



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

CHANGING LIVES

Djibouti

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2026

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Overview

Key messages

- In 2025, food insecurity in Djibouti remained high as drought and heavy reliance on food imports continued to limit households' access to nutritious food. Nearly a quarter of the population faced crisis and emergency level needs.
- With donor support, WFP delivered assistance to over 124,000 persons while strengthening national systems for early warning, disaster preparedness, and social protection—supporting access for people facing barriers due to shocks and/or market conditions.
- Strategic partnerships and targeted programming contributed to nationally prioritized outcomes related to SDG 2 and 17. Geographic expansion of nutrition interventions ensured assessed individuals facing food access barriers received timely support.

Persistent food insecurity amid climate shocks

Djibouti continued to face a difficult food security situation in 2025 shaped by environmental stress and economic vulnerability. The country's strong dependence on imported food—90 percent of national food needs—makes it particularly sensitive to supply chains disruptions and fluctuations in global prices. Limited rainfall, recurring drought, extreme weather events, and occasional flooding have further weakened rural livelihoods, reducing households' capacity to withstand repeated shocks. Instability in regional trade routes, especially around the Red Sea, added additional pressure by increasing market uncertainty, even as inflation began to ease following previous spikes.

The deterioration observed in 2024 continued to influence conditions in 2025, with food insecurity remaining at elevated levels and affecting nearly one quarter of the population. In 2024, 24 percent (285,000 people) were classified in Crisis and Emergency levels of food insecurity (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, IPC Phase 3 or above) [1], compared with 22 percent (230,000 people) by the end of 2025—indicating only limited improvement and no meaningful recovery in 2025. Nutritional conditions also remained fragile. Three of five regions (Obock, Tadjourah, and Dikhil) experienced critical levels of acute malnutrition (IPC 4), indicating a public health emergency affecting 36,400 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs), and children under the age of five. Refugees and asylum seekers—over 33,000 individuals— and migrants remained among the people facing higher barriers to stable livelihoods and access to formal social protection services. In 2025, a drought declaration [2] further constrained water availability, heightening malnutrition risks in affected locations and reinforcing the need for coordinated humanitarian response as well as resilience investments.

Under its Country Strategic Plan for Djibouti (CSP 2020-2026), WFP continued to deliver life-saving food and cash assistance, while supporting national efforts to build long-term resilience. More than 124,000 persons received in-kind food, cash-based transfers, and specialized nutritious foods (SNFs). Targeting priorities remained centred on households with limited food consumption, high malnutrition risk, and limited coping capacity. To ensure efficient resource allocation amid rising needs, WFP applied biometric registration to maintain secure and efficient assistance delivery across all activities.

Active collaboration with the National Meteorological Agency (*Agence nationale de la météorologie*, ANM) and the Executive Secretariat for Risk and Disaster Management (*Secrétariat Exécutif de la Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophe*, SEGRC) strengthened early-warning and preparedness systems. Through targeted training, improved forecasting tools, and technical engagement, national institutions enhanced their capacity to analyse climate risks and communicate actionable information. These efforts culminated in the development and validation of an anticipatory action plan in 2025, the first in Djibouti—and a key milestone in advancing national disaster-risk management capabilities.

WFP's financial and technical support to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarities (MASS) enabled improved access to national protection services for people facing administrative or geographic barriers, through the *Programme National de Solidarité Famille (PNSF)*. These systems-level efforts remained central in 2025, as the government worked to reinforce safety nets for households facing the greatest challenges. In 2025, WFP and MASS continued exploring

options to improve referral pathways between social protection, nutrition, and emergency response services, enhancing linkages between humanitarian and national systems.

Nutrition remained a central concern for WFP as recurrent shocks continued to affect household diets and child-feeding practices. WFP provided 16,300 children under the age of five and 13,100 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs) with specialized nutritious foods (SNFs), focusing on areas with critical global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels. Complementary nutrition-focused initiatives continued through the Fresh Food Voucher programme, which was expanded beyond Djibouti city to Ali Sabieh and Tadjourah regions, and reached 2,035 households in 2025, as compared with 2,225 households in 2024. This geographical expansion enabled household access to diversified diets by linking transfer values and eligible items to locally available nutrient-dense foods in the targeted areas. School-based feeding activities remained an important platform for supporting children and their families, linking food access, basic nutrition goals and education platforms in rural areas where schools operate.

Djibouti's geostrategic location continued to position it as a key strategic partner and logistical entry point for the region. In 2025, WFP facilitated the movement of 131,731 metric tons (MT) of humanitarian cargo through the logistics hub, enabling the timely delivery of assistance within Djibouti and to neighbouring countries, namely Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Yemen.

Resource constraints in 2025 required adjustments to assistance levels across several activities. To ensure that limited resources reached those with the most acute assessed needs. Women—especially female-headed households—were prioritized, based on evidence of higher barriers to income and access to social protection mechanism. WFP facilitated access for people with disabilities across assistance modalities by adapting distribution arrangements wherever feasible.

WFP supported national efforts toward the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2025-2030 S by enhancing access to food and strengthening systems that contribute to reducing hunger and malnutrition. Contributions aiming to strengthen implementation and renew the global partnership for sustainable development were reflected in multi-sectoral collaboration with government counterparts, regional institutions, and humanitarian partners. Together, these partnerships enabled more effective responses to the complex and evolving needs across Djibouti.

124,030

Total beneficiaries in 2025

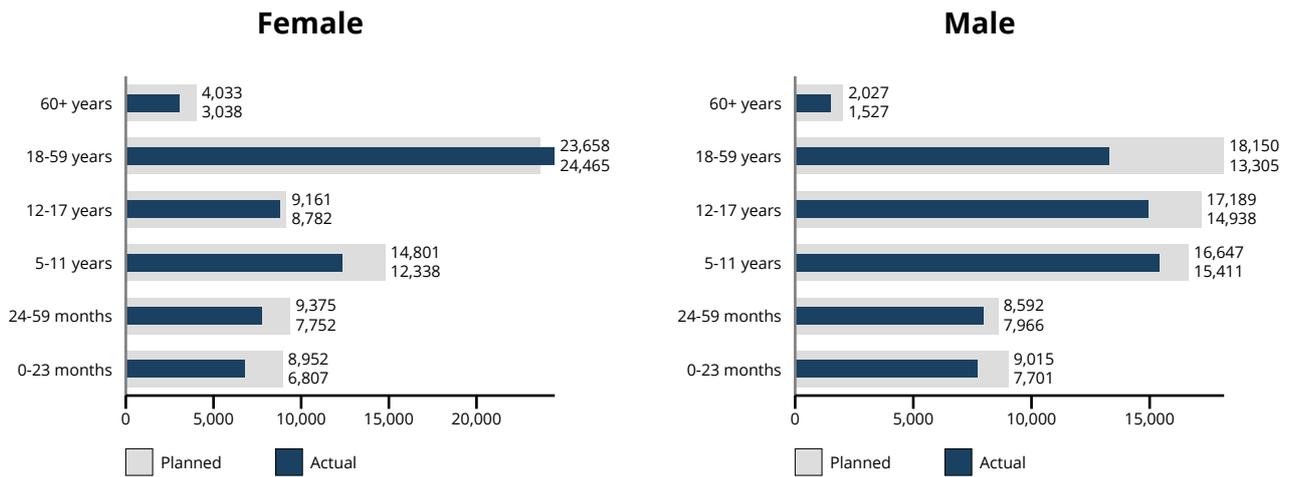


51% female

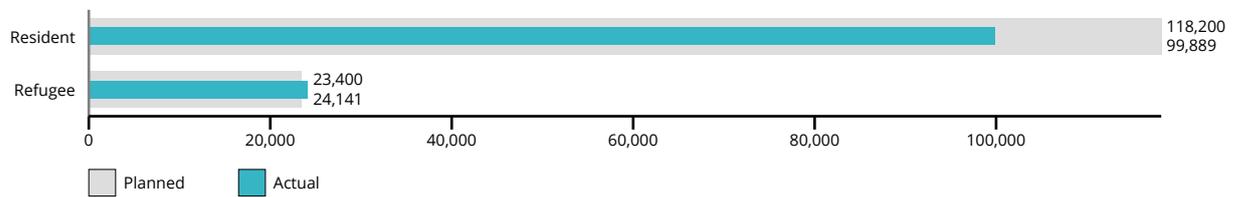


49% male

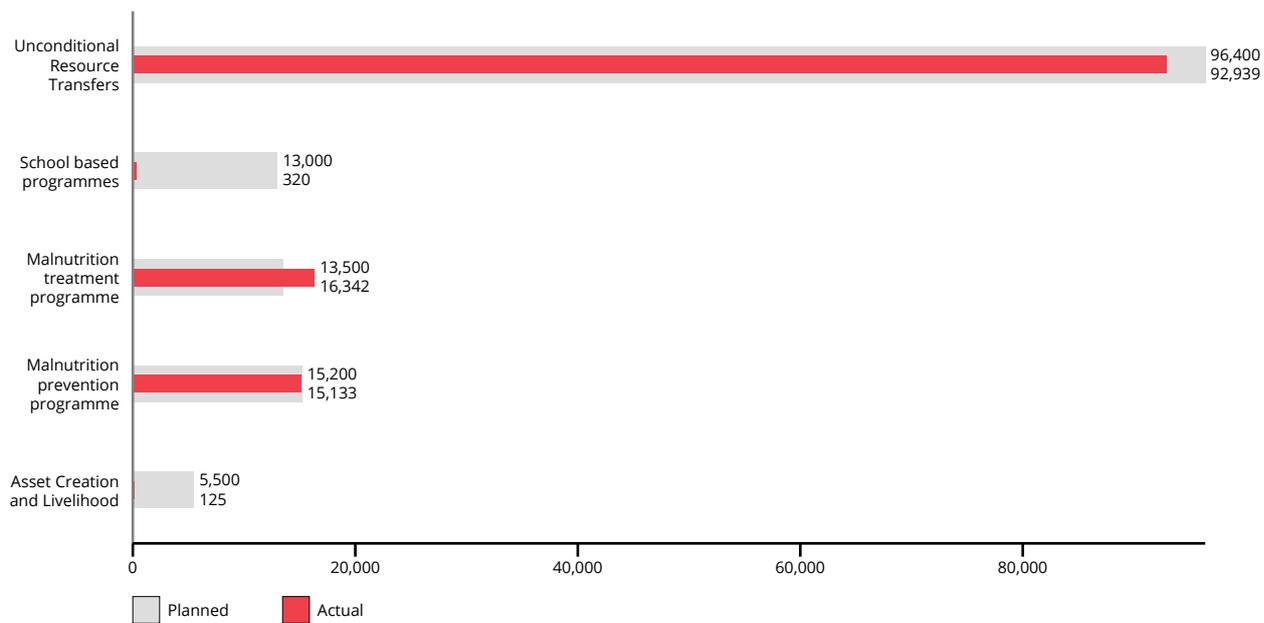
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



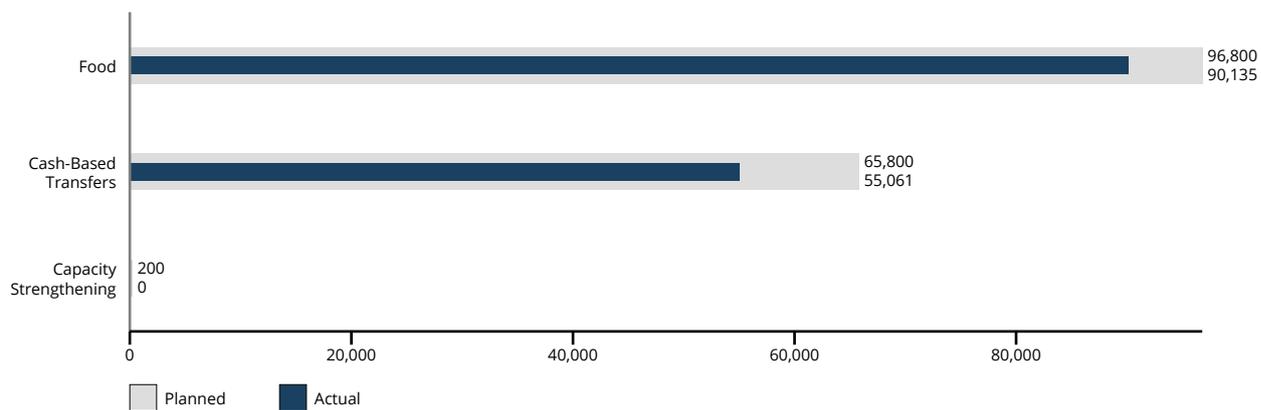
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



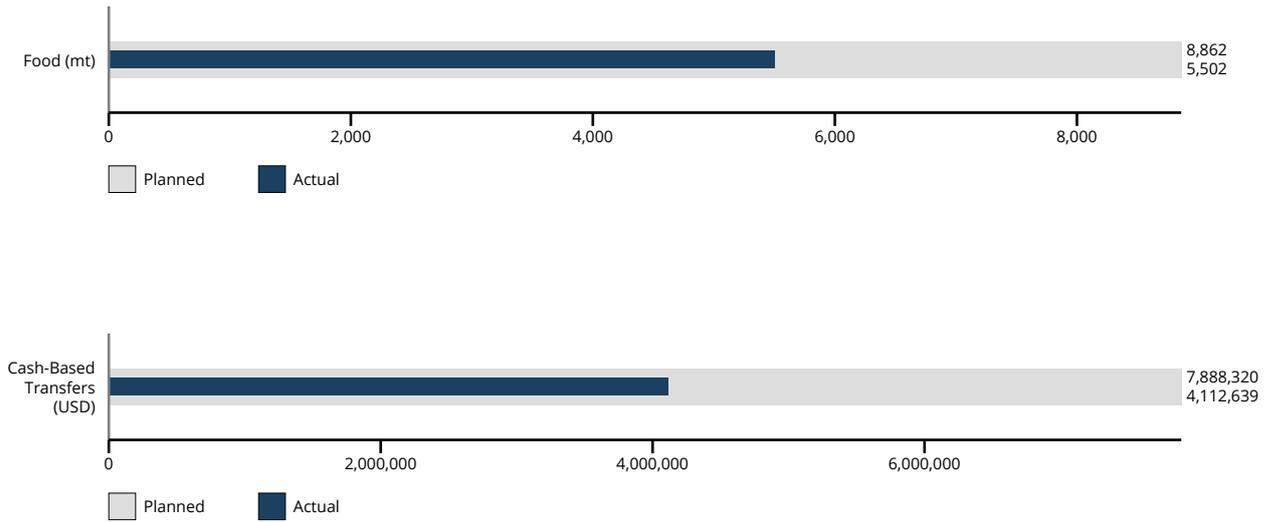
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



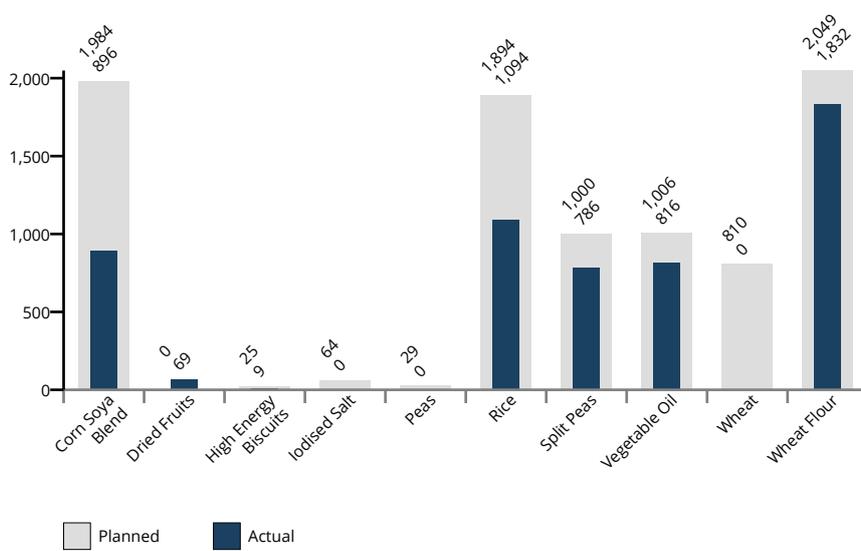
Beneficiaries by Modality



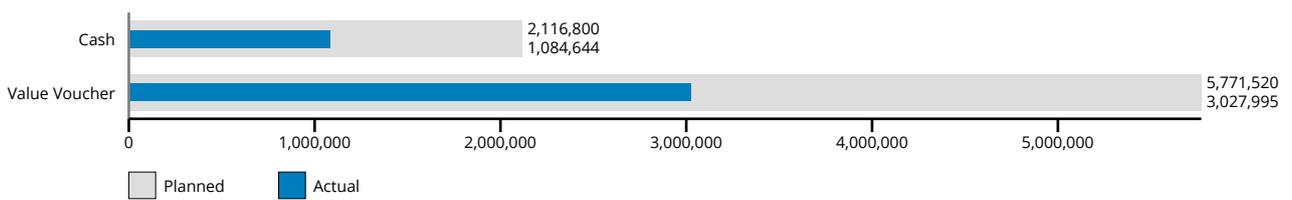
Total Transfers by Modality



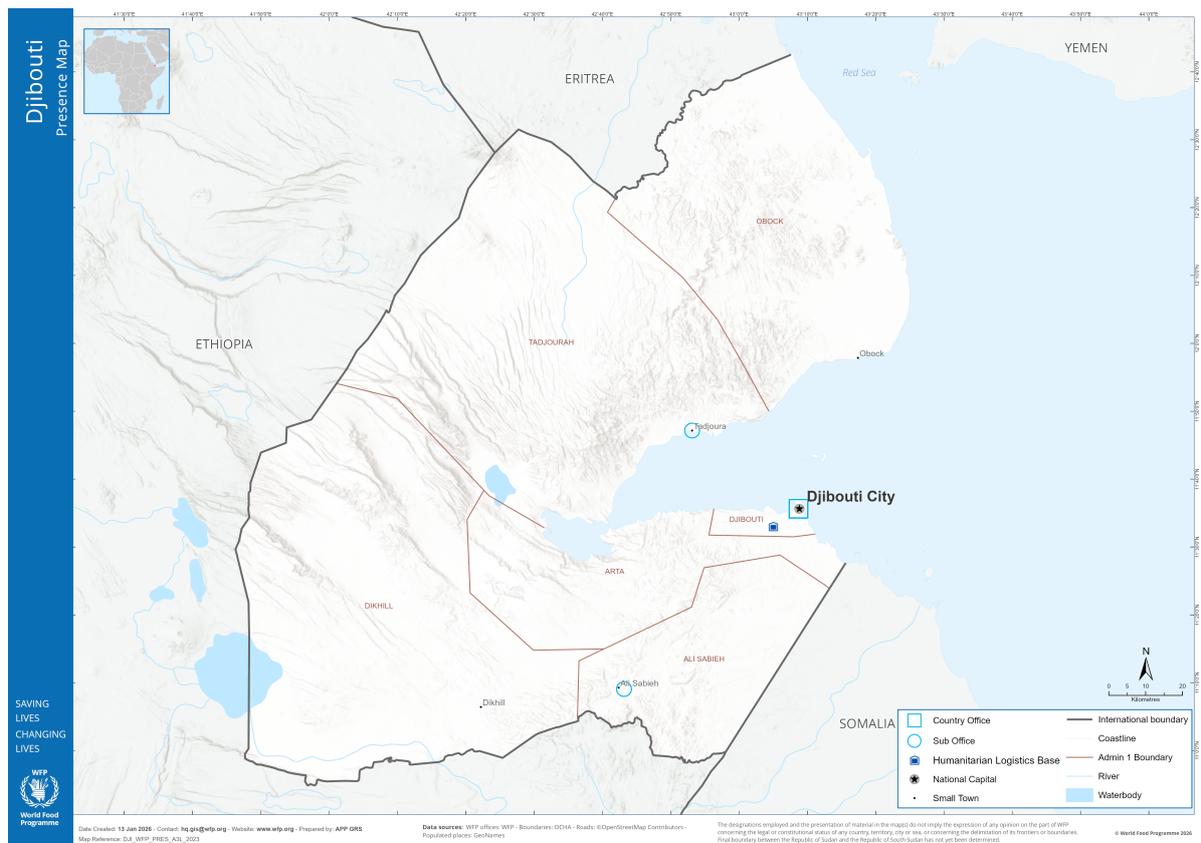
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Djibouti's geographic position at the southern gateway of the Red Sea continues to both shape its economic prospects and its exposure to shocks. With a population of approximately 1.1 million people, the country serves as a logistical and commercial hub for the Horn of Africa. Its urban population—about 80 percent—relies heavily on imported goods due to limited agricultural production, driven by low annual rainfall level and less than three percent arable land. As a result, Djibouti imports nearly 90 percent of its food supply, leaving households particularly sensitive to volatility in global commodity markets and maritime disruptions affecting the Red Sea corridor.

In 2025, the combined effects of recurrent climatic shocks, regional instability, and rising economic pressures continued to affect household well-being. The Government declared a nationwide drought in July 2025, following early and severe rainfall deficits that were first recorded in Obock and Tadjourah. This triggered a national, multisectoral response led by the Prime Minister's Office. According to the May 2025 IPC analysis, approximately 230,000 people—22 percent of the population—were classified in IPC Phase 3 or above, including 55,000 in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) for the July-December period. These figures reflect persistently high needs, only slightly shifting from the 24 percent recorded in 2024.

Malnutrition remains a public health emergency. National global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates exceed 14 percent, with the most critical levels recorded in Obock, Tadjourah and Dikhil. Key factors driving malnutrition include limited social protection coverage, inadequate education about infant- and young-child feeding practices, morbidity, reduced health-facility capacity, and periodic shortages of nutrition supplies.

These challenges occur against a backdrop of longstanding socio-economic constraints. Poverty remains high at 35.8 percent, and youth unemployment stands at 65.1 percent among those aged 15-34. The national literacy rate is 52.8 percent, with women and rural populations having lower literacy levels. Coverage of essential social protection programmes remains low at 12.3 percent, limiting the government's ability to cushion households from shocks. Evidence indicates that barriers such as limited income, caregiving responsibilities and physical safety concerns limit women's and girls' access to services and economic opportunities.

Environmental vulnerability further compounds these pressures. Djibouti faces rising temperatures, recurrent droughts, flash floods, sea-level rise, coastal erosion and desertification. These accelerating climate risks undermine gains in infrastructure, livelihoods, water access and food security, and increase the importance of national preparedness, early-warning systems and long-term resilience building.

Regional and geopolitical developments also shape the humanitarian and economic landscape. Instability in parts of the Horn of Africa and disruptions to Red Sea shipping routes increase operational costs, affect household purchasing power and elevate the risk of further economic slowdown. Movement along the Eastern migration route persists, and the country continues to host refugees and asylum seekers.

Djibouti's long-term development vision, Vision 2035, articulates a national commitment to strengthening governance, investing in human capital, diversifying economic opportunities and enhancing resilience to climate and disaster risks. These ambitions are fully reflected in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2025-2030, which serves as the coordinated platform for the UN system's support to national development. The UNSDCF prioritizes three interconnected areas—good governance and peace, human capital development, and a diversified, climate-resilient economy—as central to Djibouti's food security and nutrition challenges [3].

The first priority, building accountable institutions and enabling participation, reinforces national efforts to strengthen institutional capacity and public administration functions and to enable participation—including for refugees—in civic systems. WFP contributed to this agenda through Strategic Outcome 3, which supports government capacities and national systems that underpin effective emergency preparedness, response coordination and evidence-based decision-making. This work aligns with national goals to consolidate state institutions and manage regional pressures that affect population movements and domestic stability.

The second priority, human capital development, is central to Djibouti's ambition to expand access to quality health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation services, particularly for people identified as facing barriers related to income, location, age, or disability. WFP's Strategic Outcome 2 directly supports this national and UNSDCF agenda by improving access to nutritious food and essential services, strengthening national social protection systems, and enhancing nutrition prevention and treatment in line with government protocols. This includes support to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarities (MASS), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MENFOP) and other national partners to scale up social protection coverage, improve targeting and integrate nutrition considerations into broader human development systems.

The third priority, a diversified economy and climate-resilient development, reflects Djibouti's aspiration to reduce its dependence on a narrow economic base and to enhance its resilience to climate shocks, natural disasters, and economic volatility. WFP's Strategic Outcome 1 contributes to this objective by ensuring that households identified with acute food access gaps during shocks or following conflict-induced displacements can meet basic food and nutrition needs, thereby preventing negative coping strategies. By providing lifesaving food assistance and supporting anticipatory and shock-responsive systems in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry in charge of Agriculture, WFP helps stabilize households and communities, creating the foundation for more inclusive economic participation.

Together, these linkages provide alignment between WFP's interventions and Djibouti's national development vision and the UNSDCF. WFP's operational focus on food access, nutrition, and system strengthening complements government priorities to expand social protection, improve early-warning capacities, reduce inequalities and reinforce resilience in the face of climate and economic pressures.

In 2025, WFP conducted a budget revision to extend Djibouti's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) by one year to December 2026, ensuring alignment with the new corporate CSP cycle (2026-2030) and to allow for the completion of the global 2025 Country Presence Review. This extension safeguarded the continuity of support during a period of heightened vulnerability and provided additional time to strengthen nationally owned systems that contribute to Vision 2035 and UNSDCF objectives. Following the budget revision, the total requirements for the CSP 2020-2026 increased from USD 132 million to USD 156 million.

Risk management

The nationwide drought significantly increased climatic, operational and economic risks in 2025. Djibouti's heavy reliance on food imports heightened exposure to global price volatility and disruptions in regional maritime corridors. Persistent funding constraints continued to threaten the regularity of nutrition and food assistance, particularly in rural areas for groups facing heightened access barriers to food and nutritional services. Environmental risks—including droughts, floods and extreme temperatures—remain major challenges in 2026. Effective risk management will require strengthened early-warning systems and the continued prioritization of life-saving nutrition and food assistance during shocks.

In 2025, all recommendations from the audit were fully implemented, reinforcing internal controls and operational preparedness. During the same year, WFP developed a comprehensive Business Continuity Plan (BCP) to ensure continuity of operations in the event of shocks. As part of its assurance measures, WFP also introduced enhanced

targeting and biometric registration of households receiving assistance to strengthen accuracy, transparency and accountability in the delivery of assistance.

Lessons learned

Experience in 2025 underscored the importance of strong, shock-responsive systems to anticipate and mitigate the impacts of environmental shocks on food and nutrition security. The global humanitarian funding crisis highlighted the need for more predictable and diversified financing, demonstrating that programmes must be designed with greater flexibility, prioritization mechanisms, and early-warning triggers to sustain assistance during funding shortfalls.

Cash-based transfers and nutrition support remained effective in addressing urgent needs; however, linking these modalities more systematically to livelihood and resilience pathways is essential to reduce long-term dependency and lessen pressure on constrained humanitarian budgets during future funding contractions.

Programming that considers differences in needs between women, men, girls, and boys should be integrated more intentionally into design and delivery. This includes addressing assessed barriers that disproportionately affect women and girls—such as limited access to income, caregiving responsibilities, and safety concerns—so assistance can be accessed and designed.

The extension of the CSP to 2026 offers an opportunity to integrate these lessons into national systems, strengthening continuity of support while reinforcing community and institutional resilience to both climatic shocks and global financial uncertainties.

The invisible protectors

A partnership for forecast-driven anticipatory action



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ANM staff Abdillahi Hassan Hersi, Mahado Saleh Wais and Loula Mahamoud train on the drought monitoring dashboard with WFP and IRI.

Inside the forecasting room of Djibouti's National Meteorological Agency (ANMD), screens glow with maps showing shifting rainfall patterns and early signs of possible drought. For the analysts who work here, every colour pattern tells a story, a story of risk, vulnerability and the lives that depend on timely climate-related information. In this field, every pixel matters and analysts are aware that when the forecast is delayed or inaccurate, it is people already facing hardship who feel the impact first.

For Mahado and her colleague, Houssein, climate forecasting is not simply a technical task. Each of them has lived through Djibouti's recurring droughts and understands how deeply they affect lives and livelihoods across the country.

When climate turns hostile

In July 2025, as conditions deteriorated and households facing food access gaps experienced growing hardship, the Government declared a national drought emergency and launched a multisectoral response plan coordinated by the Prime Minister. The decision reflected both the severity of the situation and the cumulative toll that decades of recurring droughts have had on the population.

Across four decades, Djibouti has endured relentless droughts, from 1980 to 2022, each impacting tens to hundreds of thousands and leaving entire communities exposed and vulnerable [4]. These shocks have weakened pastoral livelihoods, reduced food security and increased the risk of inadequate diets among children and low-income households. Shrinking pastures force pastoralists to abandon their usual routes in search of new water and feed, while urban families struggle as food prices rise and water supplies becomes more unreliable.

Against this backdrop, ANM's work has become increasingly central, strengthening the country's resilience through improved forecasting, national preparedness efforts, and anticipatory action.

In 2024 and 2025, ANMD staff gained advanced forecasting skills through WFP support, using specialized digital forecasting and drought-tracking tools and an online drought-tracking platform, the Anticipatory Action Maproom. Partnerships with national stakeholders—including SEGRC — were also strengthened, and communication channels

were streamlined in the Anticipatory Action Plan so that early warnings reach decision-makers and communities quickly.

"Meteorology is constantly evolving," says Mahado, a forecaster with 13 years of experience and the first female forecaster in Djibouti. "Each day brings new analyses—and the chance to improve forecasts for the people we serve."

Before this support, forecasting capacity was constrained. "Tools were limited, which made it hard to predict droughts accurately," she recalls. "Since WFP's support, we are able to anticipate dry periods more accurately and issue targeted alerts for the most at-risk areas." For Houssein, a weather forecaster and climate-modelling expert with eight years of experience, the operational shift has been significant. "With support from IRI [5] and WFP support, we can now produce our own forecasts using anticipatory tools and send early warnings to end users. Communities can rely on ANMD for trustworthy climate-related information."

When drought indicators reach predefined alert levels, ANMD team verifies data, cross-checks different models and coordinates with SEGRC and WFP before issuing an early warning. "Even if our role is scientific, the responsibility to provide reliable forecasts that reduce impacts is heavy," Mahado explains. "You know your analysis can determine how quickly assistance reaches families."

Once alerts are issued, early warning messages—outlined as a key step within the anticipatory action plan—will be disseminated through short message service (SMS), radio broadcasts, and local committees, providing clear, practical guidance to help households take precautionary measures. The anticipatory action plan also outlines several interventions that would be activated if drought forecasts pass the trigger threshold. These include distributing value vouchers in urban and peri-urban areas, setting up temporary markets in rural zones and providing specialized nutritious food for pregnant and breastfeeding women and young children. Although these actions have not yet been activated, the framework provides a sequenced set of actions to enable earlier support before conditions deteriorate.

The work is technical—and sometimes difficult. "In 2022, drought was prolonged across the Horn of Africa," recalls Houssein. "Seeing widespread livestock losses, water shortages and people struggling was painful." Mahado agrees: "Watching herds struggle to survive and knowing communities face heavy losses—it's emotionally hard. But turning science into protection keeps us going."

Progress is tangible but needs remain high. When asked how they rate the support received so far, the forecasters offer different perspectives. "I'd rate WFP's support five out of ten," says Houssein. "We urgently need more training—especially in advanced climate modelling—better forecasting tools, and better communication skills so our products are easily understood."

For Mahado, the progress stands out: "I'd give it nine out of ten. Training, better tools and stronger coordination with decision-makers are already making a difference."

Yet both Mahado and Houssein share a common mission. "We are like invisible protectors," says Houssein. "As forecasters, our role is to help protect people from climate hazards by giving them information that lets them act ahead of time."

Programme performance

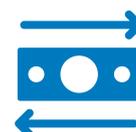
Strategic outcome 01: Refugees, asylum seekers and shock affected populations in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year



24,100 refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants received lifesaving food assistance



Over **36,400 drought-affected individuals** in host communities received **unconditional** resource transfers across the country



Over **USD 3,300,000** transferred to **refugees, asylum seekers, and host communities** affected by shocks

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP delivered lifesaving food and nutrition assistance to 60,623 refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and drought-affected host populations in Djibouti, sustaining access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year. Despite a challenging humanitarian and funding environment, this represents a 14-point increase compared to 2024. The support provided in-kind food, cash-based transfers (CBT), and nutrition assistance, while also strengthening national capacities for emergency response and anticipatory action (AA) to investments. Support prioritized households identified as facing barriers to food access due to drought and market conditions, with delivery constrained by resource availability and market functionality. Partnerships with the *Office National pour les Réfugiés et les Sinistrés* (ONARS), the government authority mandated to safeguard vulnerable populations and promote resilience and solidarity for refugees and disaster-affected communities across Djibouti, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) enabled coordinated responses in refugee settlements and migration centres. The *Ministère of Affaires Sociales et des Solidarités* (MASS) also encouraging collaborations focused on supporting drought-affected communities. Investments with the *Agence Nationale de la Météorologie* (ANM) and the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) at Columbia University advanced forecasting and early-action readiness to reduce the impacts of future shocks.

Refugees, asylum seekers and migrants. WFP received 41 percent of required resources, disbursed unevenly across the year. This inadequacy of available resources led both ration adjustments and CBT value changes to remain within available resources. General food assistance (GFA) coverage for refugees and asylum seekers was maintained at 60 percent of planned needs early in the year, but decreased to 50 percent mid-year, then increased to 75 percent from September following additional donor support—directly affecting food consumption and coping behaviours. To protect core lifesaving assistance, WFP prioritized refugee caseloads reporting high dependence on assistance—95 percent of the caseload, while calibrating the split between in-kind and CBT based on market access. At year-end, WFP had delivered 1,900 metric tons (mt) of commodities and USD 1.6 million in CBT to refugees and asylum seekers.

With ONARS, UNHCR and IOM, WFP reached 23,401 refugees and asylum seekers—representing 103% of plan, through a mix of in-kind and CBT in Ali-Addeh and Holl-Holl, and CBT via restricted e-vouchers in Markazi (where assisted households redeemed their vouchers at WFP-contracted shops based on a pre-approved list of food items). Reports show 10,865 women and girls and 13,276 men and boys were assisted throughout the year. For the refugee response, WFP provided 1,900 mt of wheat flour, rice, yellow split peas and oil, and USD 1.6 million in CBT assistance which was injected into the local economy. WFP also provided food assistance to 740 migrants staying in transit centres while awaiting rehabilitation and repatriation, and where WFP dry rations were prepared and served as hot meals by IOM. Additionally, 9 mt of fortified biscuits were distributed to people in transit, through IOM mobile clinics.

Nutrition. WFP provided supplementation to address moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) levels in the refugee settlements of Ali-Addeh, Holl-Holl and Markazi.

The intervention reached 353 children under the age of five and 422 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), including 54 antiretroviral therapy (ART) patients. A total of 36,25 mt of SNFs, particularly Super Cereal Plus, was distributed to support supplementation needs. Unfortunately, interventions to prevent all forms of malnutrition were suspended due to funding constraints. Nevertheless, MAM supplementation reached 104 percent of the planned caseload, reflecting sustained prioritization of acute malnutrition treatment within available resources.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys showed a deterioration in household food consumption levels in two of the three refugee settlements. In Ali-Addeh, 72 percent of households recorded poor or borderline food consumption levels (Food Consumption Scores), while Holl-Holl reached 60 percent. In contrast, Markazi remained comparatively stable at around 39 percent. These results reflect the immediate impact of reduced ration sizes and limited dietary diversity within the food basket, which lowered nutritional adequacy and constrained household food access, particularly in the southern settlements.

Coping behaviours also worsened. The proportion of households not resorting to livelihood-depleting coping strategies fell from 84 percent in 2024 to 73 percent in 2025. These strategies refer to actions that households take in crisis situations that undermine their future ability to meet basic needs, such as selling essential assets, skipping meals, or taking on unsustainable debt. Approximately 5 percent of households reported begging, alongside other harmful coping practices, indicating increasing pressure on already fragile livelihoods.

Emergency food assistance to host populations. WFP distributed 1,366 mt of in-kind food commodities in rural areas and transferred USD 1.7 million in CBT assistance in urban locations, covering 100 drought-affected localities. The total financial requirement for these activities was USD 4.3 million, against USD 3.5 million in confirmed contributions, representing receipt of 85 percent of the resources needed. This shortfall required prioritization to maintain core lifesaving support within the affected areas.

WFP reached 36,482 people in drought-affected localities, representing 96 percent of the planned 38,000 individuals. Of those assisted, 45 percent were women and girls, and 55 percent were men and boys. This coverage reflects sustained prioritization of households facing sharp declines in food access due to prolonged drought conditions.

Monitoring results of households assisted through in-kind assistance showed continued pressure on food security outcomes among drought-affected households. Overall, 52.8 percent of assisted households reported poor or borderline food consumption levels, and 42 percent consumed fewer than five food groups out of 12. Only 47.3 percent of households achieved an acceptable food consumption level.

For households supported through emergency CBT, food security outcomes improved compared with 2024. The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption levels rose from 60 percent to 85 percent, while borderline and poor consumption levels declined to 13 percent and 2 percent, respectively. Dietary diversity also strengthened, with the Household Dietary Diversity Score averaging seven food groups out of 12.

Despite these improvements, nutrient gaps remained significant. Only 22 percent of women of reproductive age met the Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women, and 2.9 percent of children aged 6-23 months met the Minimum Acceptable Diet, underscoring persistent barriers to accessing nutrient-dense foods.

Coping trends pointed to reduced stress among CBT-assisted households. The reduced Coping Strategies Index improved from 7.5 to 4.2, and the Livelihood Coping Strategy Index showed declines in both crisis strategies (from 6 percent to 2 percent) and emergency strategies (from 4 percent to 1 percent). The proportion of households reporting no negative coping rose from 74 percent to 77 percent, indicating a modest but welcome improvement in household resilience within the limits of available assistance.

WFP's results were enabled through close collaboration with national and international partners. WFP worked with ONARS, UNHCR and IOM to deliver assistance in the refugee settlements and migrant transit centres. For shock-affected host communities, WFP coordinated with MASS at national, regional, and local levels through joint assessments, field monitoring and response planning. In partnership with IRI, WFP also strengthened anticipatory action systems of ANM, providing technical support that enhanced national forecasting and early-warning capacities.

Timely provision of unearmarked resources remains critical to help stabilize assistance levels and reduce the likelihood of ration reductions that directly affect household food access. While market-based cash assistance helped households manage the impact of repeated shocks, diet quality for women and young children remained limited, highlighting the need for strengthened nutrition messaging. Monitoring highlighted that women and girls experienced specific access constraints. Follow-up actions will review distribution site design, information channels, and participation in feedback mechanisms.

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.



Approximately **700 mt** of **specialized nutritious foods** distributed for the **prevention** of malnutrition and **supplementation of moderate acute malnutrition**



89% recovery rate among children aged 6-59 months and PBWGs receiving **nutritional supplementation**



86% of households receiving **fresh food vouchers** in Ali Sabieh and Tadjourah achieved **improved dietary outcomes** four months into implementation



School systems advanced through targeted **capacity strengthening**.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP supported national institutions to strengthen social protection and school feeding systems, focusing on improving access for individuals facing barriers to access adequate nutritious diets and essential services. Collaboration with MASS and MENFOP helped identify priority areas, including improving rural social assistance delivery and enhancing school feeding operations through system upgrades and more productive school gardens. WFP also partnered with MoH to reinforce nutrition services for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women, who remained at high risk of acute malnutrition. Drawing on insights from the 2025 IPC analysis, WFP and MoH adjusted geographic targeting and delivery modalities to reach populations most affected by drought-driven food insecurity and limited access to health services. Across these efforts, WFP aimed to reach 75,200 people.

Implementation was influenced by the level and timing of available resources. These required careful prioritization to sustain critical national systems. WFP received USD 766,396 for value voucher, equivalent to 26 percent of total planned, significantly restricting assistance. Funding shortfalls triggered a progressive reduction of the Fresh Food Voucher programme, with household coverage declining from 1,280 households at the beginning of the year to 390 households by October 2025. Limited resources also forced the discontinuation of rural in-kind food distributions and suspension of school take-home rations. Despite these constraints, WFP worked closely with national partners to optimize available funds, prioritizing core system support and essential rural services while scaling back interventions requiring high commodity volumes or sustained cash transfers.

Social Protection. WFP's support to MASS resulted in the strengthening of several components of the national social protection system. 12 rural social workers were deployed to the social registries in the five regions (Ali Sabieh, Arta, Dikhil, Obock, and Tadjourah), which serve as entry points for national social protection services, whilst MASS received technical support valued at USD 139,000, joint programme objectives and complaints and feedback mechanisms. These combined efforts strengthened MASS's capacity for service delivery in rural areas, including information sharing, referrals, and support households facing challenges in accessing social services as well as reach to 500,000 people with women representing 45 percent. The number of persons assisted through this support represented a 10 percent increase, compared to 2024.

Between January and June 2025, WFP provided general food assistance to 12,640 individuals facing IPC Phase 3 and above of food insecurity, distributing a food basket equivalent to 2,100 kcal per person per day. In coordination with MASS, WFP provided an in-kind food basket consisting of wheat flour (200 g), rice (182 g), vegetable oil (74 g), and pulses (80 g) per person per day. Household size for entitlements was capped at five members.

Monitoring findings in 2025 indicated progress in several outcome areas, although results varied between regions. In rural areas, 86 percent of households achieved acceptable food consumption levels (FCS), representing an improvement from 2024, while dietary diversity reached an average of eight food groups. Household resilience indicators also improved, with 79 percent of households reporting no use of negative livelihood-related coping strategies. Gaps remained in consumption of fruit and other micronutrient-dense foods, due to affordability and

availability constraints in some areas.

Promoting dietary diversity. Under the FFV initiative, WFP provided CBT to 2,035 households across Djibouti city, Ali Sabieh, and Tadjourah, compared to 2,225 households in 2024 in Djibouti city only. WFP provided USD 108,475 to 1,670 households, 8,350 people, in Djibouti city to help improve diet diversity among households with PBWGs and children in their first 1,000 days who were identified as being at nutritional risk. The intervention later expanded to Ali Sabieh and Tadjourah regions through additional contracting of retailers, reaching 365 more households, 1,825 individuals. Each household received a monthly transfer of USD 85, USD 56 for staple foods and USD 28 for fresh products such as vegetables, fruits, poultry, fish, and meat procured with WFP-contracted retailers in local markets. This approach enabled families to diversify their diets and improve access to nutrient-rich foods.

In Ali Sabieh and Tadjourah, monitoring showed improved outcomes four months into its implementation. 86 percent of households achieving acceptable FCS, while 14 percent remained in borderline or poor categories, an improvement compared to improvement observed in 2024, one year into the implementation of the FFV. Dietary diversity averaged eight food groups, slightly higher than the previous year, although fruit consumption remained low, indicating continued gaps in access to micronutrient-rich foods. Household resilience also improved, with 79 percent of households reporting no use of livelihood-related coping strategies.

In Djibouti City, FFV monitoring results showed 56 percent of households with acceptable food consumption and the highest dietary diversity levels across all programme modalities (60 percent). However, vulnerabilities persisted: 27.7 percent of households reported poor food consumption, and access to nutrient-dense foods remained limited for women and children. Only 30 percent of women achieved minimum dietary diversity, and just 11.8 percent of children reached Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD). Nutrition outcomes were affected by disruptions in nutrition messaging and the suspension of mother-to-mother support groups, both of which limited women's ability to make informed nutrition choices. Experience in 2025 revealed that consistent community-based nutrition sessions were linked to better women's and children's diet indicators, underlining the need for uninterrupted nutrition messaging linked to cash-based assistance programmes.

Support to the national school feeding programme.

Support to MENFOP advanced through significant improvements in school garden operations and a comprehensive package of capacity-building activities. WFP helped 69 schools maintain functional gardens, including 20 newly established in 2025, ensuring that school feeding programmes benefited from locally grown produce. To reinforce management and accountability, 140 school gardeners and parent volunteers received agricultural training, while 120 school directors and teachers were designated as garden coordinators. These efforts were complemented by the rehabilitation of school refectories, the secondment of a technical expert to support the revision of the 2025-2030 national school feeding policy, and updates to the school canteen management guide. Additional training strengthened MENFOP's oversight role. Standardized procedures were established for planning, implementation and monitoring, and informed the revision of rural school menus to meet national nutrition standards. To ensure sustainability, WFP provided USD 29,400 in tools, materials and seeds, along with monthly food vouchers for gardeners.

Joint efforts between the CO and MENFOP resulted in updated operational tools, improved menu planning, and strengthened school garden management, aligning meals with dietary needs and local conditions. Enhanced coordination between schools and regional education offices improved predictability and service delivery. School garden monitoring also demonstrated that regular technical coaching and timely material support are essential for maintaining productivity and contributing to school meals. In social protection, deploying trained social workers to rural areas improved access to information and referrals. WFP will continue strengthening sex- and age-disaggregated data systems and advocate for stable, predictable funding to enhance programme stability.

In 2025, a total of 9,075 students from Dikhil, Obock, and Tadjourah received take-home rations to support families in areas heavily affected by malnutrition. This assistance helped improve children's nutritional intake while encouraging school attendance and providing essential support to food-insecure households.

Supplementation and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)

WFP's Activity 4 played a central role in strengthening national nutrition services by expanding prevention and supplementation support for children aged 6-59 months and PBWGs. The activity reached communities facing heightened vulnerability due to persistent drought, reduced food access and limited access to essential health services. Prevention efforts expanded substantially, enabled through fixed facilities, mobile clinics, and community networks. These enabled earlier detection of malnutrition and improved access to services. Over the year, WFP and partners reached over 7,269 children and 7,045 PBWGs with preventive distributions totalling 440 mt of SNFs, demonstrating strong uptake in drought-affected localities.

Alongside prevention, MAM supplementation interventions reached significant caseloads nationwide. Through fixed health facilities, WFP distributed 469 mt of SNFs, enabling 7,260 children, 7,040 PBWGs, 600 people living with HIV, and 600 tuberculosis patients to receive nutritional supplementation. These results were enabled by strengthened

collaboration with MoH, improved screening and referral systems, as well as supply-chain adjustments to maintain continuity of care by reducing geographic barriers for remote communities. WFP implemented these activities despite a USD 1.5 million shortfall, equal to 58 percent of total needs, which required prioritisation of locations. Selection was based on severity of nutritional deterioration and access constraints. Funding received allowed WFP to maintain core services, though resource gaps constrained full coverage and the scale-up potential of outreach.

Thanks to available funding, recovery rates in urban areas improved from 80 percent in 2024 to 89 percent in 2025, surpassing the 75 percent global threshold. This result highlights the success of the outreach strategy implemented through mobile clinics and the need for adaptive models tailored to urban settings. Default rates further demonstrated the disparity between rural and urban progress. Rural defaults dropped to 2.8 percent, well within the acceptable 3 percent threshold and down from 7.2 percent in 2024, signalling improved follow-up practices and stronger community engagement. Urban defaults reached 5.8 percent, above acceptable limits but below the 8.9 percent recorded in 2024.

WFP’s nutrition response showed progress in prevention and rural MAM supplementation, driven by extensive outreach and strengthened partnerships with the Ministries of Health and Agriculture, UN agencies, and community networks. Coordinated efforts improved evidence-based decisions, service delivery, and referral systems through adapted use of health facilities and mobile clinics. Sustaining these gains requires sufficient resources to address urban performance gaps, support targeted strategies, boost service uptake, and ensure stable supply chains.

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



132,060 MT of humanitarian cargo dispatched through Djibouti corridor



33 On-Demand Service requests from humanitarian actors valued **USD 3.7 million** at full cost-recovery



1,329 passengers from 80 organizations transported through UNHAS flights to and from Djibouti

Djibouti as a Humanitarian Hub

In 2025, Djibouti reaffirmed its role as the primary logistical humanitarian entry point for the Horn of Africa, enabling continued movement of assistance to Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, and Yemen despite reduced regional funding and operational pressures. WFP provided logistics services to partners on a cost-recovery basis, enabling effective programme delivery.

WFP dispatched 132,060 MT of humanitarian cargo through the Djibouti corridor, reflecting a continued but contracted regional pipeline. This throughput contrasted with previous years and demonstrated how external constraints—including global shipping disruptions and reduced vessels arrivals—affected the overall volumes rather than corridor performance. In 2022, Djibouti handled 552,542 mt of food and nonfood items linked to major emergency responses, including the movement of 30,000 mt of Ukrainian wheat to Ethiopia. By comparison, 2023 saw flows drop to 218,750 mt due to operational challenges and the first wave of Red Sea maritime insecurity, and 2024 fell further to 136,000 MT dispatched amid prolonged rerouting and operational delays.

Although volumes continued to decline in 2025, the Djibouti corridor remained the most reliable and secure logistics route in the region, underscoring its strategic value. Operational continuity throughout 2025 demonstrated that even under reduced demand, the Djibouti hub plays an essential role in sustaining the movement of lifesaving supplies and supporting continuity of regional food supply chains.

Adapting to Shocks

Operational conditions in 2025 were shaped by the escalation of the Red Sea crisis, which disrupted global shipping. Attacks on commercial vessels—including the sinkings of the *Magic Seas* and *Eternity C*—drove up insurance premiums, increased transit risks and prompted widespread rerouting around the Cape of Good Hope. Compared with the initial 2023 disruptions and over 90 attacks in 2024, 2025 brought sustained delays and higher freight costs. Despite this volatility, WFP's Djibouti corridor remained a reliable logistics lifeline, receiving 101,642 mt from port, US prepositioning warehouse (BMMI), and overland entries to support regional partners.

Additionally, Djibouti maintained its role as a key prepositioning and processing hub for the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). In 2025, 7,976 mt of GCMF cargo was received, while 14,261 mt were sold and handed over for operations in Djibouti (1,228 mt), Ethiopia (12,282 mt), and South Sudan (750 mt). These movements enabled timely response despite unpredictable supply chain pressures.

Across 2022-2025, WFP's supply chain presence in Djibouti evolved from one of year-to-year contingency efforts into a fully institutionalized, shock-responsive logistics system, capable of sustaining operations under chronic disruption.

Regional Impact

Throughout 2025, WFP continued to provide on-demand bilateral services (ODS) and supply chain support to humanitarian partners operating in the Horn of Africa, helping sustain lifesaving relief in Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, and Yemen. 33 ODS requests valued at USD 3.7 million were processed. These comprised 2,248 cubic meters (m³) of cargo—representing higher overall service value and broader scope than in previous years. On demand bilateral services (ODS) and supply chain support to partners operating in the Horn of Africa, helped sustain lifesaving relief in Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, and Yemen.

By comparison, 2023 recorded 46 ODS requests valued at USD 565,108, while 2024 saw 31 requests valued at USD 1.3 million and comprising 1,100 m³. The 2025 increase in service value indicates growing reliance on Djibouti's logistics ecosystem, even as commodity volumes declined. This situation reflects partners' need for reliable and high-quality

logistics support amid regional funding and access constraints.

This trend mirrors the multi-year decline in tonnage since 2022, while highlighting WFP’s continued contribution to sustaining the movement of essential supplies under constrained conditions.

In-Country Operations

Despite reduced corridor volumes, in-country supply chain operations under the Djibouti CSP maintained strong performance. In 2025, WFP transported 5,683 mt of food to 275 final delivery points across all five regions, with only 0.95 mt (2 percent) in losses and no expiries, evidence of high quality service delivery, accuracy and strong oversight.

WFP also supported the delivery of USD 3.6 million in CBT transfers across six interventions, engaging 38 contracted retailers in five regions—a 34 percent increase from 2024. Strengthened retail capacity building, compliance monitoring, and Retailer Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (RPME) mechanisms contributed to improved accountability around e-voucher operations.

A major systems achievement was the expansion of the Last Mile Solution (LMS). Initially piloted in refugee settlements, LMS was extended to IOM and the Ministry of Health, covering 64 health centers, reducing delivery lead times from 31 days to 2 days on active routes. Although digital confirmation reached 81 percent of tonnage and 54 percent of waybills owing to delays in the reception workflow and the literacy challenges observed among partners, the system marked significant progress compared to early adoption levels in 2022-2023. These improvements reflect a 2025 operational shift toward enhanced visibility, traceability, and efficiency in support of CSP implementation.

Integration with National Systems

WFP continued collaboration with national institutions to strengthen national ownership of humanitarian logistics processes. With MASS, WFP supported deployment of trained staff to improve LMS digital confirmations of commodity receipt and real-time tracking, addressing gaps identified among rural focal points. MoH expanded LMS use across 64 health facilities, improving tracking and verification of nutrition and in-kind commodities.

Compared with 2022-2024—when national engagement focused on infrastructure, cold chain enhancement, and railway integration—2025 marked a transition to national actors more actively overseeing, executing, and validating logistics processes within their mandates. This strengthened collaboration reinforces sustainability and enhances national systems’ ability to support regional humanitarian logistics.

United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS)

UNHAS, whose mandate is to provide secure, reliable and efficient air transport services for the humanitarian community, supported partner organizations by facilitating essential humanitarian movements to and from Djibouti in support of ongoing relief operations. In 2025, UNHAS operated 96 flights to Aden, Marib, Sanaa, Seyoun, and Mukulla and transported 1,329 passengers from 80 organizations. These operations were undertaken with the close collaboration of the Government of Djibouti, whose timely issuance of the required authorizations ensured the continuity and safety of the service. They were further enabled by dedicated support from WFP staff in Djibouti, who provided essential operational, logistical and administrative assistance that contributed to the predictable and secure mobility of humanitarian personnel.

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's gender landscape continues to evolve within a context where institutional progress coexists with persistent structural inequalities that shape food security and livelihood outcomes differently for women, men, girls, and boys. This is especially true in rural and low-income urban settings. While women hold more than a quarter of parliamentary seats, barriers such as limited access to income-generating opportunities, disproportionate unpaid caregiving responsibilities, exposure to gender-based violence, and restrictive social norms continue to affect their ability to participate fully in economic and public life.

Within this broader environment, the UNSDCF positions gender equality as an accelerator for national development, guiding UN agencies and other entities to integrate gender-responsive approaches across planning, monitoring, and service delivery. However, significant gender data gaps, uneven access to gender-responsive services, and disparities in livelihoods and protection continue to undermine progress. In 2025, WFP strengthened its contribution to addressing these inequalities by embedding more systematic, evidence-driven, and operationally grounded gender practices across its programme portfolio.

In 2025, WFP incorporated sex- and age-disaggregated considerations into targeting and analysis to reflect differences in needs and access. This included prioritizing female-headed households when combined with other vulnerability criteria, such as low income, limited mobility or documentation, which in turn helped align assistance with assessed needs. Gender-related results were also measured more consistently through an expanded Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) module, which captured differences in women's and men's participation in community structures—such as distribution and targeting committees—as well as variations in their decision-making roles within the household. Early findings pointed to differences in how women and men perceived the influence of food assistance on their individual and household-level decision-making power.

At the inter-agency level, WFP Djibouti began applying the UN Country Team's (UNCT) new guidelines on gender inclusion by integrating recommendations into programme design, monitoring systems, accountability mechanisms, and engagement with local partners. In parallel, WFP collaborated with the Resident Coordinator Office (RCO) to develop a set of monitoring indicators intended to track gender integration across UN programmes, thereby contributing to more coherent and harmonised evidence generation at country level.

As an active member of the UN Gender Thematic Group, WFP also supported the annual 16 Days of Activism campaign, including by contributing to the production of communication materials highlighting the actions undertaken by civil society organisations to address risks associated with gender-based violence. Furthermore, WFP provided information for all seven dimensions of the UNCT SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard—covering areas such as planning, programming, resources, and results—thereby supporting the UN's shared responsibility for advancing gender equality.

Overall, in 2025 WFP used partnerships, inter-agency coordination mechanisms, and monitoring systems to understand difference in participation and outcomes for women and men and to adjust programme delivery accordingly. These efforts contributed to a more nuanced understanding of how programme benefits, and participation differ for women and men, and laid the groundwork for strengthened evidence generation and more responsive programme adaptations in the coming years.

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 2025, Djibouti undertook measures to strengthen social protection, focusing on non-contributory programmes, human capital development and resilience for people facing heightened barriers to services. The National Strategy for Non-Contributory Social Protection to Strengthen Human Capital (2023-2027) is structured around four pillars intended to reduce poverty, address social exclusion and inform redistributive policies of the Government of Djibouti. The approach includes actions to improve access for different population groups.

Despite these measures, persistent challenges remain in ensuring socio-economic rights, including access to social protection, adequate living conditions and safeguards for people at higher risk. Poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition, maternal and child health concerns and climate shocks continue to affect people differently depending on age, disability, gender and legal status, with some groups experiencing heightened risks due to social, economic or environmental factors.

WFP continued implementing measures aligned with the "do no harm" principle and people-centred programming, following recommendations from the 2023 protection assessment. The assessment, which covered various thematic, including accountability to affected people and protection, identified gaps in accountability mechanisms requiring follow-up. WFP responded to these findings by advancing its community engagement action plan and enhancing the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) to improve accessibility (hotlines, suggestion boxes, voicemail in local languages), introducing an interactive dashboard to monitor process indicators, and delivering training for CFM stakeholders. These measures were implemented in refugee settlements and across areas where WFP operates.

To uphold protection standards, WFP maintained safe and confidential channels to report protection concerns, including sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), through established referral pathways in line with PSEA requirements; and applied data-protection safeguards to CFM case handling (confidentiality, informed consent and restricted data access).

WFP complemented the above with community information and engagement sessions and materials (posters, flyers, speakers) to raise awareness of feedback channels. A total of 1,246 feedback and complaints (545 women; 701 men) were received across four activities. The main enquiry types concerned requests for assistance, SCOPE card functionality and requests for information. Consistent with ACR guidance, WFP focused on closing the feedback loop by communicating outcomes to communities through established channels.

PDM findings indicate that almost 100 percent of households reported safe site access and 96 percent reported dignified conditions at distribution sites. The remaining 4 percent reported concerns about the conditions at the sites and the transport costs of travelling to assistance locations. 99 percent reported respectful treatment by WFP staff and partners, while 1 percent noted concerns regarding trader behaviour. These findings informed adjustments to site arrangements and partner engagement.

In rural areas, WFP and MASS applied a community-based targeting approach involving local authorities and community members to identify eligible households against agreed criteria. WFP's Research, Assessment and Monitoring (RAM) team verified the application of the agreed approach and criteria. WFP, together with Government and UNHCR, also held 12 meetings with leaders representing people living in refugee settlements, and established community committees of 20 representatives (men and women) to support information-sharing on rations, distribution dates and programme updates, and to surface community issues, including through the CFM.

WFP continued support to the national safety net (PNSF) by funding staff in six of the "13 social counters" across the country. These counters function as entry points for social protection programmes, supporting identification, registration and enrolment, providing information on eligibility, and offering an additional channel to access the CFM for individuals who cannot use other mechanisms.

Findings from 2025 revealed that most people reported safe access to assistance, respectful treatment at distribution sites and generally positive experiences across locations. However, awareness of programme information remained low and only a small number of community members reported knowing how to access safe and confidential channels to report SEA cases. WFP will further enhance CFM accessibility and strengthen information provision and safe

reporting options—including PSEA. It will also address practical access barriers such as site facilities, especially for persons with disabilities and older people, to ensure equitable participation.

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, located at the junction of East Africa and the Arabian Peninsula, faces multiple meteorological, hydrological, geological, environmental, biological, and technological hazards, all of which are exacerbated by the effects of climate change. The country is recognized as one of the world's most arid, with extremely high temperatures, very low and irregular rainfall—averaging between 130 and 150 millimeters (mm) annually— and elevated evapotranspiration rates. These climatic conditions create chronic water scarcity and severely limit the availability of water for agricultural and pastoral production, undermining already fragile food systems. With less than 1,000 square kilometers of arable land, land degradation, and recurrent extreme weather events such as heatwaves, erratic rainfall, flash floods, and prolonged droughts, the country's capacity to sustain agricultural and agro-pastoral livelihoods remains highly constrained.

Over 25 percent of the population relies on agro-pastoral activities, particularly livestock production, yet these livelihoods are increasingly threatened by climatic shocks and the degradation of rangelands. An estimated 33 percent of the population lives in high-hazard risk zones, while floods and droughts account for roughly 35 percent of the country's economic losses, further weakening community resilience and food security. Additionally, Djibouti is a major destination and transit point for refugees and migrants from neighboring countries, placing added pressure on already limited natural resources and basic services. Together, these environmental and social stressors significantly affect the country's ability to ensure stable and sustainable food systems capable of supporting people's food security and nutrition.

WFP integrated environmental sustainability as a cross-cutting principle across its CSP, ensuring all interventions were designed and implemented responsibly. All activities were screened for environmental and social risks using corporate tools, enabling the early identification of potential adverse impacts during programme design. When risks were detected, WFP worked closely with government entities and other local partners to embed appropriate mitigation measures into planning and implementation, ensuring that operations safeguarded both communities and ecosystems. This systematic application of safeguards strengthened WFP's do-no-harm approach and supported compliance with the Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework.

In parallel, several programme components generated important environmental co-benefits. Activities supporting crisis response, social protection, and humanitarian supply chains also helped promote more sustainable resource use. Within the school feeding system, for instance, 140 school gardeners and parent volunteers received agricultural training, and 120 school directors and teachers were appointed as garden coordinators, reinforcing effective oversight and accountability. Gardeners benefited from ongoing technical support and continuous training that strengthened their agricultural skills and encouraged environmentally respectful practices adapted to local conditions. Together, these efforts complemented WFP's safeguards by contributing to more sustainable, climate-aware approaches within community-based activities and enhancing the environmental integrity of programme delivery.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP continued advancing its commitment to minimizing its environmental footprint by operationalizing its EMS. Key actions included the continued use of renewable energy through the solar power system installed at its main office in Djibouti city and improvements in fleet efficiency supporting humanitarian interventions nationwide through the UN-Mobility fleet system.

In 2025, the 50-kilowatt solar installation generated energy savings of USD 16,200—equivalent to a 9.3 percent reduction relative to the initial USD 173,000 investment. The system also preserved 34.17 tons of standard coal and

avoided 40.58 tons of carbon dioxide emissions, comparable to planting approximately 56 trees. This initiative reflects EMS-driven priorities to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and strengthen low-carbon energy solutions.

The UN-Mobility fleet system further enhanced operational sustainability. Through coordinated fleet planning, WFP optimized mission movements, enabling more efficient use of vehicles across interventions. Carpooling and ride-sharing practices generated both environmental and financial benefits, avoiding an estimated 7.7 tons of carbon dioxide emissions and saving USD 7,557. These fleet-optimization measures demonstrate EMS-aligned improvements in fuel efficiency, reduced emissions, and more sustainable logistics planning.

By integrating renewable energy and enhancing mobility efficiency, WFP is reducing operational costs while reinforcing its commitment to environmentally responsible, climate-aware humanitarian action in Djibouti. This momentum will continue to guide WFP's efforts to reduce carbon footprint, improve resource efficiency, and strengthen the sustainability of both field and supply-chain 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 2025, WFP maintained nutrition as a cross-cutting priority across humanitarian assistance, social protection, school-based programmes and emergency preparedness. Programmes increasingly combined specialized nutritious foods, cash or vouchers, and nutrition messaging to improve diets and address underlying determinants of malnutrition such as affordability, access to nutritious foods, and limited health-seeking practices. Overall, approximately 36 percent of people supported by WFP operations met their nutritional needs through fortified foods, specialized nutritious products and actions supporting diet diversification.

Across Activities 1 to 4, integration strengthened coherence between prevention, treatment and social protection platforms. Community-based screening and referral systems improved the early detection of malnutrition, while nutrition-linked cash and vouchers supported households in accessing more diverse, nutrient-dense foods. In Activity 4, the combination of supplementation activities and nutrition messaging contributed to measurable nutrition-sensitive reach, with roughly 13 percent of participants directly benefitting from nutrition-sensitive components. Activity 3 remained the strongest driver of nutrition-sensitive coverage, reaching about 54 percent of participants through nutrition-sensitive menus, improved school food production and strengthened targeting via the social registry.

System integration

WFP invested in national systems to support more consistent nutrition outcomes. The social registry expanded in accuracy and rural coverage, improving identification of nutritionally vulnerable households. The national school feeding system adopted standardized nutrition-sensitive menus and operational guidance, contributing to more nutritious school meals and stronger institutional ownership. Early-warning systems enhanced government ability to anticipate climate-related nutrition risks, enabling earlier protective action within anticipatory response frameworks. Improvements in supply-chain coordination through the LMS digital system reduced delays in the delivery of SNFs and related commodities. These system-level shifts aligned with guidance on integrating nutrition into multisectoral platforms.

People integration

Nutrition integration was reinforced by strengthening the capacities of frontline workers and community actors. Community health volunteers expanded household engagement through nutrition awareness, screening and referral, increasing timely uptake of services. Teachers, school management committees and gardeners improved their ability to deliver nutrition-sensitive school environments through strengthened school-based food production and improved monitoring systems. Social workers within national protection systems strengthened case management for households at risk of malnutrition, ensuring better linkages to nutrition-relevant services. These combined efforts built the human capabilities necessary to sustain integrated nutrition outcomes across sectors, communities and institutions.

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP Djibouti operated in a highly constrained resourcing environment, with substantial reductions in contributions from major partners. Overall funding decreased compared with 2024, reflecting tighter global budgets and increased competition for humanitarian resources.

To mitigate these challenges, WFP adopted a protect-grow-diversify funding approach, which involved three complementary strategies. First, WFP worked to protect existing funding by maintaining close communication with traditional partners such as the United States, Japan, and France, sharing regular operational updates and demonstrating strong stewardship of resources. Second, WFP aimed to grow its resource base by pursuing additional contributions that could enhance predictability, improve planning and reduce the risk of interruptions to lifesaving assistance. Although this approach did not yield tangible results in 2025, these new partnerships are expected to materialize in 2026. Third, WFP sought to diversify its funding sources by engaging with partners sharing common vision and participating in technical dialogues with international financial institutions (IFIs) to support government-led, IFI-funded programmes. In 2025, these diversification efforts led to a first-time contribution from the Government of Djibouti through the African Development Bank which will take effect in 2026.

WFP complemented this strategic approach with targeted advocacy, providing regular operational updates and evidence on results to partners. These advocacy efforts helped maintain donor confidence. Despite the challenging environment, a combination of multilateral allocations and flexible contributions helped stabilize the resourcing outlook relative to initial projections. The flexible funding received with a donor such as the Netherlands played an instrumental role in limiting interruptions in food and nutrition assistance. Such timely support demonstrated the importance of less-earmarked and predictable funding for sustaining operations in contexts where humanitarian needs remain high and resources are increasingly uncertain.

Government partnerships remained foundational to WFP's work. WFP continued to strengthen national systems across social protection, education and climate risk management, ensuring alignment with national development priorities. Through collaboration with MASS, WFP supported expansion of the national social registry and reinforced related accountability and standard operating frameworks. Engagement with ANM focused on earlier, clearer risk information, advancing national drought-forecasting capacities and supporting a gradual transfer of technical responsibilities to national experts within anticipatory action protocols. In the education sector, WFP worked closely with MENFOP to revise school menus based on nutritional standards and local dietary practices, thereby strengthening links between nutrition, education and local food systems.

WFP also remained fully engaged in the UN coordination architecture. Through participation in the Programme Management Team, the Social Inclusion Group and UNSDCF thematic working groups, WFP contributed to joint analysis and prioritization across sectors. Coordinated efforts emphasized complementarity and avoidance of duplication through joint analysis, which strengthened the overall coherence of UN support to the government.

Engagement with community-based organizations continued in 2025 and played an essential role in delivering programmes that are culturally appropriate and locally anchored. WFP strengthened cooperation with these organizations by providing capacity development in areas such as nutrition messaging. This support contributed to the effective delivery of nutrition activities.

Focus on localization

In line with its Localization Policy, which emphasizes shifting greater leadership and decision-making to national and local actors, WFP continued to collaborate with community-based organizations such as women groups, ensuring that interventions remained culturally appropriate and sustainable. This included training on accountability, the use of CFM, monitoring and emergency preparedness, all intended to strengthen programme delivery and representation of community needs in consultations. These efforts contributed to stronger local ownership and long-term sustainability of interventions.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP maintained strong collaboration within the UN system, contributing to collective outcomes across food security, nutrition, resilience, and social protection. Through close coordination with UNHCR, UNICEF, FAO and UNDP, WFP helped ensure coherent and integrated delivery of assistance aligned with the UNSDCF and national priorities. Besides, WFP is co-lead with UNICEF in the human capital results group.

In Djibouti's three refugee settlements, WFP worked with ONARS and UNHCR to provide food and nutrition assistance to refugees and asylum seekers. In Markazi, WFP supported a household verification exercise to improve data reliability in the absence of biometric systems, demonstrating the importance of joint approaches to evidence and accountability.

Partnership with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health advanced the national Community Health Strategy, improving access to essential services for remote communities. WFP also continued to provide logistics support to humanitarian partners, reinforcing its comparative advantage in supply chain and transport services.

While no IFI-funded programmes were implemented in 2025, WFP advanced strategic discussions with institutions such as the African Development Bank to explore opportunities for future collaborations. These discussions focused on supporting government-led initiatives in emergency response, resilience, and social protection, aligning WFP's technical expertise with national, IFI-funded investments,

Despite significant resourcing challenges, WFP's partnerships in 2025 remained central to sustaining essential programmes and advancing national and local capacities. WFP's efforts to protect traditional resources, pursue new financing opportunities, reinforce government systems, strengthen local actors and deepen collaboration with the UN system ensured continuity of assistance and alignment with Djibouti's longer-term development priorities.

Financial Overview

WFP extended Djibouti's CSP to December 2026 to align with the next corporate CSP cycle (2026-2030) and complete the worldwide country presence analysis. This extension increased the total Country Portfolio Needs (CPN) from USD 132 million to USD 156 million. Cumulatively, the CSP has been funded at 65 percent of total CPN.

In 2025, WFP secured 84 percent of the annual CPN, with expenditures reaching 62 percent of available resources. Available resources consisted of 53 percent carried over from 2024 and 47 percent newly confirmed contributions. Of these new contributions, 85 percent were earmarked at activity level, while flexible and multilateral contributions represented 5 percent and 10 percent respectively. These earmarking patterns constrained WFP's capacity to reallocate funds during the year in response to evolving operational requirements.

End-year financial balances show that WFP will carry over 39 percent of resources into 2026. This reflects the timing of contributions, earmarked resources, and activity cycles, and will support early implementation during the first quarter of 2026.

Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1) was fully funded in 2025, with expenditures reaching 65 percent of allocated resources. Funding levels allowed WFP to maintain ration sizes above 50 percent for most of the year. Additional late-year contributions enabled ration sizes to increase to 75 percent from October. To sustain assistance targeting host populations experiencing severe food consumption gaps (IPC Phase 3 and above) through food and cash-based transfers (CBT), WFP adjusted the number of people below planned levels based on identified needs. WFP reached 36,400 people against a plan of 38,000.

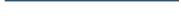
Under SO2, WFP received 38 percent of its funding requirement, with expenditures reaching 75 percent of allocated resources. In line with the available funding, lean-season support such as take-home rations and fresh food vouchers was adjusted by reducing the number of people assisted, the number of feeding days, or ration sizes. MAM supplementation for children under the age of five and PBWGs continued throughout the year based on screening and facility data. Preventive nutrition activities, however, were suspended due to insufficient funding.

SO3 was fully funded in 2025, with expenditures reaching 33 percent of allocated resources. This lower expenditure level is consistent with the demand-driven nature of on-demand service provision, which responds to partner requests and follows specific cost-recovery schedules. These services remained a key component of national response capacities, providing logistical and operational support to government institutions and humanitarian partners.

In an increasingly constrained global funding environment, WFP continues to advocate for timely, flexible, and multi-year contributions to sustain programme continuity and preserve the quality of assistance. The 39 percent carry-over into 2026 will support a smoother start-up of operations during the first quarter.

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

| Result chain | Country Portfolio Needs | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditure |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| SDG Target 1. Access to Food | 22,475,848 | 12,703,128 | 16,408,200 | 11,048,215 |
| SO01: Refugees, asylum seekers and shock affected populations in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year | 11,346,186 | 7,618,072 | 12,142,362 | 7,865,575 |
| 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 | 7,551,215 | 3,878,687 | 6,518,055 | 4,151,053 |
| Activity 02: Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan | 3,794,971 | 3,739,384 | 5,624,307 | 3,714,522 |
| SO02: Food insecure Djiboutian in targeted regions and refugees have improved access to food and improved nutrition status by 2025. | 11,129,662 | 5,085,057 | 4,265,838 | 3,182,640 |
| 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 | 7,988,605 | 3,582,921 | 2,501,482 | 1,659,787 |
| 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 | 3,141,056 | 1,502,136 | 1,764,356 | 1,522,853 |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| SDG Target 8. Global Partnership |  516,757 |  277,000 |  1,378,993 |  455,663 |
| SO03: Authorities and local partners have enhanced capacity to support the humanitarian community in the Horn of Africa throughout the year |  516,757 |  277,000 |  1,378,993 |  455,663 |
| Activity 05: Provide supply chain services to the Government and humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis) |  516,757 |  277,000 |  1,378,993 |  455,663 |
| Non-SDG Target |  0 |  0 |  668,195 |  0 |
| Total Direct Operational Costs |  22,992,605 |  12,980,128 |  18,455,388 |  11,503,878 |
| Direct Support Costs (DSC) |  3,086,952 |  2,034,489 |  4,405,636 |  2,428,960 |
| Total Direct Costs |  26,079,556 |  15,014,617 |  22,861,024 |  13,932,838 |
| Indirect Support Costs (ISC) |  1,657,072 |  955,123 |  571,467 |  571,467 |
| Grand Total |  27,736,629 |  15,969,741 |  23,432,491 |  14,504,305 |

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Analyse de l'insécurité alimentaire aiguë et de la malnutrition aiguë de l'IPC. IPC_Djibouti_Acute_FoodInsecurity_Acute_Malnutrition_May_Dec2025_Report_French.pdf

[2] President Guelleh outlines the main points of an action plan against the effects of drought.:

<https://www.presidente.dj/article/le-president-guelleh-decline-les-grandes-lignes-d-un-plan-d-action-contre-les-effets-de-la-secheresse-1447> (French)

Operational context

[3] Les Nations Unies à Djibouti. Cadre de coopération des Nations Unies pour le développement durable à Djibouti 2025-2030.

<https://djibouti.un.org/fr/292859-cadre-de-coop%C3%A9ration-des-nations-unies-pour-le-d%C3%A9veloppement-durable-%C3%A0-djibouti-2025-2030>

The invisible protectors

[4] Source: EMODAT Public Platform

[5] International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) at Columbia University

Strategic outcome 01

Missing data:

- Under the Strategic Outcome 1, prevention activities for Activity 1 and prevention/treatment activities for Activity 2 were not implemented due to funding shortfalls. As a result, data are missing for indicators A.1.2, A.2.2, A.8 and B.2.1.

Strategic outcome 02

Missing data:

- Data for indicators A.1.1, A.2.1 and A.4.1 are missing because the related activities, Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and safety-net support for HIV and TB, were not implemented in 2025 due to insufficient funding.

- Data for indicator E.4, related to SBCC activities for malnutrition prevention, are unavailable because these activities were discontinued in 2025 due to funding constraints.

- Outcome results marked as "not collected" reflect that the related activities were not implemented in 2025, as they were discontinued due to lack of funding by the Country Office.

Strategic outcome 03

Missing data:

- For 2025, the Country Office did not procure any food through the on-demand services (ODS)

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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 | 71,620 | 60,848 | 85% |
| | female | 69,980 | 63,182 | 90% |
| | total | 141,600 | 124,030 | 88% |
| By Age Group | | | | |
| 0-23 months | male | 9,015 | 7,701 | 85% |
| | female | 8,952 | 6,807 | 76% |
| | total | 17,967 | 14,508 | 81% |
| 24-59 months | male | 8,592 | 7,966 | 93% |
| | female | 9,375 | 7,752 | 83% |
| | total | 17,967 | 15,718 | 87% |
| 5-11 years | male | 16,647 | 15,411 | 93% |
| | female | 14,801 | 12,338 | 83% |
| | total | 31,448 | 27,749 | 88% |
| 12-17 years | male | 17,189 | 14,938 | 87% |
| | female | 9,161 | 8,782 | 96% |
| | total | 26,350 | 23,720 | 90% |
| 18-59 years | male | 18,150 | 13,305 | 73% |
| | female | 23,658 | 24,465 | 103% |
| | total | 41,808 | 37,770 | 90% |
| 60+ years | male | 2,027 | 1,527 | 75% |
| | female | 4,033 | 3,038 | 75% |
| | total | 6,060 | 4,565 | 75% |

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

| Residence Status | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|------------------|---------|--------|----------------------|
| Refugee | 23,400 | 24,141 | 103% |
| Resident | 118,200 | 99,889 | 85% |

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

| Programme Area | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|-----------------------------------|---------|--------|----------------------|
| Asset Creation and Livelihood | 5,500 | 125 | 2% |
| Malnutrition prevention programme | 15,200 | 15,133 | 99% |
| Malnutrition treatment programme | 13,500 | 16,342 | 121% |
| School based programmes | 13,000 | 320 | 2% |
| Unconditional Resource Transfers | 96,400 | 92,939 | 96% |

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

| Commodities | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Access to Food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 01 | | | |
| Corn Soya Blend | 220 | 36 | 17% |
| Dried Fruits | 0 | 69 | - |
| High Energy Biscuits | 25 | 9 | 36% |
| Iodised Salt | 55 | 0 | 0% |
| Rice | 1,447 | 915 | 63% |
| Split Peas | 888 | 638 | 72% |
| Vegetable Oil | 444 | 500 | 113% |
| Wheat | 810 | 0 | 0% |
| Wheat Flour | 1,490 | 1,148 | 77% |
| Strategic Outcome 02 | | | |
| Corn Soya Blend | 1,764 | 860 | 49% |
| Iodised Salt | 9 | 0 | 0% |
| Peas | 29 | 0 | 0% |
| Rice | 447 | 179 | 40% |
| Split Peas | 112 | 148 | 131% |
| Vegetable Oil | 562 | 316 | 56% |
| Wheat Flour | 559 | 684 | 122% |

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 | 1,797,120 | 2,228,942 | 124% |
| Cash | 2,116,800 | 1,084,644 | 51% |
| Strategic Outcome 02 | | | |
| Value Voucher | 3,974,400 | 799,052 | 20% |

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 | 10,530 | 10,865 | |
| | | | Male | 12,870 | 13,276 | |
| | | | Total | 23,400 | 24,141 | |
| A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets | | | MT | 3,376 | 1,912.22 | |
| A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people | | | USD | 2,116,800 | 1,084,646 | |
| A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher) | | | USD | 771,120 | 529,055 | |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | General Distribution | Number | 8,496,000 | 15,622,178 | |
| 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 | 70 | 54 | |
| | | | Male | 80 | | |
| | | | Total | 150 | 54 | |
| 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 | 260 | 170 | |
| | | | Male | 240 | 183 | |
| | | | Total | 500 | 353 | |
| 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 | 422 | |
| | | | Total | 150 | 422 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--------|---------|---------|
| A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes | | | MT | 63 | 36.25 |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Number | 288,000 | 113,680 |
| B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition | | | MT | 63 | 36.25 |

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 Male Total | 364 336 700 | |
| 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 Total | 500 500 | |
| A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes | | | MT | 31 | |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Number | 126,000 | |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | Prevention of stunting | Number | 90,000 | |
| B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition | | | MT | 31 | |

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 Male Total | 1,560 1,440 3,000 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 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 | 2,000 2,000 | |
| 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 | 17,100 20,900 38,000 | 16,389 20,093 36,482 |
| A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes | | | MT | 126 | |
| A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets | | | MT | 1,784 | 1,366.53 |
| A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher) | | | USD | 1,026,000 | 1,699,888 |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | General Distribution | Number | 6,120,000 | 7,729,483 |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Number | 900,000 | |
| B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition | | | MT | 126 | |

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 | 1 |

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

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

CSP Output 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 | 1 | 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 | % | 100 | 100 |
| G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks | G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall) | Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions | Individual | 57,300 | 0 |

Outcome Results

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

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Target Group: Activity 1 & 2 - Location: Obock Ville / OBOCK VILLE / Camp Markazi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.37: 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 | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 0 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 0 | 0 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 0 | 0 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 0 | 0 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 0 | <20 | <20 | 53.5 | 55.6 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | <20 | <20 | 33.3 | 61.9 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | <20 | <20 | 50 | 58.6 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 0 | <10 | <10 | 46.5 | 44.4 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | <10 | <10 | 66.7 | 38.1 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | <10 | <10 | 50 | 41.4 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 0 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 26.3 | 18.5 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 30.6 | 12.9 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 27 | 15.6 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 0 | <20 | <20 | 73.8 | 76.8 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | <20 | <20 | 69.4 | 79.8 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | <20 | <20 | 73 | 78.3 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 0 | <10 | <10 | 0 | 4.6 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | <10 | <10 | 0 | 7.4 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | <10 | <10 | 0 | 6.1 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 0 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 8.1 | 2 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 11.1 | 1.2 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 8.7 | 1.6 | WFP survey |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|----------------|
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 0 | <20 | <20 | 33.8 | 26.5 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | <20 | <20 | 30.6 | 23.9 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | <20 | <20 | 33.2 | 25.2 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 0 | <10 | <10 | 58.1 | 71.5 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | <10 | <10 | 58.3 | 74.8 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | <10 | <10 | 58.2 | 73.2 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Ali Addeh - Location: Ali Sabieh - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage) | Female | 83 | >90 | ≥90 | 16 | 50.96 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 81 | >90 | ≥90 | 16 | 50.78 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 82 | >90 | ≥90 | 16 | 50.88 | Secondary data |
| Target Group: Ali-Addeh Refugees - Location: Ali Addeh / ALI ADDEH / Camp ali-adde - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 64.4 | >64.4 | ≥64.4 | 26.3 | 35 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 81.8 | >81.8 | ≥81.8 | 33.3 | 41.7 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 75.2 | >75.2 | ≥75.2 | 27.6 | 38.2 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 29.7 | <29.7 | <29.7 | 55.6 | 44.2 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 13.3 | <13.3 | <13.3 | 52.8 | 38.4 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 19.4 | <20 | <20 | 55.1 | 41.4 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 5.9 | ≤5.9 | <5.9 | 18.1 | 20.9 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 5.2 | ≤4.9 | <4.9 | 13.9 | 19.9 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 5.5 | ≤4.8 | <4.8 | 17.3 | 20.4 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 5.27 | <5.27 | <5.27 | 4.43 | 1.77 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 4.86 | <4.86 | <4.86 | 8.22 | 1.35 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 5.1 | <5.1 | <5.1 | 5.13 | 2 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 0.8 | <0.8 | <0.8 | 5.6 | 2.5 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 1 | <1 | <1 | 11.1 | 2.6 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 1 | <1 | <1 | 6.6 | 2.5 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 15.3 | <15.3 | <15.3 | 5 | 0.6 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 11.5 | <11.5 | <11.5 | 5.6 | 0 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 12.9 | <12.9 | <12.9 | 5.1 | 0.3 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 10.2 | <10.2 | <10.2 | 23.1 | 12.3 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 17.2 | <17.2 | <17.2 | 25 | 13.2 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 14.5 | <14.5 | <14.5 | 23.5 | 12.7 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 73.7 | >73.7 | ≥73.7 | 66.3 | 84.7 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 70.3 | >70.3 | ≥70.3 | 58.3 | 84.1 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 71.6 | >71.6 | ≥71.6 | 64.8 | 84.4 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Ali-Addeh Refugees - Location: Ali Addeh / ALI ADDEH / Camp ali-adde - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age | Overall | 15.9 | >15.9 | >15.9 | 8 | 20 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Ali-Addeh Refugees - Location: Ali Addeh / ALI ADDEH / Camp ali-adde - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|----------------|
| 1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage) | Female | 83 | | >52 | Not collected | | Secondary data |
| | Male | 81 | | >73 | Not collected | | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 82 | | >62 | Not collected | | Secondary data |
| Target Group: Ali-Addeh Refugees - Location: Ali Addeh / ALI ADDEH / Camp ali-adde - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate | Female | 87 | ≥75 | ≥75 | 90 | 76.1 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 83 | ≥75 | ≥75 | 83 | 76 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 85 | ≥75 | ≥75 | 87 | 76.1 | Secondary data |
| 1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate | Female | 1 | =0 | =0 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0 | =0 | =0 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 0 | =0 | =0 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data |
| 1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate | Female | 12 | <12 | <12 | 10 | 16 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 17 | <15 | <15 | 14 | 16.15 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 15 | <15 | <15 | 12 | 16.3 | Secondary data |
| 1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate | Female | 0 | =0 | =5 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0 | =0 | =5 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 0 | =0 | =5 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data |
| Target Group: Groupe de Réfugiés - Location: Ali Addeh - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.51: Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 6.7 | ≥6.7 | ≥6.7 | 6.31 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 6.6 | ≥6.6 | ≥6.6 | 6.47 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 6.7 | ≥6.7 | ≥6.7 | 6.34 | | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Groupe de Réfugiés - Location: Holl-Holl - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.51: Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 6.9 | ≥6.9 | ≥6.9 | 6.37 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 6.8 | ≥6.8 | ≥6.8 | 5.85 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 6.9 | ≥6.9 | ≥6.9 | 6.3 | | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Groupe de Réfugiés - Location: Obock Ville / OBOCK VILLE / Camp Markazi - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.51: Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 6 | ≥6 | ≥6 | 6.18 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 5.7 | ≥5.7 | ≥5.7 | 5.84 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 5.9 | ≥5.9 | ≥5.9 | 5.96 | | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Hol-Hol Refugees - Location: Holl-Holl / HOLL HOLL / HOLL HOLL - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 67.9 | >67.9 | ≥67.9 | 39.3 | 47 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 73.4 | >73.4 | ≥73.4 | 46.2 | 56.5 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 71.8 | >71.8 | ≥71.8 | 40.2 | 50.9 | WFP survey |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------|-------|-------|---------------|------|----------------|
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 31 | <32.2 | ≤32.2 | 51.2 | 46 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 24.8 | <26.7 | ≤26.7 | 15.4 | 34.8 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 26.5 | <28.2 | ≤28.2 | 46.4 | 41.4 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 1.2 | <1.2 | ≤1.2 | 9.5 | 7 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 1.9 | <1.9 | ≤1.9 | 38.5 | 8.7 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 1.7 | <1.7 | ≤1.7 | 13.4 | 7.7 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 5.74 | <5.74 | <5.74 | 9.67 | 0.87 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 3.57 | <3.57 | <3.57 | 9.23 | 2.55 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 4.7 | <4.7 | <4.7 | 9.61 | 2 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 2.4 | <2.4 | <2.4 | 3.6 | 0 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 1.9 | <1.9 | <1.9 | 15.4 | 0 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 2 | <2 | <2 | 5.2 | 0 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 13.1 | <13.1 | <13.1 | 0 | 6 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 12.6 | <12.6 | <12.6 | 0 | 27.5 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 12.3 | <12.3 | <12.3 | 0 | 14.8 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 14.3 | <14.3 | <14.3 | 20.2 | 0 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 14.5 | <14.5 | <14.5 | 15.4 | 0 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 14.4 | <14.4 | <14.4 | 19.6 | 0 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 73.7 | >73.7 | >73.7 | 76.2 | 94 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 70.3 | >70.3 | >70.3 | 69.2 | 72.5 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 71.6 | >71.6 | >71.6 | 75.3 | 85.2 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Hol-Hol Refugees - Location: Holl-Holl / HOLL HOLL / HOLL HOLL - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age | Overall | 10.4 | >20 | >20 | 8.3 | 26 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Hol-Hol Refugees - Location: Holl-Holl / HOLL HOLL / HOLL HOLL - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage) | Female | 52 | | >52 | Not collected | | Secondary data |
| | Male | 73 | | >73 | Not collected | | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 62 | | >62 | Not collected | | Secondary data |
| Target Group: Hol-Hol Refugees - Location: Holl-Holl / HOLL HOLL / HOLL HOLL - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate | Female | 0 | ≥75 | ≥75 | 100 | 99 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0 | ≥75 | ≥75 | 95 | 99 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥75 | ≥75 | 98 | 99 | Secondary data |
| 1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate | Female | 0 | =0 | =0 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0 | =0 | =0 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 0 | =0 | =0 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|----------------|
| 1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate | Female | 0 | <15 | <15 | 0 | 1.65 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0 | <15 | <15 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 0 | <15 | <15 | 0 | 0.91 | Secondary data |
| 1.1.17: 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 |
| Target Group: Holl-Holl - Location: Ali Sabieh - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 0 | =0 | =0 | 0 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | =0 | =0 | 0 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | =0 | =0 | 0 | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 72.7 | ≤72.7 | ≤72.7 | 54.5 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 66.7 | ≤66.7 | ≤66.7 | 40 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 69.1 | ≤69.1 | ≤69.1 | 51.9 | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 27.3 | ≤27.3 | <27.3 | 45.5 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 33.3 | ≤33.3 | <33.3 | 60 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 30.9 | ≤30.9 | <30.9 | 48.1 | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 19 | ≥19 | ≥19 | 27.4 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 26.1 | ≥26 | ≥26.1 | 30.8 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 21.9 | ≥22 | ≥21.9 | 27.8 | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 80 | ≤80 | ≤80 | 72.6 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 72.5 | ≤73 | ≤72.5 | 69.2 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 76.9 | ≤77 | ≤76.9 | 72.2 | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 1 | ≤1 | <1 | 0 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 1.4 | ≤1 | <1.4 | 0 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 1.2 | ≤1 | <1.2 | 0 | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 0 | ≥15 | ≥15 | 17.9 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 8.7 | ≥15 | ≥15 | 7.7 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 3.6 | ≥15 | ≥15 | 16.5 | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 17 | ≤30 | ≤30 | 36.9 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 24.6 | ≤30 | ≤30 | 38.5 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 20.1 | ≤30 | ≤30 | 37.1 | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 83 | ≤55 | <55 | 45.2 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 66.7 | ≤55 | <55 | 53.8 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 76.3 | ≤55 | <55 | 46.4 | | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Holl-Holl - Location: Ali Sabieh - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage) | Female | 52 | >80 | ≥80 | 36 | 50.96 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 73 | >80 | ≥80 | 36 | 50.78 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 62 | >80 | ≥80 | 36 | 50.88 | Secondary data |

| Target Group: Markazi Refugees - Location: Obock Ville / OBOCK VILLE / Camp Markazi - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|------|----------------|
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 28.3 | >28.3 | ≥28.3 | 52.9 | 65.7 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 35.2 | >35.2 | ≥35.2 | 65.5 | 57.4 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 36.5 | >36.5 | ≥36.5 | 61.2 | 61 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 22.2 | <22.2 | <22.2 | 41.2 | 28.6 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 44.4 | <44.4 | <44.4 | 31.3 | 25.5 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 33.3 | <33.3 | <33.3 | 34.7 | 26.8 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 30.3 | <30.3 | <30.3 | 5.9 | 5.7 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 32.1 | <32.1 | <32.1 | 3.1 | 17 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 37.6 | <37.6 | <37.6 | 4.1 | 12.2 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 13.48 | <2.26 | <2.26 | 2.65 | 2.26 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 7.67 | <3.55 | <3.55 | 1.94 | 3.55 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 10.6 | <3 | <3 | 2.18 | 3 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 16.7 | <1 | <1 | 0 | 0 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 11.5 | <3.6 | <3.6 | 0 | 0 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 12.8 | <2 | <2 | 0 | 0 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 1.9 | <8.7 | <8.7 | 0 | 2.9 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 2.4 | <5.4 | <5.4 | 0 | 0 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 2.3 | <6.9 | <6.9 | 0 | 1.2 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 31.5 | <3.3 | <3.3 | 5.9 | 5.7 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 25.5 | <12.5 | <12.5 | 0 | 23.4 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 26.9 | <8.8 | <8.8 | 2 | 15.9 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 50 | >87 | ≥87 | 94.1 | 91.4 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 60.6 | >78.6 | ≥78.6 | 100 | 76.6 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 58 | >82.4 | ≥82.4 | 98 | 82.9 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Markazi Refugees - Location: Obock Ville / OBOCK VILLE / Camp Markazi - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age | Overall | 15.1 | >20 | >20 | 14 | 20 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Markazi Refugees - Location: Obock Ville / OBOCK VILLE / Camp Markazi - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage) | Female | 98 | | | Not collected | | Secondary data |
| | Male | 100 | | | Not collected | | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 99 | | | Not collected | | Secondary data |
| Target Group: Markazi camp - Location: Obock - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 0 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 11.1 | 11.5 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 0 | 8.6 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 3.3 | 9.8 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 0 | <40 | <40 | 77.8 | 76.9 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | <40 | <40 | 85.7 | 91 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | <40 | <40 | 83.3 | 85 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 0 | <10 | <10 | 11.1 | 11.5 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | <10 | <10 | 14.3 | 0 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | <10 | <10 | 13.3 | 4.9 | WFP survey |

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|--|----------------|---|-----|-----|------|------|------------|
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 0 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 64.7 | 60 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 84.4 | 42.6 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 77.6 | 50 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 0 | <40 | <40 | 35.3 | 37.1 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | <40 | <40 | 15.6 | 48.9 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | <40 | <40 | 22.4 | 43.9 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 0 | <10 | <10 | 0 | 2.9 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | <10 | <10 | 0 | 8.5 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | <10 | <10 | 0 | 6 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 0 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 0 | 11.4 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 0 | 4.3 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 0 | 7.3 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 0 | <15 | <15 | 47.1 | 51.4 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | <15 | <15 | 28.1 | 40.4 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | <15 | <15 | 34.7 | 45.1 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 0 | <5 | <5 | 52.9 | 37.1 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | <5 | <5 | 71.9 | 55.3 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | <5 | <5 | 65.3 | 47.6 | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Target Group: COVID19 - Rural food insecure Households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score | Overall | | | | Not collected | | |
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 50.49 | ≥50.49 | ≥50.49 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 50.56 | ≥50.56 | ≥50.56 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 50.54 | ≥50.54 | ≥50.54 | | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 24.85 | <24.85 | <24.85 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 21.36 | <21.36 | <21.36 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 22.41 | <22.41 | <22.41 | | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 24.66 | <24.66 | ≤24.66 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 28.08 | <28.08 | ≤28.08 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 27.05 | <27.05 | ≤27.05 | | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 6.81 | <6.81 | ≤6.81 | Not collected | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 5.74 | <5.74 | ≤5.74 | Not collected | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 6.07 | <6.07 | ≤6.07 | Not collected | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security | Overall | | | | Not collected | | |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 5.56 | <5.56 | <5.56 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 5.16 | <5.16 | <5.16 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 5.29 | <5.29 | <5.29 | | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 16.27 | <16.27 | <16.27 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 17.09 | <17.09 | <17.09 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 16.84 | <16.84 | <16.84 | | | WFP survey |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-------|--------|--------|------|------|------------|
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 14.32 | <14.32 | <14.32 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 16.47 | <16.47 | <16.47 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 15.82 | <15.82 | <15.82 | | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 63.84 | ≥63.84 | >63.84 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 61.27 | ≥61.27 | >61.27 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 62.06 | ≥62.06 | >62.06 | | | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Emergency - County towns poor Households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 95.1 | >95.1 | ≥95.1 | 85.8 | 55.9 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 94.3 | >94.3 | ≥94.3 | 86.2 | 63.6 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 94.6 | >94.6 | ≥94.6 | 85.9 | 60.2 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 4.9 | <3.9 | <3.9 | 11.9 | 29.4 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 2.3 | <2.3 | <2.3 | 11.3 | 34.1 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 3.4 | <3.4 | <3.4 | 11.7 | 32.1 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 0 | <1 | <1 | 2.3 | 14.1 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 3.4 | <3.4 | <3.4 | 2.5 | 2.3 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 2 | <2 | <2 | 2.4 | 7.7 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 0 | >10 | >10 | 2.3 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | >10 | >10 | 1.6 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | >10 | >10 | 2 | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 89.5 | ≤80 | ≤80 | 55.9 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 60 | ≤65 | ≤65 | 60.5 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 71.4 | ≤70 | ≤70 | 57.8 | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 10.5 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 41.8 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 40 | ≤35 | ≤35 | 37.9 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 28.6 | ≤20 | ≤20 | 40.2 | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 47.1 | >47.1 | >47 | 71.1 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 68.2 | >68.2 | >68 | 76.7 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 59 | >59 | >59 | 73.5 | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 38.2 | ≤38.2 | ≤38 | 28 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 29.5 | ≤29.5 | ≤29 | 21.4 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 33.3 | ≤33.3 | ≤33 | 25.2 | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 14.7 | ≤14.7 | ≤15 | 0.9 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 2.3 | ≤2.3 | ≤3 | 1.9 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 7.7 | ≤7.7 | ≤8 | 1.3 | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 2.9 | >2.9 | >3 | 15.1 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 20.5 | >20.5 | >20 | 15.1 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 12.8 | >12.8 | >13 | 15.1 | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 50 | ≤50 | ≤50 | 52.8 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 34.1 | ≤34.1 | ≤34 | 58.5 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 41 | ≤41 | ≤41 | 55.2 | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 47.1 | ≤47.1 | ≤47 | 32.1 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 45.5 | ≤45.5 | ≤46 | 26.4 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 46.2 | ≤46.2 | ≤46 | 29.7 | | WFP survey |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|------|------------|
| 1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 2.98 | <2.98 | <3 | 3.99 | 6.65 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 4.13 | <4.13 | <3 | 4.56 | 3.66 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 3.66 | <3.66 | <3 | 4.23 | 5.08 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 4.9 | <2 | <2 | 0.5 | 2.9 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 1.14 | <3 | <3 | 1.3 | 4.5 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 2.68 | <2 | <2 | 0.8 | 3.8 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 3.3 | <4 | <4 | 1.8 | 5.9 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 19.32 | <5 | <5 | 2.5 | 6.8 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 12.75 | <5 | <5 | 2.1 | 6.4 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 19.7 | <20.6 | <20.6 | 19.3 | 20.6 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 13.64 | <11.4 | <11.4 | 21.4 | 11.4 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 16.11 | <15.4 | <15.4 | 20.2 | 15.4 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 72.1 | >73.4 | ≥73.4 | 78.4 | 70.6 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 65.91 | >80.6 | ≥80.6 | 74.8 | 77.3 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 68.46 | >77.6 | ≥77.6 | 76.9 | 74.4 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Emergency - County towns poor Households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.51: Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 5.85 | ≥7 | ≥7 | 7.19 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 6.14 | ≥7 | ≥7 | 7.35 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 6.01 | ≥7 | ≥7 | 7.26 | | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Emergency - Urban food Insecure households - Location: Djibouti Ville - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score | Overall | | | | Not collected | | |
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 67.6 | ≥67.6 | ≥67.6 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 60.8 | ≥60.8 | ≥60.8 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 63.7 | ≥63.7 | ≥63.7 | | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 25.4 | <32.4 | <32.4 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 37.6 | <39.2 | <39.2 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 32.3 | <36.3 | <36.3 | | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 7 | <7 | <7 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 1.6 | <1.6 | <1.6 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 4 | <4 | <4 | | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 3.58 | <3.58 | <3.58 | Not collected | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 2.58 | <2.58 | <2.58 | Not collected | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 3.01 | <3.01 | <3.01 | Not collected | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security | Overall | | | | Not collected | | |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 7 | <7 | =7 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 2.9 | <2.9 | =2.9 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 4.7 | <4.7 | =4.7 | | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 4.3 | <4.3 | =4.3 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 6.5 | <6.5 | =6.5 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 5.6 | <5.6 | =5.6 | | | WFP survey |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------------|
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 22.7 | <22.7 | =22.7 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 23.3 | <23.3 | =23.3 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 23 | <23 | =23 | | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 65.9 | >65.9 | =65.9 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 67.3 | >67.3 | =67.3 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 66.7 | >66.7 | =66.7 | | | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Emergency_drought response - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age | Overall | 10 | >20 | >10 | 9.5 | 4 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 73 | ≥73 | ≥37 | 44 | 37.2 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 76.5 | ≥76.5 | ≥30 | 50.4 | 30.1 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 76 | ≥76 | ≥33 | 47.3 | 33.6 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 17.1 | ≤17.1 | <31 | 35 | 31.1 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 15.6 | ≤15.6 | <32 | 28.8 | 32.7 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 16 | ≤16 | <32 | 31.9 | 31.9 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 9.9 | ≤9.9 | <32 | 20.9 | 31.8 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 8 | ≤8 | <38 | 20.8 | 37.3 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 8 | ≤8 | <35 | 20.9 | 34.6 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 1.75 | <1.78 | <1.78 | 5.55 | 7.41 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 2.61 | <2.61 | <2.61 | 4.48 | 7.75 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 3 | <3 | <3 | 5.01 | 7.58 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 2.9 | <2.9 | <2.9 | 15.4 | 0 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 4.8 | <4.8 | <4.8 | 10.4 | 1.3 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 4.3 | <4.3 | <4.3 | 12.9 | 0.7 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 4.2 | <4 | <4 | 6 | 1.4 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 4 | <4.2 | <4.2 | 8.3 | 4.6 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 4 | <4 | <4 | 7.2 | 3 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 12.1 | <12.1 | <12.1 | 20.9 | 9.5 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 14.8 | <4.8 | <4.8 | 21.3 | 11.1 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 14.1 | <14.1 | <14.1 | 21.1 | 10.3 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 80.9 | ≥80.9 | ≥80.9 | 57.7 | 89.2 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 76.1 | ≥76.1 | ≥76.1 | 60 | 83 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 77.4 | ≥77.4 | ≥77.4 | 58.9 | 86 | 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 | 13,500 | 14,388 |
| | | | Male | 16,500 | 17,858 |
| | | | Total | 30,000 | 32,246 |
| A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | | MT | 1,022 | 1,441.77 |
| A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher) | | | USD | 2,880,000 | 763,572 |
| 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 | 1,855 | |
| | | | Male | 1,645 | |
| | | | Total | 3,500 | |
| A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | | MT | 205 | |
| A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher) | | | USD | 342,000 | |
| 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 10: Targeted moderately acutely malnourished antiretroviral therapy clients and food insecure households affected by HIV and TB (Tier 1) receive cash-based transfers and where feasible included in the national safety net programme, which improve their nutrition status, and food security | | | | | |
| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| | | | USD | 478,800 | |
| | ART clients | HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets | Female | 2,250 | |
| | | | Male | 2,750 | |
| | | | Total | 5,000 | |
| 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 1) | | | | | |
| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| | | | USD | 136,800 | 32,657 |
| A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Students (primary schools); | School feeding (on-site); | Female | 6,170 | 172 |
| | | | Male | 6,830 | 218 |
| | Activity supporters; All | School feeding (take-home rations); General Distribution | Total | 13,000 | 390 |

| A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | | MT | 1,059 | 2.43 |
|--|--|--|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 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 | 4,680 | 3,621 |
| | | | Male | 4,320 | 3,648 |
| | | | Total | 9,000 | 7,269 |
| 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 | 3,000 | 7,045 |
| | | | Total | 3,000 | 7,045 |
| 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 | 900 | 58 |
| | | | Male | 1,100 | 67 |
| | | | Total | 2,000 | 125 |
| A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes | | | MT | 918 | 440.11 |
| A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher) | | | USD | 136,800 | 2,824 |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | Food assistance for training | Number | 360,000 | 7,550 |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Number | 4,320,000 | 2,125,112 |
| B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition | | | MT | 918 | 440.11 |
| 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 | 3,120 | 3,997 |
| | | | Male | 2,880 | 5,078 |
| | | | Total | 6,000 | 9,075 |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 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 | 3,000 3,000 | 6,058 6,058 |
| A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes | | | MT | 216 | 266.08 |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Number | 1,620,000 | 2,219,859 |
| B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition | | | MT | 216 | 266.08 |

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 | 180 | 325 |
| | | | Male | 220 | 275 |
| | | | Total | 400 | 600 |
| 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 | 135 | 264 |
| | | | Male | 165 | 335 |
| | | | Total | 300 | 599 |
| A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes | | | MT | 63 | 36.23 |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | HIV/TB Care & treatment | Number | 252,000 | 135,107 |
| B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition | | | MT | 63 | 36.23 |

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 | 68 | 0 |

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 | 330 | 333 |
| 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 | 0 | 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 | 17 | 12 |
| 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 | 3 | 4 |

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) | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Individual | | 14,355 |
| 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 | 2,000 | 3,961 |

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 |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
|------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------|--------|

| | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|------------|-------|--|
| 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 | 5,000 | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|------------|-------|--|

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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Target Group: Activity 3&4 - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| 1.2.37: 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 | 1 | Secondary data |
| 1.2.72: 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 | ≥1 | 1 | 2 | Secondary data |
| Target Group: Activity 3 - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| 1.2.79: 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 | 0 | 1 | Secondary data |
| Target Group: FFA Rural food insecure household - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | |
| 1.2.1: Food consumption score | Overall | | | | Not collected | | |
| 1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 55 | >55 | =55 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 53 | >53 | =53 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 53 | >53 | =53 | | | WFP survey |
| 1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 25 | <55.5 | =55.5 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 24.8 | <46.8 | =46.8 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 24 | <45.4 | =45.4 | | | WFP survey |
| 1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 20 | <20 | =20 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 22 | <22 | =22 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 21.4 | <21.4 | =21.4 | | | WFP survey |
| 1.2.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 10.3 | <10.3 | <10.3 | Not collected | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 12.4 | <12.4 | <12.4 | Not collected | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 11.4 | <11.4 | <11.4 | Not collected | | WFP survey |

| | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|-------|-------|---------------|------------|
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security | Overall | | | | Not collected | |
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 7.5 | <7.5 | =7.5 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 7.4 | <7.4 | =7.4 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 7.4 | <7.4 | =7.4 | | WFP survey |
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 13 | <13 | =13 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 13 | <13 | =13 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 13.1 | <13.1 | =13.1 | | WFP survey |
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 16.7 | <16.7 | =16.7 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 22.3 | <22.3 | =22.3 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 20.8 | <20.5 | =20.5 | | WFP survey |
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 62.5 | >62.5 | =65.5 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 57.3 | >57.3 | =57.3 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 58.7 | >58.7 | =58.7 | | WFP survey |
| Target Group: FFV RURAL - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| 1.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age | Overall | Not collected | ≥40 | ≥40 | 45.7 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Fresh Food Voucher_Rural - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| 1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 84.7 | ≥85 | ≥85 | 84.7 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 86.7 | ≥87 | ≥87 | 86.7 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 85.7 | ≥86 | ≥85 | 85.7 | WFP survey |
| 1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 13.3 | <13 | <13 | 13.3 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 12.2 | <12 | <12 | 12.2 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 12.8 | <13 | <13 | 12.8 | WFP survey |
| 1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 2 | <2 | <2 | 2 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 1 | <1 | <1 | 1 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 1.5 | <1 | <2 | 1.5 | WFP survey |
| 1.2.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 2.86 | ≤2 | ≤2 | 2.86 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 2.93 | ≤2 | ≤2 | 2.93 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 2.89 | ≤2 | ≤2 | 2.89 | WFP survey |
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 0 | <0 | <0 | 0 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 3.1 | <2 | <2 | 3.1 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 1.5 | <1 | <1 | 1.5 | WFP survey |
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 2 | <1 | <1 | 2 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | <0 | <0 | 0 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 1 | <1 | <1 | 1 | WFP survey |
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 13.3 | <10 | <10 | 13.3 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 24.5 | <20 | <20 | 24.5 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 18.9 | <15 | <15 | 18.9 | WFP survey |
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 84.7 | ≥89 | ≥89 | 84.7 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 72.4 | ≥78 | ≥78 | 72.4 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 78.6 | ≥83 | ≥83 | 78.6 | WFP survey |
| 1.2.51: Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 8.44 | ≥7 | ≥7 | 8.44 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 8.36 | ≥7 | ≥7 | 8.36 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 8.4 | ≥7 | ≥7 | 8.4 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: GD Rural food insecure household - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------------|
| 1.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age | Overall | 0 | ≥20 | ≥20 | 8.2 | 9 | WFP survey |
| 1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 58.2 | >58.2 | ≥38 | 49.2 | 38.4 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 55.5 | >55.5 | ≥40 | 53.4 | 58.3 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 56.3 | >56.3 | ≥38 | 51.3 | 49.5 | WFP survey |
| 1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 12 | <40.8 | <39 | 35.7 | 41.6 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 18 | <44.6 | <36 | 25.7 | 31.4 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 56 | <43.5 | <37 | 30.6 | 35.9 | WFP survey |
| 1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 29.8 | <28.8 | <24 | 15.1 | 20 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 26.6 | <26.6 | <24 | 20.9 | 10.3 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 27.5 | <27.5 | <25 | 18.1 | 14.6 | WFP survey |
| 1.2.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 11.2 | <11.2 | <8 | 6.22 | 8.46 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 12 | <12 | <6 | 6.87 | 5.88 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 11.6 | <11.6 | <7 | 6.55 | 7.03 | WFP survey |
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 3.8 | <3.3 | <3.3 | 10.3 | 3.3 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 7 | <1 | <1 | 5.8 | 0 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 6.1 | <1.1 | <1.1 | 8 | 1.1 | WFP survey |
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 12.5 | <1.7 | <1.7 | 5.4 | 1.7 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 16.6 | <1 | <1 | 5.8 | 0.8 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 15.4 | <1.1 | <1.1 | 5.6 | 1.1 | WFP survey |
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 20.7 | <26 | <26 | 15.7 | 26.7 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 18.8 | <26 | <26 | 17.8 | 26.1 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 19.3 | <26 | <26 | 16.8 | 26.3 | WFP survey |
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 63 | >95 | ≥95 | 68.6 | 68.3 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 57.6 | >72 | ≥72 | 70.7 | 73.1 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 59.2 | >71.8 | ≥71.8 | 69.7 | 71.5 | WFP survey |
| 1.2.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs | Female | | >30 | >30 | 6 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | | >30 | >30 | 9.2 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | | >30 | >30 | 7.6 | | WFP survey |

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

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|------|-------|-------|---------------|--|------------|
| 1.2.1: Food consumption score | Overall | | | | Not collected | | |
| 1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 53.3 | >53.3 | =53.3 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 50 | >50 | =50 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 50.7 | >50.7 | =50.7 | | | WFP survey |
| 1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 17.8 | <46.7 | =46.7 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 28.8 | <50 | =50 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 26.6 | <49.3 | =49.3 | | | WFP survey |
| 1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 28.9 | <28.9 | =28.9 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 21.2 | <21.2 | =21.2 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 22.7 | <22.7 | =22.7 | | | WFP survey |

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

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|------|------------|
| 1.2.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 8.1 | <8.1 | <8.1 | Not collected | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 4.6 | <4.6 | <4.6 | Not collected | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 6.4 | <6.4 | <6.4 | Not collected | | WFP survey |
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security | Overall | | | | Not collected | | |
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 6.7 | <6.7 | =6.7 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 1.6 | <1.6 | =1.6 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 2.6 | <2.6 | =2.6 | | | WFP survey |
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 0 | <0 | =0 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 3.3 | <3.3 | =3.3 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 2.6 | <2.6 | =2.6 | | | WFP survey |
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 28.9 | <28.9 | =28.9 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 24.5 | <24.5 | =24.5 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 25.3 | <25.3 | =25.3 | | | WFP survey |
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 64.4 | >64.4 | =64.4 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 70.7 | >70.7 | =70.7 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 69.4 | >69.4 | =69 | | | WFP survey |
| Target Group: PVVS - Location: Djibouti - Modality: - Subactivity: HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets | | | | | | | |
| 1.2.1: Food consumption score | Overall | | | | Not collected | | |
| Target Group: PVVS - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets | | | | | | | |
| 1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 36.1 | <72 | =72 | | 52 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 35.1 | <70 | =70 | | 71.7 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 35.4 | <77 | =77 | | 62.7 | WFP survey |
| 1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 33.3 | >20 | =20 | | 32 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 50 | >20 | =20 | | 18.3 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 45.4 | >16 | =16 | | 24.5 | WFP survey |
| 1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 30.6 | >8 | =8 | | 16 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 14.9 | >10 | =10 | | 10 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 19.2 | >7 | =7 | | 12.7 | WFP survey |
| 1.2.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 13.14 | <6 | <6 | Not collected | 4.72 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 12.87 | <6 | <6 | Not collected | 3.03 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 12 | <6 | <6 | Not collected | 3.8 | WFP survey |
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security | Overall | | | | Not collected | | |
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 5.6 | <5 | =5 | | 2 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 7.4 | <7 | =7 | | 1.7 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 6.9 | <6 | =6 | | 1.8 | WFP survey |
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 13.9 | <13 | =13 | | 10 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 5.3 | <5 | =5 | | 1.7 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 7.7 | <7 | =7 | | 5.5 | WFP survey |

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|---|----------------|------|-------|-------|---|---------------|----------------|
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 8.3 | <8 | =8 | | 30 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 7.4 | <7 | =7 | | 20 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 7.7 | <7 | =7 | | 24.5 | WFP survey |
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 72.2 | >74 | =74 | | 58 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 7.9 | >81 | =81 | | 76.7 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 77.7 | >80 | =80 | | 68.2 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Refugee Integration - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| 1.2.1: Food consumption score | Overall | | | | | Not collected | |
| 1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 0 | ≥30 | =30 | | 65.5 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | ≥40 | =40 | | 58 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥38 | =38 | | 60 | WFP survey |
| 1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 0 | ≤30 | =30 | | 10.9 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | ≤35 | =35 | | 16.6 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | ≤30.3 | =30.3 | | 15.1 | WFP survey |
| 1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 0 | ≤40 | =40 | | 23.4 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | ≤25 | =25 | | 25.4 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | ≤32 | =32 | | 24.9 | WFP survey |
| 1.2.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 0 | <10 | <10 | | 4.84 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | <10 | <10 | | 4.77 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | <10 | <10 | | 4.79 | WFP survey |
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security | Overall | | | | | Not collected | |
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 0 | <2 | =2 | | 4.7 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | <2 | =2 | | 2.2 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | <2 | =2 | | 2.9 | WFP survey |
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 0 | <5 | =5 | | 4.7 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | <5 | =5 | | 1.1 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | <5 | =5 | | 2.9 | WFP survey |
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 0 | <10 | =10 | | 10.9 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | <10 | =10 | | 13.8 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | <10 | =10 | | 13.1 | WFP survey |
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 0 | >83 | =83 | | 79.7 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | >83 | =83 | | 82.9 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | >83 | =83 | | 82 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: School feeding - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| 1.2.41: 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 | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1.2.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support | Female | | ≥200,000 | ≥200,000 | 225,000 | 248,452 | Secondary data |
| | Male | | ≥200,000 | ≥200,000 | 275,000 | 203,278 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥400,000 | ≥400,000 | 500,000 | 451,730 | Secondary data |
| Target Group: TAKE HOME RATION - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| 1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 59.4 | ≥52 | ≥52 | 48.1 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 70.1 | ≥71.7 | ≥71.7 | 56.1 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 65.2 | ≥62.7 | ≥62.7 | 51.7 | | WFP survey |
| 1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 23.3 | <32 | <32 | 34.4 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 17.2 | <18.3 | <18.3 | 29.5 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 20 | <24.5 | <24.5 | 32.2 | | WFP survey |
| 1.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 17.3 | <16 | <16 | 17.5 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 12.7 | <10 | <10 | 14.5 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 14.8 | <12.7 | <12.7 | 16.1 | | WFP survey |
| 1.2.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 3.53 | ≤3.53 | <3.53 | 8.69 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 6.69 | ≤5 | <6.69 | 5.83 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 5.24 | ≤5 | <5 | 7.41 | | WFP survey |
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 0.8 | ≤1 | <1 | 11.3 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 2.5 | ≤2 | <1 | 5.8 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 1.7 | ≤1 | <1 | 8.8 | | WFP survey |
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 1.5 | ≤2 | <2 | 6 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 3.8 | ≤1 | <2 | 1.2 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 2.8 | ≤2 | <2 | 4.7 | | WFP survey |
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 24.8 | ≤15 | <15 | 20.9 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 23.6 | ≤15 | <15 | 23.1 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 24.1 | ≤15 | <15 | 22.6 | | WFP survey |
| 1.2.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 72.9 | ≥82 | ≥82 | 57.7 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 70.1 | ≥82 | ≥82 | 60 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 71.4 | ≥82 | ≥82 | 63.9 | | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Take Home Ration - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations) | | | | | | | |
| 1.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age | Overall | 10 | ≥10 | ≥10 | 10 | | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: RURAL POPULATION - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| 1.2.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate | Female | 76 | ≥75 | ≥75 | 90 | 80 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 79 | ≥75 | ≥75 | 88 | 80 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 78 | ≥75 | ≥75 | 89 | 80 | Secondary data |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----|-----|-----|------|-------|----------------|
| 1.2.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate | Female | 0 | =0 | =0 | 0.09 | 0 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0 | =0 | =0 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 0 | =0 | =0 | 0.04 | 0 | Secondary data |
| 1.2.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate | Female | 0 | ≤3 | ≤3 | 2.29 | 7.2 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 1 | ≤3 | ≤3 | 3.29 | 7.1 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 1 | ≤3 | ≤3 | 2.8 | 7.2 | Secondary data |
| Target Group: URBAN POPULATION - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| 1.2.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate | Female | 76 | ≥75 | ≥75 | 57 | 50.56 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 79 | ≥75 | ≥75 | 54 | 50.56 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 78 | ≥75 | ≥75 | 55 | 50.56 | Secondary data |
| 1.2.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate | Female | 0 | =0 | =0 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0 | =0 | =0 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 0 | =0 | =0 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data |
| 1.2.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate | Female | 0 | ≤3 | ≤3 | 0.57 | 8.9 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 1 | ≤3 | ≤3 | 5.44 | 8.9 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 1 | ≤3 | ≤3 | 5.8 | 8.9 | Secondary data |
| Target Group: Urban&Rural; - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| 1.2.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage) | Female | 16 | >50 | ≥30 | 22 | 16 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 14 | >50 | ≥30 | 22 | 16 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 30 | >50 | ≥30 | 22 | 16 | 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 5.2: 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 | |

| 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: BSP_Service Delivery Customs - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery | | | | | | | |
| 8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided | Overall | 0 | >80 | ≥90 | 100 | 90 | Secondary data |

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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Ali Addeh - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation | Female | Not applicable | ≥60 | ≥30 | | | - |
| | Male | Not applicable | ≥40 | ≥30 | | | - |
| | Overall | Not applicable | ≥100 | ≥30 | Not applicable | Not applicable | - |
| CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment | Female | 14 | >20 | ≥15 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 8 | >20 | ≥15 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 11 | >20 | ≥15 | | Not applicable | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Holl-Holl - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation | Female | Not applicable | | ≥30 | | | - |
| | Male | Not applicable | | ≥30 | | | - |
| | Overall | Not applicable | Not applicable | ≥30 | Not applicable | | - |
| CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment | Female | 9.8 | >20 | ≥10 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 6.5 | >20 | ≥10 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 8.15 | >20 | ≥10 | | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: PVVS -HIV - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets | | | | | | | |
| CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation | Overall | Not applicable | Not applicable | | Not applicable | | - |
| Target Group: TAKE HOME RATION - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation | Female | Not applicable | | ≥30 | 26.6 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | Not applicable | | ≥30 | 50 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | Not applicable | Not applicable | ≥30 | 36 | | WFP survey |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-------|-----|-----|--|----------------|------------|
| CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment | Female | 10 | >30 | >30 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 33 | >30 | >30 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 21.66 | >30 | >30 | | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Ali Addeh Refugees - Location: Ali Addeh / ALI ADDEH / Camp ali-adde - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes | Female | 99.2 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 98.12 | 99.39 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 100 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 88.89 | 100 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 99.7 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 94.39 | 99.68 | WFP survey |
| CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Female | 78.6 | ≥100 | ≥90 | 100 | 95.36 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 98.4 | ≥100 | ≥90 | 100 | 74.85 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 90.9 | ≥100 | ≥90 | 100 | 83.76 | WFP survey |
| CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Female | 60.2 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 100 | 100 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 69.3 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 100 | 99.34 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 65.8 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 100 | 99.68 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Holl Holl Refugees - Location: Holl-Holl / HOLL HOLL / HOLL HOLL - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes | Female | 100 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 89.29 | 100 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 99.5 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 92.31 | 100 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 99.7 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 89.69 | 100 | WFP survey |
| CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Female | 39 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 100 | 95 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 49 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 100 | 84.06 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 46 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 100 | 90.53 | WFP survey |
| CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Female | 64.3 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 100 | 100 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 70.6 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 100 | 100 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 68.8 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 100 | 100 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Markazi Refugees - Location: Obock Ville / OBOCK VILLE / Camp Markazi - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes | Female | 88.9 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 100 | 100 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 99.4 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 100 | 100 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 96.8 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 100 | 100 | WFP survey |
| CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Female | 66.7 | ≥100 | ≥90 | 100 | 68.57 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 76.6 | ≥100 | ≥90 | 100 | 68.09 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 74.5 | ≥100 | ≥90 | 100 | 68.29 | WFP survey |
| CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Female | 42.6 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 100 | 97.14 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 49.7 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 100 | 100 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 47.9 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 100 | 93.9 | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: County towns poor Households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes | Female | 0 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 98.17 | 100 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 99.37 | 100 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 98.67 | 100 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Rural food insecure Households - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---|-----|-----|-------|-----|------------|
| CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes | Female | 0 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 97.84 | 100 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 98.43 | 100 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 98.14 | 100 | WFP survey |
| CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Female | 0 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 75.14 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 71.73 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 73.4 | | WFP survey |
| CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Female | 0 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 100 | 100 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 100 | 100 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
|------------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------|
|------------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------|

Target Group: GD Rural food insecure household - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|------|------|-----|-------|-----|------------|
| CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes | Female | 98.1 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 96.58 | 100 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 99.6 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 98.33 | 100 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 99.2 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 97.68 | 100 | WFP survey |
| CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Female | 98.6 | ≥100 | ≥90 | 75.14 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 99.8 | ≥100 | ≥90 | 71.73 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 99.4 | ≥100 | ≥90 | 73.4 | | WFP survey |
| CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Female | 89.4 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 100 | 100 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 90.8 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 99.58 | 100 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 90.4 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 99.79 | 100 | WFP survey |

Target Group: TAKE HOME RATION - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|------|------|-----|-------|--|------------|
| CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes | Female | 99.2 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 99.53 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 100 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 98.84 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 99.7 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 99.22 | | WFP survey |
| CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Female | 100 | ≥100 | ≥90 | 100 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 99.2 | ≥100 | ≥90 | 100 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 99.7 | ≥100 | ≥90 | 100 | | WFP survey |

Accountability to affected people indicators

| Accountability indicators | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| CC.2.2: 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 |
| CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism | Overall | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | WFP survey |
| CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement | Overall | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | WFP survey |
| CC.2.5: 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 | ≥30 | | 12 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | ≥20 | ≥30 | | 10 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥20 | ≥30 | | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Ali Addeh Refugees - Location: Ali Addeh / ALI ADDEH / Camp ali-adde - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA | Female | 32 | >80 | ≥80 | 9.38 | 0.66 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 46 | >80 | ≥80 | 13.89 | 3.68 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 41 | >80 | ≥80 | 10.2 | 2.23 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Holl Holl Refugees - Location: Holl-Holl / HOLL HOLL / HOLL HOLL - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA | Female | 39 | >80 | ≥80 | 4.76 | 2 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 49 | >80 | ≥80 | 5.88 | 1.45 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 46 | >80 | ≥80 | 5.15 | 1.78 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Markazi Refugees - Location: Obock Ville / OBOCK VILLE / Camp Markazi - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA | Female | 16.7 | >80 | >80 | 5.88 | 8.57 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 23 | >80 | >80 | 3.12 | 4.26 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 21.5 | >80 | >80 | 4.08 | 6.1 | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: GD Rural food insecure househol - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------|-----|-----|------|------|------------|
| CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA | Female | 12.5 | >80 | ≥80 | 4.7 | 2.4 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 19.6 | >80 | ≥80 | 7.92 | 5.13 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 17.7 | >80 | ≥80 | 6.33 | 3.91 | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Activity 1 - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| CC.4.1: 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 | Secondary data |
| Activity 02: Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: ACTIVITY 2 - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| CC.4.1: 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 | Secondary data |
| 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: ACTIVITY 3 - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| CC.4.1: 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 | Secondary data |

Nutrition integration indicators

| Nutrition integration indicators | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| CC.5.1: 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 | ≥40 | 34.47 | 35.65 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 19 | ≥50 | ≥40 | 37.26 | 35.84 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 43 | ≥50 | ≥40 | 35.84 | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Vulnerable djiboutian household_FFV&THR; - Location: Djibouti - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component | Female | 0 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 23.16 | 56.19 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 22.65 | 51.31 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 22.87 | 53.62 | WFP survey |

Cover page photo © WFP/Arete/Mussa Uwitonze

Fish trader Leirmane Elmi, hands back a scope card to Fatouma Djama Farah after taking a payment in the Riyad Market, Djibouti city, Djibouti.

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Financial Section

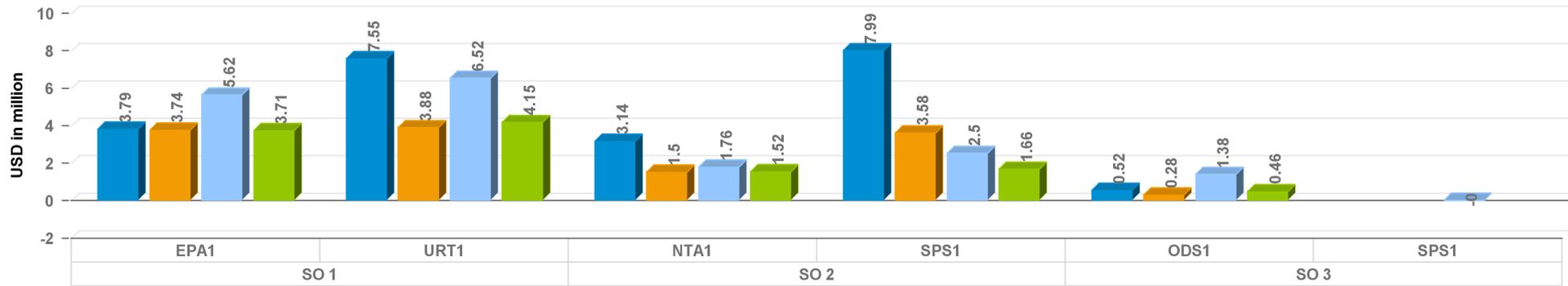
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Country Portfolio Needs ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

| 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 2025 (2020-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Country Portfolio Needs | 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 |
| | | Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan | 3,794,971 | 3,739,384 | 5,624,307 | 3,714,522 |
| | | Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements | 7,551,215 | 3,878,687 | 6,518,055 | 4,151,053 |
| | 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 | 7,988,605 | 3,582,921 | 2,501,482 | 1,659,787 |
| | | Provide malnutrition prevention and treatment, cash-based transfers, nutritious food, and social behavior change communication (SBCC) for targeted populations, while supporting national nutrition programmes | 3,141,056 | 1,502,136 | 1,764,356 | 1,522,853 |
| | Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 22,475,848 | 12,703,128 | 16,408,200 |

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Country Portfolio Needs | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|--|---|---|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 17.16 | Authorities and local partners have enhanced capacity to support the humanitarian community in the Horn of Africa throughout the year | Provide supply chain services to the Government and humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis) | 516,757 | 277,000 | 1,378,993 | 455,663 |
| | | Provide vocational training sessions and capacity strengthening in the transport and commodity handling sectors for partners, refugees and local population | | | 0 | |
| Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16) | | | 516,757 | 277,000 | 1,378,993 | 455,663 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 668,195 | 0 |
| Subtotal SDG Target | | | 0 | 0 | 668,195 | 0 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 22,992,605 | 12,980,128 | 18,455,388 | 11,503,878 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 3,086,952 | 2,034,489 | 4,405,636 | 2,428,960 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 26,079,556 | 15,014,617 | 22,861,024 | 13,932,838 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 1,657,072 | 955,123 | 571,467 | 571,467 |
| Grand Total | | | 27,736,629 | 15,969,741 | 23,432,491 | 14,504,305 |


 Michael Hemling FORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

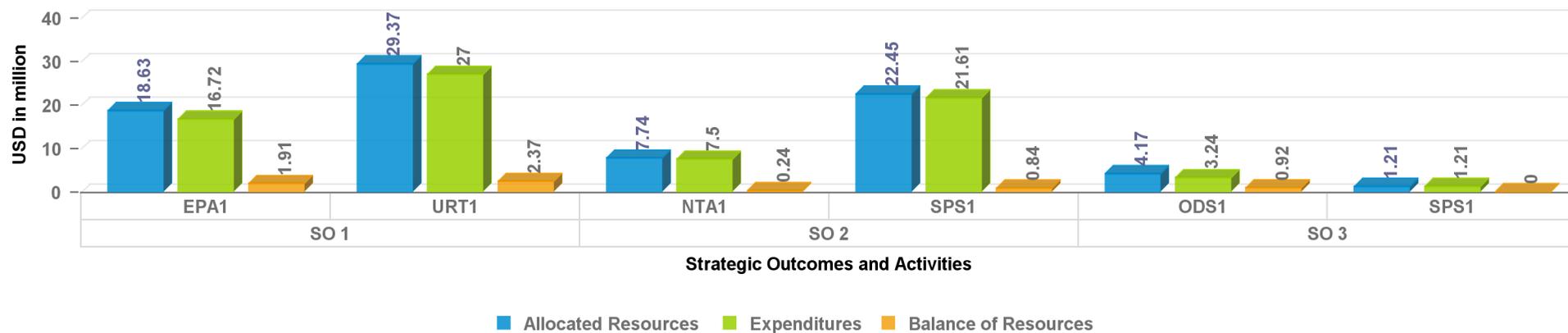
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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 2025 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Country Portfolio Needs | 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 | 32,878,389 | 29,367,833 | 0 | 29,367,833 | 27,000,831 | 2,367,002 |
| | | Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan | 23,608,013 | 18,631,526 | 0 | 18,631,526 | 16,721,741 | 1,909,786 |
| | | 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 | 31,939,990 | 22,447,962 | 0 | 22,447,962 | 21,606,267 | 841,695 |

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Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Country Portfolio Needs | 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 | 12,939,341 | 7,742,649 | 0 | 7,742,649 | 7,501,147 | 241,502 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 101,365,732 | 78,189,970 | 0 | 78,189,970 | 72,829,984 | 5,359,985 |
| 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) | 5,386,718 | 4,165,971 | 0 | 4,165,971 | 3,242,641 | 923,330 |
| | | 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) | | | 6,728,118 | 5,370,980 | 0 | 5,370,980 | 4,447,650 | 923,330 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 668,195 | 0 | 668,195 | 0 | 668,195 |
| Subtotal SDG Target | | | 0 | 668,195 | 0 | 668,195 | 0 | 668,195 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 108,093,851 | 84,229,145 | 0 | 84,229,145 | 77,277,634 | 6,951,510 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 16,649,820 | 14,119,926 | 0 | 14,119,926 | 12,143,249 | 1,976,676 |

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Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Country Portfolio Needs | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | | | 124,743,670 | 98,349,070 | 0 | 98,349,070 | 89,420,884 | 8,928,187 |
| | | | 7,702,865 | 5,480,312 | | 5,480,312 | 5,480,312 | 0 |
| | | | 132,446,535 | 103,829,382 | 0 | 103,829,382 | 94,901,196 | 8,928,187 |

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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