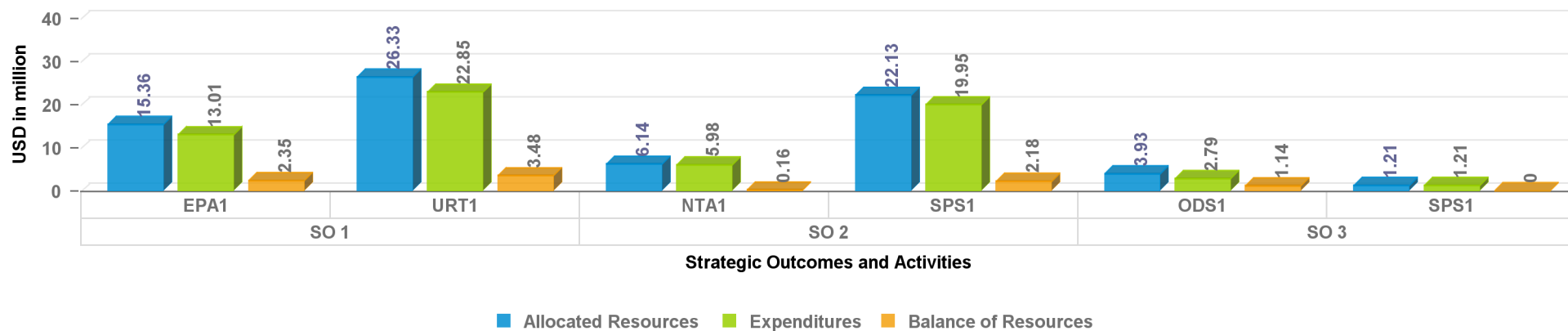
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative 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 2024 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	25,327,174	26,330,817	0	26,330,817	22,849,778	3,481,040
		Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan	19,813,042	14,461,547	899,084	15,360,631	13,007,219	2,353,412
		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	23,951,385	22,127,187	0	22,127,187	19,946,480	2,180,707

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Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	9,798,284	6,143,124	0	6,143,124	5,978,293	164,830
		Non Activity Specific	0	4	0	4	0	4
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			78,889,884	69,062,679	899,084	69,961,763	61,781,770	8,179,993
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)	4,869,961	3,928,507	0	3,928,507	2,786,978	1,141,529
		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)			6,211,361	5,133,516	0	5,133,516	3,991,987	1,141,529

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Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,017,946	0	1,017,946	0	1,017,946
Subtotal SDG Target			0	1,017,946	0	1,017,946	0	1,017,946
Total Direct Operational Cost			85,101,246	75,214,141	899,084	76,113,225	65,773,756	10,339,469
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			13,562,868	12,488,028	139,105	12,627,133	9,714,289	2,912,843
Total Direct Costs			98,664,114	87,702,169	1,038,189	88,740,358	75,488,046	13,252,312
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			6,045,792	4,908,845		4,908,845	4,908,845	0
Grand Total			104,709,906	92,611,014	1,038,189	93,649,203	80,396,891	13,252,312

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling
 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