

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Djibouti

Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2024



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

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

Contributing to the Government's efforts to achieve SDG 2, Zero Hunger, WFP made progress in its shift towards providing technical assistance, services and coordination support for national food and nutrition security policies and programmes, and notably with the handover of the School Feeding programmes to the Ministry of Education. WFP reached 142,337 beneficiaries through unconditional resource transfers and distributed 6,137 mt of food and USD 4.3 million through cash-based transfers (CBT).

The COVID-19 pandemic impacted WFP activities, which were scaled-up to respond to increased needs. In particular, WFP focused on emergency preparedness and response measures in order to provide food assistance to food insecure and vulnerable populations under SO1. WFP, in partnership with the Ministère des Affaires Sociales et des Solidarités [1] (MASS), provided restricted-use vouchers to 6,000 urban households and food to 2,595 rural households whose livelihoods were impacted by the COVID-19 related crisis. Some 1,500 migrants, stuck in Djibouti due to border closures, also received food assistance in migrant transit and quarantine centres. In parallel, WFP continued to provide operational support through social protection to the MASS by implementing the national safety net "Programme National de Solidarité Famille (PNSF)" [2] providing a monthly CBT entitlement through e-vouchers to 4,000 vulnerable households. In rural areas, WFP provided complementary support through unconditional food assistance to the most food insecure households during the lean season in areas not yet covered by the PNSF.

In line with SDG 17, Partnership for the Goals, WFP provided supply chain services to the humanitarian community operating in major crises across the region, such as Yemen, and took the lead in organizing the regional emergency response strategy to the COVID-19 pandemic, offering crucial logistical and procurement support for all UN and NGO operations. WFP moved 395,557 mt of goods through the corridor, most of which supported operations in Eastern Africa. WFP provided silo services, making up to five percent of the total volume of goods transiting through the Port of Djibouti. WFP increased the staff capacity of transport and commodity handling partners.

In partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, WFP provided food assistance to 19,253 refugees. The implementation of WFP's SCOPE system in the Markazi camp was a key highlight of WFP's work in 2020, with refugees now redeeming their food from local retailers, providing a wider choice of food options and ultimately contributing to the local economy. This system will be extended to other camps in early 2021, to improve beneficiary identity and entitlement management and enhance beneficiary data protection measures. WFP's technical support in terms of coordination and planning led to significant progress towards the integration of refugees into national social protection systems. It is anticipated that such a progress will continue in 2021.

In September, the Government successfully took over the school feeding programme from WFP, ahead of the CSP planned schedule. This quick transition stemmed not only from an absence of funding contributions or forecast contributions for WFP, but also from the readiness of the Government to take over thanks to years of capacity building and WFP's continuing technical support.

COVID-19-related measures substantially impacted nutrition activities, as many pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under five years of age were treated for moderate acute malnutrition did not complete treatment due to fear of contamination by the virus. Most malnutrition prevention programmes could not be implemented, thus indirectly contributing to the increase in prevalence of malnutrition. In response to these challenges and significant funding gaps, WFP developed a COVID-19 response plan with the United Nations Children's Fund and the Ministry of Health.

Further to the COVID-19 pandemic, consequences of the November 2019 floods and successive desert locust invasions in late 2019 and early 2020, led to further food insecurity. WFP provided assistance to an additional 7,900 affected households through food assistance for assets activities.



142,337



48%
female

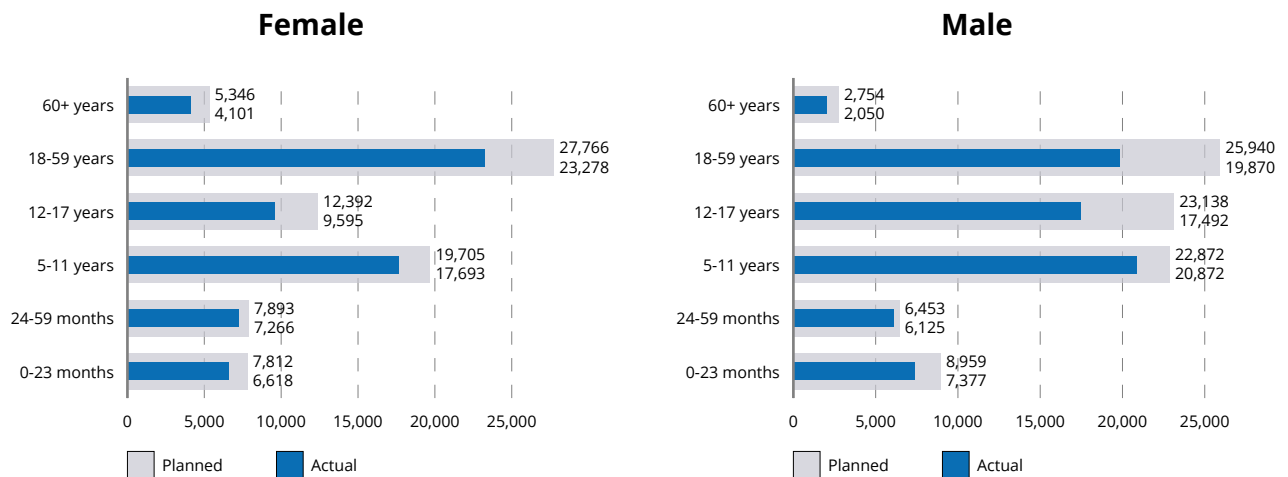


52%
male

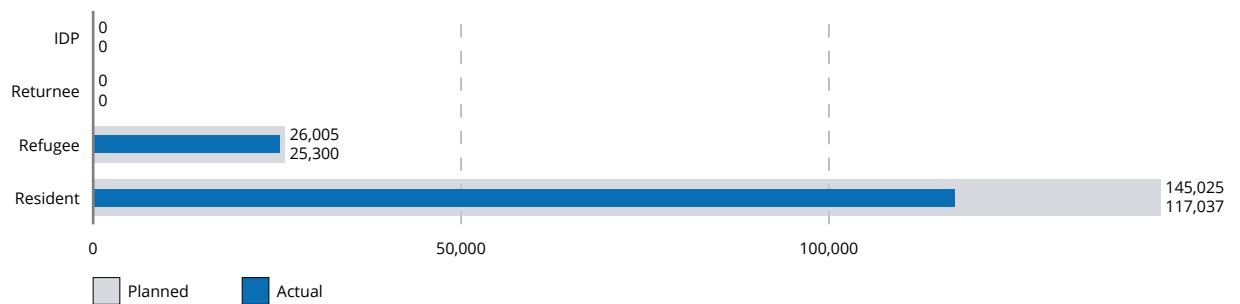
Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 2,500 (44% Female, 56% Male)

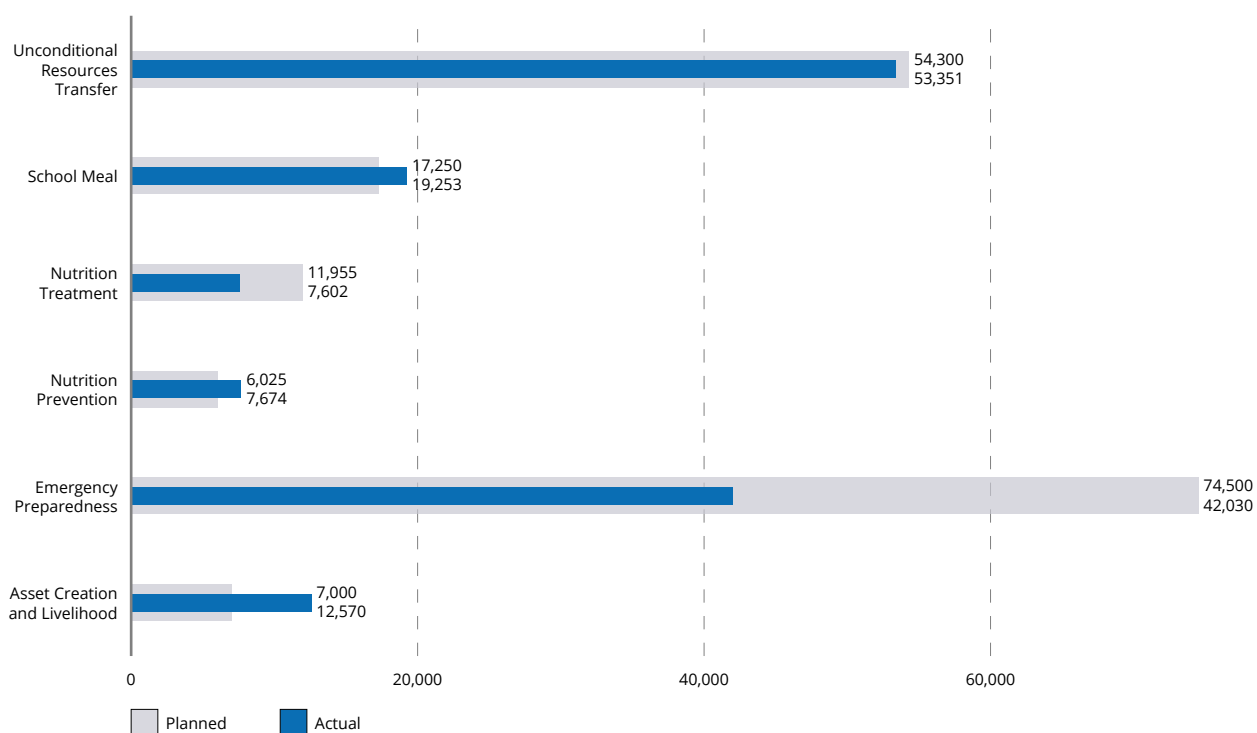
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



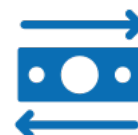
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT

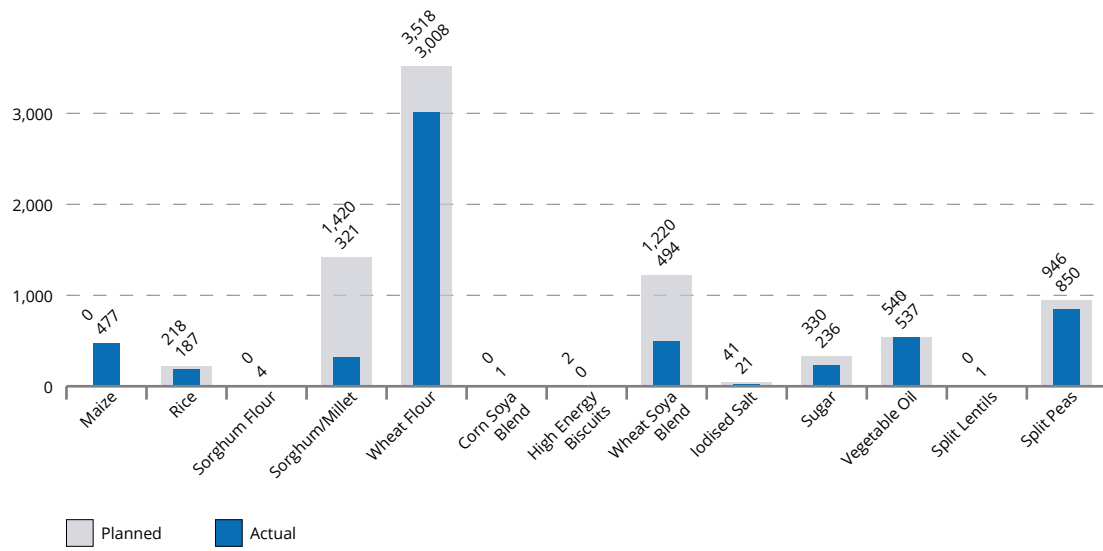


6,137 mt
total actual food transferred in 2020
 of 8,235 mt total planned

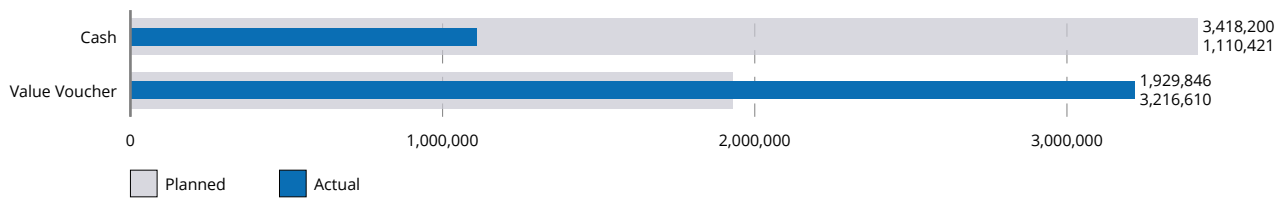


US\$ 4,327,030
total actual cash transferred in 2020
 of \$US 5,348,046 total planned

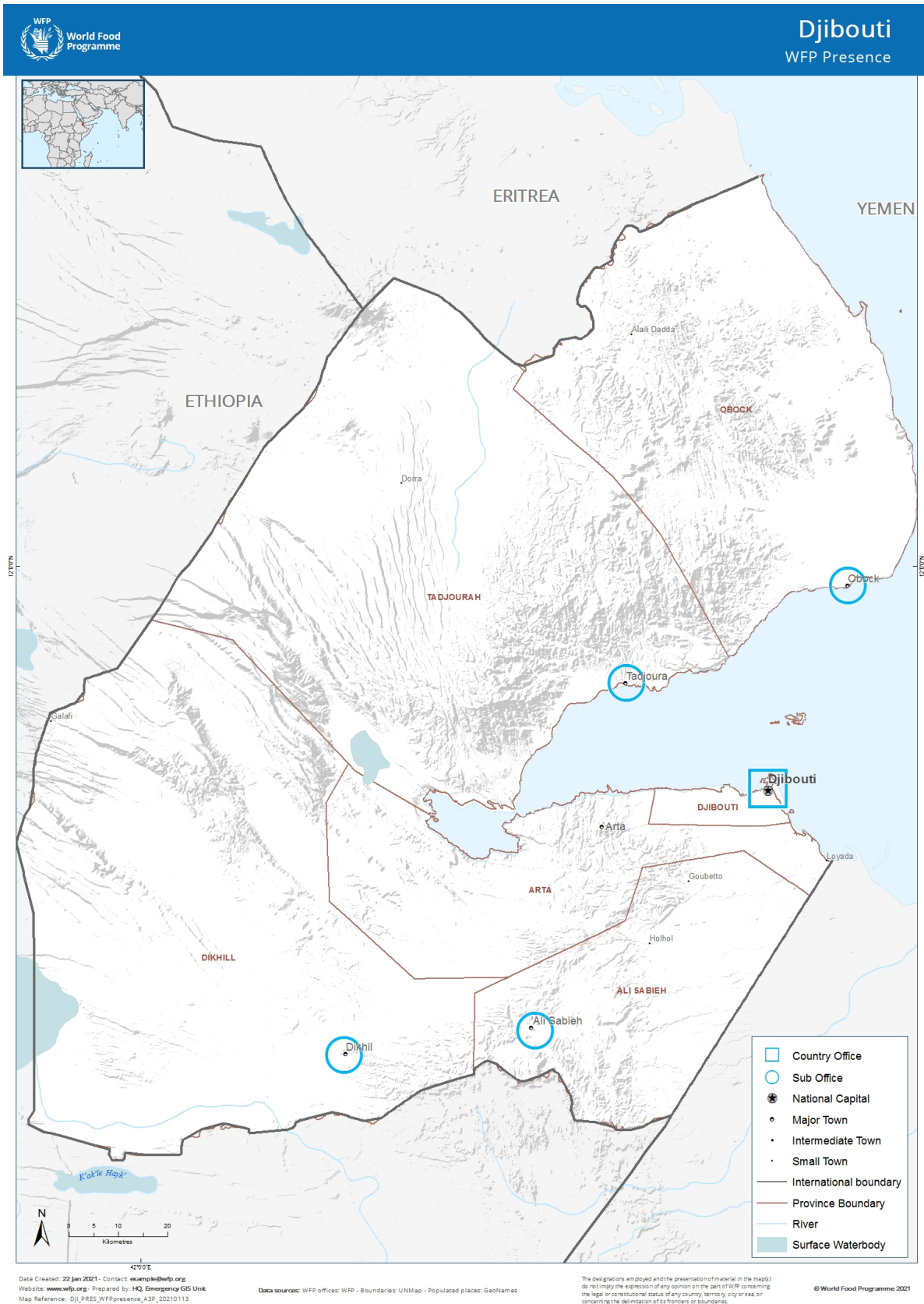
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Djibouti is a low-middle income food-deficit country located in the Horn of Africa. The national poverty rate stands at 79 percent, with 42 percent of the population living in extreme poverty. Life expectancy is low at 53 years. In 2020, gross domestic product (GDP) growth fell under 2.5 percent for the first time in two decades, compared to an average annual growth of 5.4 percent in 2019.[1] The HIV prevalence in Djibouti is 0.8 percent.[2]

Djibouti faced a number of natural hazards in 2020 including droughts and catastrophic floods. The climate is hot and dry, desert-like, and characterized by less than 200mm of rainfall per year, which hinders agricultural production that accounts for only three percent of the GDP. As a result, Djibouti imports 90 percent of food commodities, and is highly dependent on international market prices. Any variation in international prices has a considerable impact on the poorest segment of the population, which spends 77 percent of its household budget on food.[3]

Djibouti faces unique migration challenges owing to its location at the crossroads linking Europe, Asia and Africa. As a gateway from the Horn of Africa to the Middle East, Djibouti has become a transit country for movement across the Gulf of Aden and beyond.

WFP operations in Djibouti are aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 and 17. To contribute towards SDG 2, Strategic Outcome (SO)1 focuses on meeting the food and nutrition needs of refugees, asylum seekers, migrants as well as shock-affected populations through the provision of food assistance, while strengthening the capacities of key Government bodies for gender and age-responsive emergency preparedness and response. SO2 supports the Government in providing sustainable solutions to address the food insecurity and malnutrition of the most vulnerable population and refugees. In this context, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity (MASS) to improve and extend social safety nets. In rural areas, WFP gradually reduced food assistance and focused more on resilience building through the creation of assets. Thanks to the Government's commitment to the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, WFP worked closely with the Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés [4] (ONARS), the MASS and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to ensure the integration of refugees into national safety nets. In regard to nutrition, WFP sought to ensure a more nutrition-sensitive approach to programming and collaborated with key stakeholders to implement an integrated approach to the prevention of malnutrition, while improving its partnership with the Ministry of Health for the treatment of malnutrition for pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and children aged 6 to 59 months.

Through SO3, WFP contributed to both SDG 2 and 17 through providing vocational training in the sector of transport and commodity handling to targeted young and food insecure populations, including refugees. WFP further focused on providing supply chain services to the humanitarian community in the whole Horn of Africa through WFP's Humanitarian Logistic Hub (HLB). WFP strives for the HLB to become a logistics centre of excellence, with Djiboutian institutions benefitting from joint technical assistance and skills transfer from humanitarian and development partners in order to consolidate Djibouti as a logistics and supply chain hub in the Horn of Africa.

Covid-19 Response

The first case of COVID-19 was reported in Djibouti in mid-March. As a result, the Government closed Djibouti's borders, including the airport, and imposed restrictions on movement. By December, Djibouti had recorded 5,831 cases of COVID-19 and 61 people had died.[5]

The pandemic exacerbated existing vulnerabilities across Djibouti, in particular in urban areas. In September, WFP conducted an assessment on the impact of COVID-19 on food security and nutrition in urban areas. The results indicated that 47 percent of households had poor or borderline food consumption, up from 44 percent in 2019. The assessment showed that the impact of COVID-19-related measures, including successive lockdowns, had significantly affected the sources of income of 69 percent of households living in urban areas, thereby reducing household purchasing power and jeopardising food security. Available evidence indicates that women were more severely impacted by the pandemic's many socio-economic consequences, notably as they are more prone to be engaged in precarious labour.[6]

In April, the Government requested WFP to scale-up its COVID-19 response and provide support to migrants in quarantine facilities. This request for assistance triggered a Budget Revision which was approved in September, [7] and enabled WFP to increase the number of beneficiaries targeted in response to the COVID-19 crisis and to introduce an in-kind food modality for assistance in both urban and remote rural areas.

WFP also provided technical support to the Government to roll out its own voucher distribution system in late 2019 by replicating one previously used by WFP; and to implement the voucher distribution programmes in 2020 with funding received from the World Bank.

WFP adjusted its programmes, integrating COVID-19 risk mitigation measures, notably by switching from distributions every month to every two months to avoid crowd gatherings and by encouraging social distancing during these distributions. Following the closure of most schools in April, the Ministry of Education ensured the provision of meals using the dispatched WFP food stocks in selected schools where canteens remained open.



Logistics services provided to humanitarian partners constituted a significant part of WFP operations in its response to the COVID-19 pandemic. WFP chaired the UN Country Team interagency Logistics Working Group and ensured adequate preparations for the COVID-19 health response and upcoming vaccination campaign, showcasing the key role of Humanitarian Logistics Base infrastructure in emergency preparedness and response. WFP provided significant support to the World Health Organization to preposition and store critical medical supplies and personal protective equipment to be used throughout the Horn of Africa region. Further, WFP anticipated the potential socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the region by securing an additional capacity of 100,000 mt of storage space and actively engaging with the Government to ensure full continuity of trade and transit operations.

Risk Management

WFP continually adapted its activities to changing needs and operating environments. To proactively manage and mitigate risks, WFP maintains a risk register which is reviewed periodically to establish emerging risk trends, their potential impact and mitigation strategies. To mitigate emerging risks linked to the COVID-19 pandemic, notably potential health risks to beneficiaries and staff, WFP adapted its design and implementation modalities. These adjustments included redesigned protocols for beneficiary interactions such as distributing food assistance bi-monthly instead of monthly to limiting frequent gatherings, and advocacy to secure sufficient funding for the broader humanitarian response in anticipation of the economic consequences related to COVID-19, such as the disruptions to markets. Djibouti is prone to extreme weather events that regularly displace people and increase food insecurity. WFP mitigates the associated risks through contingency planning and monitoring to facilitate early action. Risks related to funding insufficiency materialized over 2020: severe funding shortfalls negatively affected the activities' implementation. Even though WFP was funded at 100 percent in 2020, 10 percent of the funds were carry-over, and 61 percent were earmarked, resulting in some activities being underfunded. To address the lack of funding, WFP increased advocacy and continued efforts to mobilise resources, exploring new opportunities with traditional and non-traditional donors. The funding deficit limited WFP's operational capacity and accelerated the transition of WFP's role to a more of strategic cooperation with the Government, as WFP focused on capacity building and technical support. Limited gender and protection technical capacity among implementing partners could undermine WFP's efforts towards achieving zero hunger. WFP initiated sensitisation of its staff and implementing partners on sexual abuse and exploitation topics. WFP also advocated in favour of the creation of tools to identify protection risks, including disaggregated data (age, sex, disability).

Partnerships

WFP has operated in Djibouti since 1978 as a strategic and trusted partner of the Government, donors and other sectoral actors, when assisting crisis-affected and food insecure Djiboutians and refugees and mitigating the worst effects of food insecurity and malnutrition. This collaboration focused on building capacities through providing technical assistance in order to improve existing social safety nets. Specifically, this involved building the capacity of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarities (MASS) to replicate WFP's voucher distribution system as well as that of other ministries involved in activities linked to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2. Over time, capacity development will ensure sustainable national ownership of food security and nutrition related issues.

WFP became the leading partner of the MASS for the implementation of the social protection programme. This collaboration focused on building capacities to improve existing social safety nets, including the Programme National Solidarité Famille[1] (PNSF). WFP finalised an extensive refugee profiling study, conducted in partnership with the MASS, the Office National d'Aide aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés [1] (ONARS), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the Institut National de la Statistique de Djibouti.[2] The results of the study provided adequate tools to inform the registration of refugees under the national social register and facilitate their integration into national social safety net programmes.

Significant funding from the United States, the European Union, Canada and Japan enabled WFP to support the Government to provide emergency humanitarian assistance to rural populations affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and successive locust invasions.

The launch of the e-voucher modality through SCOPE cards for 1,200 Yemeni refugees living in the Markazi settlement was the first of its kind in Djibouti and a key innovative achievement for WFP. The launch of this system was made possible through close cooperation with ONARS and UNHCR, and with funding provided by the USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance. Switching to e-vouchers allowed beneficiaries greater flexibility in purchasing food commodities.

Following an extensive review of the Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) strategy for refugees and food insecure Djiboutians, WFP initiated an innovative partnership with NGO Union Nationale des Femmes Djiboutiennes [3] (UNFD). UNFD acts as a third-party to collect, centralise and coordinate feedback for humanitarian actors in refugee camps, focusing on women-specific topics such as gender-based violence (GBV) and maternal and child health. The CFM pilot was launched in December in the refugee settlements.

With funding from Canada and in collaboration with NGO Solidarité Féminine [4], WFP distributed vouchers in Djibouti city in December, providing 200 women living with HIV and their families with 10,000 DJF (USD 56). The European Union contribution to the "sustainable solutions to vulnerable populations in Djibouti" project will allow WFP to continue to support these women in 2021. WFP also encouraged vulnerable women to enrol in the MASS social register to receive social assistance from the Government.

WFP partnered with UNICEF and the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to create school gardens in 21 schools and to develop two hydroponics pilot projects. Each agency contributed to the project with their specific expertise: while FAO provided training on crops and agriculture, WFP developed recipes on how to cook freshly harvested produce and preserve the nutritional value, while UNICEF developed educational tools to support the project.

As resilience and nutrition activities remained underfunded in 2020, WFP continued to communicate on its achievements towards Zero Hunger, including through a fundraising campaign for the response to the March locust invasion, seeking innovative partnerships and new funding. However, humanitarian needs in Djibouti were overshadowed by major humanitarian crises in the region, such as in Ethiopia and in Yemen. To address the challenges presented by the lack of funding, WFP has been looking into innovative solutions to enhance the impact of its programmes in a context like Djibouti, such as the use of hydroponics in refugee camps.

Working towards SDG 17, WFP supported the Ministry of Education and the University of Djibouti, in partnership with the Chamber of Commerce, UNHCR and USAID's Educational Development Centre, to turn Djibouti into a centre of excellence for logistics through the provision of vocational trainings and giving internships opportunities to food insecure Djiboutians.



CSP Financial Overview

WFP was resourced at 41 percent against the 2020-2024 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), with available resources covering more than 100 percent of 2020 annual funding requirements. Confirmed contributions accounted for 81 percent, 10 percent were carry-over resources, and three percent were multi-year funding. Advance financing represented six percent and was secured to respond to flash floods at the start of the year to avert a funding shortfall amidst the COVID-19 pandemic and locust invasion. This advance financing supported emergency cash-based transfer (CBT) distributions to affected and vulnerable populations in Djibouti; and enhanced emergency preparedness and response through improved asset management for the on-demand service provision to better support humanitarian partners in the region despite funding delays.

Timely contributions from donors were crucial in enabling WFP to foster successful programming to provide effective crisis response to the most food insecure populations across Djibouti. Earmarked contributions at activity level accounted for 71 percent of total contributions. This strict earmarking meant that some resilience building programmes, such as nutrition activities were underfunded. Available resources were thus prioritized for the treatment of malnutrition over prevention activities and targeted a reduced number of planned beneficiaries. Flexible funding accounted for only 10 percent of the total received contributions and allowed WFP to address shortfalls under refugee operation, general food distribution (GFD) and food assistance for assets (FFA) while awaiting the arrival of in-kind food contributions. WFP continued to widen its donor base by diversifying funding streams and advocating for an increase in flexible contributions to support the implementation of the CSP. A Budget Revision was approved in September, allowing WFP to better respond to the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 and to limit the impact of the pandemic on regular operations. The main changes were to Strategic Outcome (SO) 1 and comprised the introduction of the in-kind modality to cater for emergency preparedness response in sudden onset emergencies particularly in remote rural areas where access to markets remained limited; the increase of beneficiaries under the CBT programme, and the inclusion of the food assistance to migrants who were among the most affected by border closures. SO1 was resourced at 156 percent of the needs-based plan. WFP utilized the funds to provide relief and critical nutrition assistance. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, both the number of refugees and the number of migrants increased beyond the original planned number of targeted beneficiaries. WFP was able to provide food and cash assistance to empower beneficiaries to attain acceptable food consumption scores.

















SO2 was resourced at 113 percent of the needs-based plan (excluding multi-year funds). WFP provided monthly CBT entitlements to vulnerable households in urban areas and implemented FFA and GFD activities as planned despite shortfalls in some food commodities. Even though WFP was able to rollout these and other planned activities, some activities were impacted by a lack of funding and/or by COVID-19-related measures.

SO3 was resourced at 144 percent of the needs-based plan. WFP used these funds to provide a vocational training programme in logistics, transport and the customs sector; and to continue the expansion of its Bilateral Provision Services to humanitarian partners.

The unprecedented impact of the COVID-19 pandemic slowed down the implementation of some activities, such as the prevention and treatment of malnutrition, and the provision of vocational trainings, which resulted in under expenditures. As a result, WFP will carry over 36 percent of available funding into 2021 thus ensuring the timely provision of assistance in early 2021.



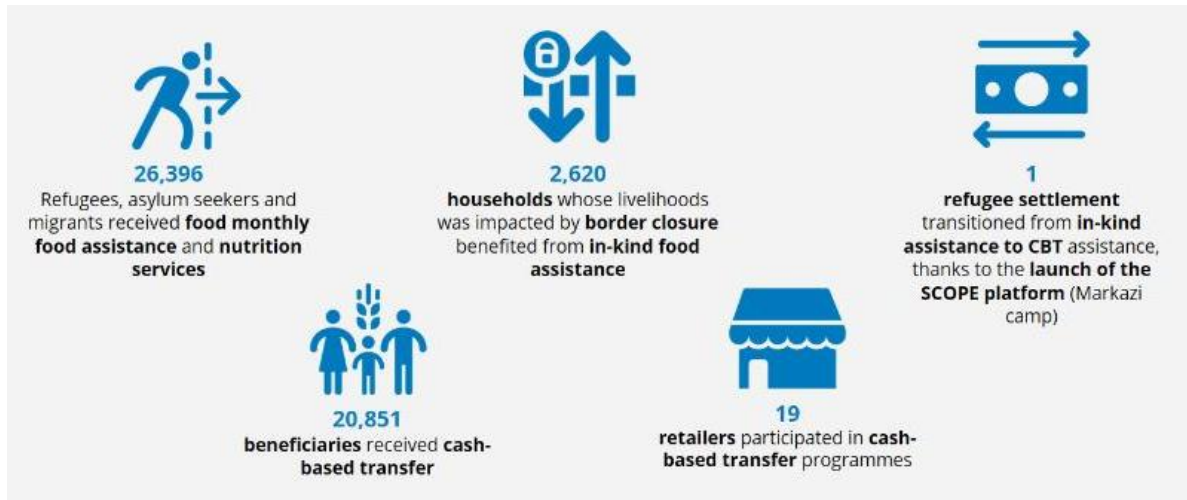
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Refugees, asylum seekers and shock affected populations in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year	 7,422,137	 3,728,059	 11,593,336	 6,114,686
02: Food insecure Djiboutian in targeted regions and refugees have improved access to food and improved nutrition status by 2025.	 6,544,292	 6,019,429	 13,681,155	 6,349,779
03: Authorities and local partners have enhanced capacity to support the humanitarian community in the Horn of Africa throughout the year	 1,882,844	 746,918	 2,719,074	 974,724
Total:	 15,849,273	 10,494,406	 27,993,565	 13,439,189

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

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



Activity 1: Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements.

Due to poor living conditions, refugees are exposed to extreme poverty and continued to rely heavily on WFP food assistance. In 2020, WFP provided monthly food assistance and nutrition services, in the form of nutrient rich food, nutrition sensitization and counselling to 26,396 refugees, asylum seekers and migrants living in the three different refugee settlements in Djibouti. Fifty-five percent of refugees who received food assistance were women. WFP reached 101 percent of the refugees it had planned to serve. This over achievement against the plan is due to additional food assistance provided to urban refugees who, because of the fear of the impact of COVID-19 on their livelihoods, had returned to refugee settlements, thus increasing the number of refugees in need of food assistance. Thanks to WFP's intervention, the consumption-based coping strategy index (CSI) decreased in all three camps, with the biggest decrease in Markazi where CSI reached 4, compared to 10.6 in 2019.

Since March, following border closures, WFP provided monthly food assistance to up to 600 migrants in the Aour-awssa centres near the Ethiopian border established by the Government to quarantine and treat migrants transiting through Djibouti. In Obock, WFP worked with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to provide food assistance to migrants returning to their country of origin in order to meet their food needs during their return journey.

In the southern camps, blended assistance comprising of in-kind food and cash-based transfers (CBT) allowed refugees to diversify their diets by purchasing a wider range of food items based on their preferences. The amount of cash-based transfers increased by 50 percent in April to replace 3 kg of flour previously included in the rations by their value on the local market. This change in modality allowed refugees to purchase other kinds of cereals available on local markets. Food items remained a major part of the rations as many food products were not available in local markets. Thanks to this change, the percentage of households not using negative livelihood coping strategies increased both in Ali Addeh and Holl Holl in 2020, to reach respectively 74 and 80 percent compared to 71.6 and 71.6 percent in 2019.

A key development in WFP's work in 2020 was the launch of the SCOPE platform for the first time in a refugee camp in Djibouti. In Markazi, SCOPE allows beneficiaries to use their SCOPE card to pay directly for food at selected retailers. The transition to SCOPE in this relatively small camp (350 households), supported the full transition from in-kind assistance to CBT assistance, with the support of UNHCR, and served as a pilot for the rest of the country. Assistance changed from a hybrid basket of CBT and in-kind assistance to being fully CBT in September, using value vouchers. Thanks to this change, 53 percent of women-headed households and 54 percent of men-headed households had an acceptable food consumption score in 2020, compared to 28 and 35 percent respectively in 2019.

WFP continued to treat pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and children aged 6 to 59 months for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). To address high levels of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies, and to prevent deterioration in the nutrition status of children, WFP implemented a blanket supplementary feeding programme for children aged 6 to 23 months.

MAM programmes were heavily impacted by the COVID-19 context, with the default treatment rate in Ali Addeh and Holl Holl increasing by four points and eight points respectively. However, MAM treatment non-response rates reached zero percent in all three camps, meaning that all beneficiaries who went through the programme recovered. These excellent outcomes are also to be noted in relation with the MAM recovery rate, with above-target achievements in all the camps, and a 100 percent recovery rate in Markazi.

Complementing this programme, WFP provided nutrition-counselling activities targeted at women and male caregivers in an attempt to eradicate discriminatory gender roles that impact infant and young child feeding practices, and in an effort to gain men's support in the fight against child malnutrition. WFP also provided specialized nutritious food items to children aged 6 to 59 months and PLWG with MAM in the refugee community and host populations. This nutritional treatment was implemented through health centres in the camps.

To facilitate the communication between humanitarian agencies and beneficiaries in refugee camps, WFP, in consultation with UNHCR and other partners, contracted local NGO Union Nationale des Femmes Djiboutiennes [1] (UNFD) to establish a complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM), including a physical presence and a hotline, to receive and address feedback and claims related to partner activities in the camps. One of the changes introduced as a result of feedback received through the hotline included changes in distribution schedules.

Activity 2: Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through a contingency plan.

Activity 2 aimed to support the Government to strengthen its capacities to improve emergency preparedness and response through the development of a robust contingency plan. While the activity was initially designed to respond to natural disasters such as floods in urban areas, it was revised through a Budget Revision [2] to enable WFP to better respond to the unexpected socio-economic impact of COVID-19 pandemic. The number of beneficiaries targeted under this activity increased to include 681 migrants affected by border closures, 10 percent of whom were women [3]. WFP adapted its programmes to include the distribution of in-kind food and allow emergency food assistance in rural areas, incorporating COVID-19 mitigation measures.

Additional contributions from donors allowed WFP to provide food vouchers to 6,000 households for a three-month period, in addition to regular safety net programmes reaching 4,000 households in Djibouti City, out of which 11 percent were HIV-affected households. Each household received USD 56 per month to be redeemed in one of 24 WFP-selected retailers.

Thanks to WFP's intervention, and despite the economic impact of COVID-19-related measures on urban households, the percentage of households with poor food consumption scores decreased to two percent, from four percent in 2019. WFP also provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Social Affairs, strengthening its capacity in order to launch and implement a voucher distribution system with the support of the World Bank.

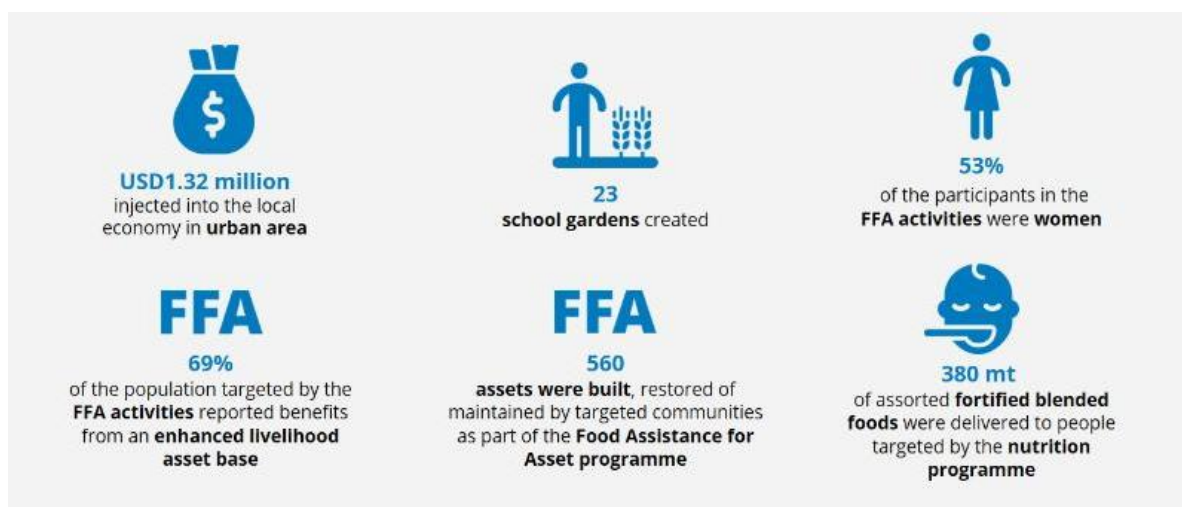
In remote areas along the border with Ethiopia, WFP provided in-kind food to 2,620 households whose livelihoods were dramatically impacted by border closures. The food basket was composed of 400g of cereals; 60g of pulses; 30g of vitamin A fortified vegetable oil and 20g of sugar. This assistance was provided in addition to the usual food distribution implemented during the hot season which reached 2,500 households from April to October under activity 3.

The Government and IOM requested WFP's support to provide food assistance to migrants stranded in Djibouti following border closures and in transit in the quarantine centre in Ali-Sabieh opened by the Government to tackle the spread of COVID-19 and to facilitate the return of migrants. WFP also continued to support the Migrant Response Centre in Obock which increased its capacity to respond to the needs of migrants from Saudi Arabia and Yemen voluntarily returning to their home countries.

One of the major challenges faced by WFP was responding to the crisis induced by the COVID-19 pandemic. WFP also continued to advocate for better preparedness to natural disasters, and WFP Djibouti was selected to be part of the Forecast-based Financing (FbF) project. FbF is an innovative mechanism that focuses on the use of predictive climate information to implement early actions taken ahead of a climate shock during the critical window between the forecast and an extreme-weather event (e.g. storms, floods and droughts). [4]

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
Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan	0

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



Activity 3: 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.

Under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP worked to provide adequate access to food for rural and urban vulnerable Djiboutian people in targeted regions. WFP programmes are aligned with the Government's efforts to establish a framework that works towards reaching Sustainable Development Goals (SGD) 2, Zero Hunger and 17, Partnership for the Goals.

WFP reached over 12,500 vulnerable people in the rural districts of Arta, Ali sabieh, Dihkil, Tadjourah, and Obock, and distributed a food basket composed of 300g of cereals, 60g of yellow split peas, 30g of vitamin A fortified vegetable oil, and 20g of sugar. WFP combined general food distributions (GFD) with blanket rations of specialized nutritious food (SNF) items, including fortified wheat soya blend (WSB++) for children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) as part of the moderate and acute malnutrition prevention programme in remote areas where the prevalence of global acute malnutrition was above 14 percent.

In urban areas, WFP provided operational support to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity (MASS) to roll out their national social protection system - Programme National Solidarité Famille (PNSF), thanks to a multiyear contribution. As a result, 3,990 households in the communes of Balballa and Boulaos in Djibouti city received monthly cash-based transfer (CBT) entitlements with a value of USD45 each through e-vouchers. This entitlement was delivered through WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, SCOPE, which allowed beneficiaries to redeem their entitlement through a network of 19 WFP registered retailers, injecting USD1.32 million into the local economy. The percentage of urban households with an adequate food consumption score increased from 50 percent in 2019 to 63 percent in 2020. Similarly, the percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies increased from 69 percent in 2019 to 78 percent in 2020.

WFP provided technical advice to support MASS in the development and implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework's pillar that targeted refugees who are long-term residents of Djibouti and eligible for inclusion in national safety nets.

WFP provided food assistance to 119 people living with HIV (PLHIV). The distribution of emergency coupons was accompanied by sensitization of PLHIV households to enrol in the national social protection system.

WFP food assistance for assets (FFA) activities sought to improve food consumption of the most vulnerable while building community assets that improve resilience to disasters, and strengthening livelihoods and building resilience over time. WFP reached 12,570 beneficiaries through FFA activities: 53 percent of whom were women, which corresponds to a 79 percent increase from the planned number of beneficiaries. This can be explained by the addition of 748 smallholder farmer households to the programme, following the negative impact of two desert locust invasions and COVID-19 related restrictions on their livelihoods. In 2020, 69 percent of the population in targeted communities

reported benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base, compared to 41 percent in 2019.

In order to maximize the impact of FFA interventions, WFP prioritized geographical locations where strong collaboration existed with Rome-Based Agencies and other key food security actors, including the World Bank. WFP activities included the rehabilitation of 20.5 ha of degraded hillsides, the implementation of soil and water conservation measures and the rehabilitation of mangroves, sowing propagules [1] and the establishment of a plant nursery in coastal areas affected by climate change.

While the CSP initially planned a gradual handover of the management of all school feeding programmes to the Government over a five-year period, this process was significantly accelerated during 2020. In April, the Government took the decision to close schools as a measure to limit the spread of the COVID-19 in Djibouti. However, the Government kept several school-canteens open and requested WFP to continue dispatching food while the Ministry of Education took over the responsibility for organising the provision of meals and ensuring adequate protection measures against the spread of COVID-19. WFP and the Ministry of Education collaborated closely over the years through technical cooperation and substantial contributions from the Ministry to WFP's run school feeding programmes, complementing WFP's provision of dry rations with fresh food such as fruit, vegetables, fresh milk, as well as with condiments. Programmatic changes brought about in response to COVID-19, coupled with lack of funding for WFP and the readiness of the Government to take over responsibility, expedited the process of the handover of school feeding to the Government, which was completed in September. This is a significant milestone, signalling for the move made by WFP from downstream implementation after 35 years, to upstream technical assistance and capacity building support.

Prior to school closures in April, WFP school feeding activities reached 18,394 children in the five rural regions of Djibouti, 45 percent of whom were girls, and 859 activity supporters.

As part of the One UN approach policy, WFP worked closely with the other UN agencies under the UN Country Team to mainstream SDGs into the Government's National Development Plan, which will be finalised in early 2021. WFP provided technical support on matters relating to social protection and participated in the budget-making process for mainstreaming SDG acceleration within the Government's programmes.

Activity 4: Provide malnutrition prevention and treatment, cash-based transfers, nutritious food, nutrition counselling and incentives for targeted populations, while supporting national nutrition programmes.

Under Activity 4, WFP continued to implement the activities planned in the 2019-2020 workplan signed with the Ministry of Health which aimed to provide nutrition support to children aged 6 to 59 months, PLWG, PLHIV under treatment and Tuberculosis (TB) patients undergoing directly observed treatment, short course (DOTS).

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, coupled with resource constraints, significantly impacted WFP's capacity to support this programme: the lockdown, together with restrictions of movement and public fear of contracting the disease, deterred malnourished and vulnerable people from attending WFP nutrition programmes. To reduce the impact of COVID-19 on nutrition and food security, WFP delivered 380mt of assorted fortified blended foods to people targeted by the nutrition programme. WFP adjusted its nutrition support to the evolving context, organising THR for TB affected households in Djibouti's main hospitals when TB-DOTS clients were requested to stay at home to free up hospital beds for the treatment of people affected by COVID-19. WFP also distributed restricted-use vouchers in partnership with local NGOs [2] and the Ministry of Health to households with PLHIV affected by health centre closures.

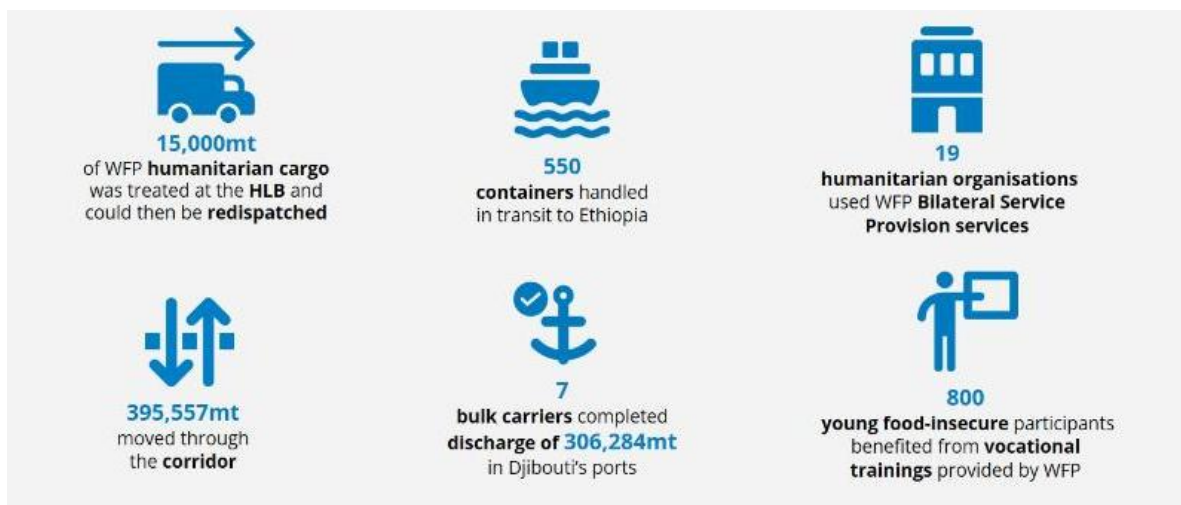
Additional remaining stock that was not used by beneficiaries accessing support through the health centres was distributed under GFD. Targeted children aged 6 to 59 months and PLWG in five regions received Super Cereal in addition to the standard food basket over a four-month period. Following discussions with the Ministry of Health and UNHCR, it was agreed to proceed to a similar operation in the refugee settlements, with a one-off distribution of Super Cereal targeting PLWG and children from six to 14 years of age as well as elderly people.

In addition to the impact of COVID-19, WFP continued to face challenges to collect quality data. While the Ministry of Health sought to improve its digital platform to facilitate and improve data collection, WFP and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund established a joint workplan aiming at strengthening the capacities of the Ministry to improve their data collection process. This facilitated decision-making for an enhanced approach to target malnutrition. WFP initiated discussions with the Ministry of Health to hold a review and to document lessons learned from the current memorandum of understanding and prepare for a revised agreement to determine the partnership for working together in a changed environment, taking into account the global impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.



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
Provide malnutrition prevention and treatment, cash-based transfers, nutritious food, counselling nutritional and incentives for targeted populations, while supporting national nutrition programmes	0

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



Activity 5: Provide supply chain services to the humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis).

Nestled in the Horn of Africa, Djibouti's strategic location offers access to Ethiopia and South Sudan via road, and Yemen and Somalia via sea, all within a short timeframe. Capitalising on the advantage it offers as a transit route, WFP created the Djibouti Humanitarian Logistics Base (HLB), which has undergone a significant revitalization in 2020 based on the 2019 strategy which has four main pillars: corridor services (including vessel discharge, storage, transit and re-forwarding services); silo services; Bilateral Service Provision (BSP), specialized services to humanitarian partners on request for all stages of supply chain, on a cost recovery basis; and capacity building, contributing to logistics development in the region through the Supply Chain Centre of Excellence.

The increase in timely and cost-effective supply chain services, as well as the subsequent increase in demand for these services by WFP partners, allowed WFP to re-establish the HLB as a key infrastructure in the region, with WFP Ethiopia confirming its need for the silos and the HLB in years to come as part of its integrated supply chain vision. The Djibouti gateway, being a primary entry corridor for WFP projects in landlocked Ethiopia and South Sudan, makes Djibouti the largest supply chain corridor in the region with the lowest operating WFP fixed costs, through a number of successful port operations (with a total of 7 bulk carriers and 245,000mt of cargo) and the negotiation of special tariffs for bulk transportation and shunting that make the WFP silos at the HLB relevant in addressing chronic bottlenecks at Djibouti's Doraleh Multipurpose Port and Société Djiboutienne de gestion du Terminal Vraquier.

Equally, WFP helped several diverted vessels bound for operations in Yemen and Somalia which experienced operational difficulties. WFP received the diverted vessels and the HLB silos proved to be a key asset for treating, segregating, fumigating and reconditioning cargo, resulting in significant savings for WFP. Good examples of this are the 3,589mt onboard WFP's time chartered vessel M/V JUIST mixed commodity shipment (including USAID cargo) initially rejected by Somalia, treated in Djibouti, and then shipped back to Somalia and was accepted; and two rejected wheat vessels from Ethiopia's National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), carrying a total of 11,563mt, for which WFP offered shunting, storage and fumigation services before shipping them back to Ethiopia. Through these operations, over 15,000mt of WFP cargo destined for humanitarian support in critical areas were salvaged. The WFP silos again proved their relevance with the case of the MV Liberty Grace in 2020, a vessel with a demurrage [1] of USD 35,000 per day, for which WFP Djibouti stored 30,000mt of sorghum in the HLB silos with savings of USD 0.5 million.

WFP bagged and dispatched 35,500mt of maize and sorghum to Ethiopia, for which quality was maintained during storage in the silos, proving their suitability for long-term grain storage. This effective operation, along with demand creation for silo services in the future by the Government of Ethiopia, has led WFP to invest in the installation of new grain storage filters that will ensure enhanced filtering of impurities for any bulk cargo received at the HLB. Complementing these operations, the HLB's Container Freight Station (CFS) (with 50,000 sqm capacity), has seen its first year of full operation in 2020, transitioning from the model in place since 2016 (containers were transported from Djibouti's ports to Ethiopia, where they were handled, emptied and returned, incurring significant demurrage costs), to a new modality where containers are handled at the HLB's CFS only 8km away, directly de-stuffed and dispatched, and

returned to port. Through this modality, 550 containers in transit to Ethiopia and 359 containers destined for Djibouti were handled at the HLB's CFS, proving to be key in achieving the goals of improved efficiency and reduced costs; positioning Djibouti as a Logistics Centre of Excellence; and creating the opportunity to make full use of the HLB infrastructure and further professionalize CFS activities in 2021.

WFP has continued to expand its Bilateral Service Provision (BSP) to humanitarian partners in the region, seeing a continuous growth in requests for supply chain service from UN agencies and NGOs through 19 Service Level Agreements (SLAs) for port operations and shipping services, customs clearance, facility rental, CFS, storage and goods processing. WFP stored 1.65 million mosquito nets for the International Organization for Migration in Yemen at the HLB's warehouse, as well as 2,600mt of personal protective equipment (PPE) and COVID-19 related items for WFP's main BSP partner by volume last year, the World Health Organisation in Yemen. Additionally, a comprehensive BSP strategy tackling financial viability, competitive environment analyses, local and regional risk assessments, operational goals and client feedback (among others) has recently been approved. WFP's BSP Customer Survey 2020 showed a user satisfaction rate of 87 percent with the services provided, including: transportation, storage, customs clearance, (satisfactory); and information and communication (subject to improvement).

The COVID-19 pandemic logistics response constituted a significant part of WFP's operations: WFP chaired the UN Country Team's (UNCT) interagency Logistics Working Group, facilitating weekly coordination meetings, contributing to the UNCT emergency response strategy, as well as preparing for the COVID-19 health response and upcoming vaccination campaign, and showcasing the HLB infrastructure's key role for emergency preparedness. [2]

Through this challenging time, outstanding efforts were made by WFP to maintain full continuity of operations despite the widespread restrictions of mobility, alleviated in part by the Government of Djibouti's proactive approach from the onset to consider all logistics platforms as essential services during the crisis, and allowing all operations and the HLB to continue functioning. WFP allocated key cold storage capacity in anticipation of upcoming cold chain requirements for COVID-19 vaccination. In preparation for the expected socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the region, WFP secured an additional 100,000mt capacity storage space, assessed the possibility to use the Port of Tadjourah, and engaged with the Government of Djibouti to ensure that trade is facilitated and full continuity of transit activities.

Activity 6: Provide vocational training and capacity strengthening in the transport and commodity handling sectors for partners, refugees and local population.

Through Activity 6, WFP engaged in vocational training programme related to logistics, transport, and customs sectors and provided training to 800 young food-insecure participants. WFP ensured that 50 percent of the participants were women. Feeding into SDG 17, Partnerships for the Goals, and building on the success of the programme in 2019, WFP signed a Letter of Agreement with the Ministry of Education (MENFOP) for the school year 2020-2021 and defined a work plan with implementing partners such as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, for the provision of training to refugees while training for out-of-school participants is provided by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

WFP finalized the first phase of the vocational training project focusing on the Training of Trainers. As part of the vocational training programme, WFP and MENFOP concluded an agreement to jointly launch training on warehouse and forklift management at the WFP HLB. The agreement between WFP and MENFOP allowed them to set up vocational training in the Regions of Tadjourah and Dikhil for two classes of 20 participants and a class of 20 refugees at the Balbala training centre in Djibouti city. WFP established a partnership with the University of Djibouti in 2020 and the HLB currently hosts two interns from the University's Master course in supply chain. To maximize possible synergies, WFP also worked with the Education Development Centre (funded by USAID) to strengthen soft skills and employability of the participants and develop training tools.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide supply chain services to the humanitarian community (on a full cost- recovery basis)	0
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

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

UN Women highlighted that while some progress towards gender equality were achieved in Djibouti, only 22 percent of the indicators needed to monitor the SDGs from a gender perspective are available. [1] Consequently, outside of WFP monitoring surveys and the inclusion of gender indicators in assessments, the lack of a comparative baseline built on national statistics remains an impediment in assessing progress towards meeting the specific needs of women, men, boys and girls in the country. Even so, recent data from the World Bank indicates that women in Djibouti continue to face significant economic gender inequalities. In the labour market, the ratio of women to men in labour force participation was 73 percent in 2020. [2] WFP continued to mainstream gender considerations throughout its programming and staffing.

For 84 percent of beneficiary households, decisions on the use of WFP's food and cash assistance were made by women alone or by men and women jointly. This is in line with WFP targeting policy that seeks to encourage women to participate in decision-making in private and public spheres, including decisions on the use of WFP assistance.

Providing training for young Djiboutian and refugee women was central to WFP's efforts to improve gender equality in 2020. Training was offered as part of WFP's provision of vocational training and capacity strengthening in the transport and commodity handling sectors, which sought to enhance capacity to support the humanitarian community in the Horn of Africa under SO 3. Accordingly, 30 young women were trained in transport and logistics, such as warehousing and truck manoeuvring, and two women interns joined the WFP logistics team thanks to a partnership with the University of Djibouti, thus learning skills directly relevant to employment opportunities.

As part of the technical support offered to the Ministry of Education under the school feeding programme, WFP contributed to improving the working conditions of the cooks, who are predominantly women, by upgrading cooking utensils and providing new fuel-efficient stoves in 23 schools, reaching over 90 women. WFP also provided nutrition and cooking training to WFP school cooks to boost their skills and future employability.

Gender parity within the staff team increased only marginally in 2020, with 38 percent of the staff being women compared to 37 percent in 2019. To address this, WFP made several changes in its recruitment communication strategies to attract qualified female candidates. Notably, the communication material advertising vacancies for traditionally male-dominated positions, such as drivers and tally assistants, was redesigned to attract more women applicants by employing gender-sensitive language and imagery on recruitment advertisements and advertising these vacancies through organisations and informal networks of women. Given the very low level of education of women in Djibouti, WFP also modified the terms of references for certain positions to make them more accessible. WFP also adapted contract modalities to offer short-term contracts allowing women to gain experience and benefit from training that would directly link with employment opportunities, allowing them to qualify for and apply for more permanent positions.

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

WFP embraces a 'Do No Harm' approach, ensuring the safety, dignity and integrity of people assisted, considering their gender, age, and other socio-economic factors. WFP consulted with a range of local partners and a diverse sample of community members to ensure as much as possible that perspectives and preferences were taken into account in the design, targeting and implementation of WFP's programmes. These included consideration of appropriate locations and transfer modalities, ensuring that were inclusive and safe for all (including elderly, children, women and people with disabilities). WFP continued to upgrade distribution sites following continuous consultative dialogue with local communities and stakeholders. WFP built shaded areas to make the waiting period more comfortable for all, especially the elderly, children, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and other people with specific needs (PwSN), who were given priority at distribution sites. While increasing the scale of cash-based transfer (CBT) assistance, attention was given to upholding protection standards throughout WFP's programmes, especially for PwSN, ensuring that programmatic adjustments based on feedback from beneficiaries were made when necessary, and granting priority access to persons with disabilities and elderly people for all SCOPE card transactions. In Markazi, the implementation of the SCOPE system was made possible thanks to a Data Sharing Agreement signed with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and was based on the Global Agreement and its addendum signed by both organizations in September 2018. This allowed the exchange of refugees' data (except biometric data) for heads of households and alternate collectors. The framework of this agreement ensured that the data migration was fully secured and respectful of the personal data protection and privacy principles.

WFP faced significant challenges in reaching beneficiaries due to COVID-19-related measures. By adapting its operations, WFP put a strong emphasis on ensuring that programmes would not be discontinued, and that food assistance would continue to reach beneficiaries while mitigating risks for their health. At the request of the Government, WFP ensured that with the closure of schools in April, children previously benefiting from the school feeding programme continued to receive food assistance in selected schools where canteens remained open. In 2020, Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) was implemented for food assistance for asset (FFA) activities in Ali Sabieh and Dikhil. Thanks to this process, communities, Government and partners developed a shared understanding of the context, highlighted which ongoing programmes should be implemented when, for whom and by which partners for both typical and crisis years and identified programme gaps. SLP also allowed for the specific needs of women in the regions to be better identified and taken into account in the design and implementation of these FFA activities.

Acknowledging the importance of the "do no harm" principle and as part of prevention efforts, WFP, in collaboration with UNHCR, conducted training sessions on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse for all WFP staff, to reinforce their awareness and responsibility against exploitation and abuse of persons, to inform them on the potential repercussions if they exploited or abused people and their duty to report any suspected cases. WFP sensitised community leaders on how to report suspicious activities in a safe and confidential manner. These trainings intend to reinforce messaging and common understanding around supporting the protection of beneficiaries of humanitarian assistance from sexual exploitation and abuse, and to ensure that allegations, when raised, are responded to in a timely and appropriate manner.

WFP ensured Accountability of Affected Populations in all activities by ensuring beneficiaries were informed about WFP's assistance in a timely and accurate manner. Complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFM) were improved and extended in order to ensure continuous dialogue with beneficiaries, allowing WFP's programmes to effectively address their needs and to be accountable. Previously, only informal mechanisms were available to beneficiaries. WFP sought to address several challenges related to accountability, including the lack of access to mechanisms to provide open and transparent feedback on humanitarian assistance and the coordinated response. For instance, during the extension of the use of SCOPE to the Markazi Camp in support of the Government's efforts to contribute to achieving SDG 2, each distributed SCOPE card indicated a CFM toll-free number for feedback and information requests related to WFP assistance. This new CFM was launched in all refugee settlements following consultations with partners with the aim of eventually establishing an inter-agency mechanism. This CFM was launched in December in partnership with the NGO Union Nationale des Femmes Djiboutiennes [1] (UNFD), chosen as a neutral partner to receive, coordinate, register and manage questions and responses related to partner activities in the settlements. UNFD's strong links with local groups of women particularly guided WFP's choice to partner with this NGO for this project. This mechanism will be fully effective from 2021. Feedback received through the CFM influenced WFP's programme design and adjustments. For instance, in late 2019, an assessment of beneficiary feedback showed that only 47 percent of the Markazi camp residents believed their dignity was upheld. Preserving the dignity of beneficiaries is core to the assistance provided by WFP and as such, WFP engaged in extensive consultation with the local communities. The number of residents who believed their dignity was upheld rose to 96 percent in 2020: this rise can be explained by the implementation of the

e-vouchers (SCOPE cards) modality in the settlement. Beneficiary feedback showed that this transition to CBT assistance broadened beneficiaries' choice of commodities and removed their need to travel to food distribution points to receive assistance. WFP relied on the feedback received from Markazi beneficiaries to adapt its programmes in a way that empowered individuals to make informed decisions over their food choices and preserved their dignity. On receiving complaints from PwSN related to the unavailability of certain specific nutritional products in shops, and difficulties of access, WFP adjusted some retailer agreements. WFP ensured that selected retailers would grant priority access to PwSN during SCOPE card transactions and required them to add specific products on their shelves to ensure that the nutritional needs of all beneficiaries were met.

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

Arable land is sparse in Djibouti, with 89 percent of the country desert, 10 percent pasture and one percent forested, thus negatively impacting the country's ability to ensure sustainable and robust food systems. In 2020, Djibouti imported over 90 percent of food consumed by the country's population. Djibouti is also prone to a number of natural hazards such as multi-annual droughts, flash flooding, frequent earthquakes and successive locust invasions.

While WFP ensured that none of its programmes causes unintended harm to the environment, formal environmental risk assessment remained limited to programmes having direct or indirect environmental benefits, such as food assistance for assets (FFA). Under FFA activities, environmental risks were addressed thanks to the involvement of local communities, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment. In order to remedy the challenge posed by the lack of capacity on these issues and mainstream environmental risk assessment across all its programmes, WFP is organising training in early 2021.

Environmental co-benefits of WFP's programmes included a reduction of deforestation caused by fuel wood collection through the introduction of fuel-efficient stoves in 23 schools as part of the school-feeding programme. Environmental challenges were also extensively considered during the planning phase of the FFA, which aims at creating assets and improving food-insecure communities' resilience to climate-related shocks. Among other achievement, approximately 20ha of degraded hillsides and marginal areas were rehabilitated and physical and biological soil and water conservation measures were taken, including the rehabilitation of the mangroves in coastal areas. Sixty-six percent of the population in targeted communities reported environmental benefits, compared to just 41 percent in 2018. WFP seeks to maximise the impact of these activities through close cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment, agricultural cooperatives and local communities. Further environmental benefits are expected to appear over the next few years and will be monitored.

WFP also built partnerships and provided institutional sensitisation in anticipation of the launch of Forecast-based Financing [2] (FbF) in Djibouti in 2021.

In December, an Environmental Management System (EMS) was initiated, in line with the WFP Environmental Policy issued in 2017. An EMS is a management tool compliant with the international ISO 14001 [2] standard to identify, manage and reduce an organization's impact on the environment in a systematic and consistent way. During the launch of the EMS in Djibouti, environmental assessments were conducted at the WFP Office, the Humanitarian Logistics Base, the Port office, WFP warehouses, WFP's office in Ali Sabieh and two refugee settlements. Opportunities for environmental improvements were identified and will be implemented over the coming years: these include energy-efficient interventions such as upgrades of air conditioners, switching to renewable energy, and improved supply chain waste management focusing on innovative reuse and recycling.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

[1] Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity

[2] National Programme for Family Solidarity

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] Djibouti's Economic Update, World Bank, October 2020

[2] ONU Sida, 2019

[3] Djibouti country office brief, WFP, September 2020

[4] National Office for the Assistance of Refugees and Victims of Disasters

[5] Data available at: Djibouti Coronavirus: 5,913 Cases and 61 Deaths - Worldometer

[6] Women are over-represented in certain categories of precarious work, with poor job and income security, notably domestic workers and small informal vendors. Rapport n.1, Suivi des impacts socio-économiques du COVID-19 sur les ménages Djiboutiens, World Bank, Septembre 2020.

[7] Djibouti country strategic plan (CSP), revision 11, September 2020.

Partnerships

[1] National Office of Assistance to Refugees and Disaster Victims

[2] National Institute of Statistics of Djibouti

[3] National Union of Djiboutian Women

[4] Sisterhood

Strategic outcome 01

HIV/TB Treatment data are not available as these activities were not implemented due to the COVID-19 context.

Adherence : No data available due to the small sample size.

[1] National Union of Djiboutian Women

[2] Budget Revision BR 01, 2020-01, 11-09-2020

[3] Migrants Bloques à Djibouti au 30 Décembre 2020, IOM

[4] Executive Secretary for Risk and Crisis Management

Further information on the Gender and Age Marker can be found here:

<https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>

Strategic outcome 02

- HIV/TB Treatment performance data are not available as these activities were suspended due to the COVID-19 context and only one month support has been provided.

- Planning figures for school feeding onsite for secondary students as assistance was not initially planned. Food assistance was extended to secondary students in some schools where they shared the same canteen as primary students.

- Coverage and Adherence and MAD and MDD-W : No prevention programme was implemented in 2020 targeting Host Communities in the country.

- ECMEN, SABER and Smallholders selling through the aggregation system : the inclusion of these indicators was waived as implementation has been impacted by COVID19.

- Environmental Benefit Indicator (EBI) : No data collected in relation with this indicator.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Demurrage is a result of a failure to abide by the rules agreed to in a charter agreement, leading to a charge payable to the owner of the chartered ship on the failure to load or discharge the ship within an agreed time period

[2] Additional mobile storage space was received in September 2020 and two reefer containers will be delivered in early 2021.



Progress towards gender equality

- Some end of CSP target and 2020 targets for decision making in households aim for a reduction of women-only-decision-making, as WFP encourages joint decision-making between women and men. Joint decision-making contributes to a whole-family approach to nutrition and food security, helping men and women to better understand and engage in good nutrition practices and encouraging couples to more equally share responsibility for household food security, and child nutrition and care.

[1] Data gaps exist in areas such as Violence Against Women, Unpaid Care and Domestic Work and Key Labor Market Indicators such as Unemployment Rate and Gender Pay Gaps. Country Fact Sheet, UN Women Data Hub. Country Fact Sheet | UN Women Data Hub

[2] Ratio female to male labor force participation rate. Statistiques Gender and Parity, World Bank. Statistiques Genre et parité hommes-femmes | DataBank (banquemondiale.org)

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Technical issue in data collection resulted in data for the information and access indicators not being collected for certain activities.

[1] National Union of Djiboutian Women

Environment


[1] ISO 14001 is the international standard that specifies requirements for an effective environmental management system

[2] FbF is an innovative mechanism focusing on the use of climate information to implement early actions in anticipation of a climate shock, in the critical window between a forecast and an extreme-weather event.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	8.4	11.9	10.3	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	39,411	45,764	85,175	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	18,914	23,116	42,030	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	15.7	18.3	17	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	7,758	3,517	11,275	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	20.2	21.7	20.9	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	3,459	1,671	5,130	

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

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	90,116	73,786	82%
	female	80,914	68,551	85%
	total	171,030	142,337	83%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	8,959	7,377	82%
	female	7,812	6,618	85%
	total	16,771	13,995	83%
24-59 months	male	6,453	6,125	95%
	female	7,893	7,266	92%
	total	14,346	13,391	93%
5-11 years	male	22,872	20,872	91%
	female	19,705	17,693	90%
	total	42,577	38,565	91%
12-17 years	male	23,138	17,492	76%
	female	12,392	9,595	77%
	total	35,530	27,087	76%
18-59 years	male	25,940	19,870	77%
	female	27,766	23,278	84%
	total	53,706	43,148	80%
60+ years	male	2,754	2,050	74%
	female	5,346	4,101	77%
	total	8,100	6,151	76%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	145,025	117,037	81%
Refugee	26,005	25,300	97%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	7,000	12,570	179%
Emergency Preparedness	74,500	42,030	56%
Nutrition Prevention	6,025	7,674	127%
Nutrition Treatment	11,955	7,602	63%
School Meal	17,250	19,253	111%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	54,300	53,351	98%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	0	21	-
Sorghum/Millet	477	29	6%
Wheat Flour	2,421	1,923	79%
High Energy Biscuits	2	0	0%
Wheat Soya Blend	123	97	79%
Iodised Salt	32	18	57%
Sugar	177	100	56%
Vegetable Oil	266	258	97%
Split Peas	532	423	79%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize	0	477	-
Rice	218	166	76%
Sorghum Flour	0	4	-
Sorghum/Millet	943	292	31%
Wheat Flour	1,097	1,086	99%
Corn Soya Blend	0	1	-
Wheat Soya Blend	1,097	397	36%
Iodised Salt	8	2	28%
Sugar	153	136	89%
Vegetable Oil	274	279	102%
Split Lentils	0	1	-
Split Peas	414	427	103%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Value Voucher	1,929,846	1,117,039	58%
Cash	1,231,200	1,110,421	90%
Value Voucher	0	2,099,571	-
Cash	2,187,000	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Refugees, asylum seekers and shock affected populations in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year					- Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided						
Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	8,100 9,900 18,000	9,384 11,467 20,851
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care& treatment;	Female Male Total	70 80 150	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	8,100 9,900 18,000	8,921 10,906 19,827
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	364 336 700	272 250 522
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	416 384 800	1,497 1,382 2,879
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	211 194 405	235 216 451
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	500 500	597 597
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	150 150	143 143
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,812	2,479
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,725,300	1,207,799
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: All refugee and asylum seeker children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls suffering from moderate acute malnutrition and ART/TB DOTs clients have access to treatment services, including specialized nutrition counselling, that support nutritional recovery	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		General Distribution	health center	3	3

A: All refugee and asylum seeker children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls suffering from moderate acute malnutrition and ART/TB DOTs clients have access to treatment services, including specialized nutrition counselling, that support nutritional recovery	A.6.21: Number of refugee/IDP sites assisted		General Distribution	site	3	3
	A.8*: Number of rations provided					
A: During the transition period, registered Refugees and Asylum Seekers living in settlements receive sufficient food/cash to protect their access to food throughout the year	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		General Distribution	ration	216,000	241,345
	B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided					
B: All refugee and asylum seeker children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls suffering from moderate acute malnutrition and ART/TB DOTs clients have access to treatment services, including specialized nutrition counselling, that support nutritional recovery	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	80	80
	B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided					
B: All refugees and asylum seeker children 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating Women and girls have access to preventive services including specialised nutritious foods and nutrition education that meet their basic nutrition needs	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Mt	25.2	40
B: All refugees and asylum seeker children 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating Women and girls have access to preventive services including specialised nutritious foods and nutrition education that meet their basic nutrition needs	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Prevention of stunting	Mt	47	80
	B.3*: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified					
B: All refugees and asylum seeker children 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating Women and girls have access to preventive services including specialised nutritious foods and nutrition education that meet their basic nutrition needs	B.3*.1: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified		Prevention of stunting	%	100	50
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
E*: All refugees and asylum seeker children 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating Women and girls have access to preventive services including specialised nutritious foods and nutrition education that meet their basic nutrition needs	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of stunting	Number	1,500	1,700

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

Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Emergency preparedness activities	Female Male Total	20,250 24,750 45,000	11,766 14,382 26,148
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Emergency preparedness activities	Female Male Total	13,275 16,225 29,500	6,010 7,350 13,360
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,218	390
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,435,746	1,019,661
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Shock affected populations receive emergency food assistance that meets their basic needs during times of crisis and early recovery	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		General Distribution	individual	35,000	35,000
	A.7*: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes					
A: Shock affected populations receive emergency food assistance that meets their basic needs during times of crisis and early recovery	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		General Distribution	retailer	24	19
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Shock affected populations benefit from enhanced national capacities to prepare for and respond to crises in order to meet their basic needs	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	50	50

Outcome Results

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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Ali-Addeh Refugees; Ali-Adde / ALI ADDEH / Camp ali-adde; Cash, Food									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	General Distribution	Female	5.27	<5.27	<5.27	6.1			WFP survey
		Male	4.86	<4.86	<4.86	3.4			
		Overall	5.1	<5.1	<5.1	4.3			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	64.4	>64	>64.4	32			WFP survey
		Male	81.8	>81.8	>81.8	39			
		Overall	75.2	>75.2	>75.2	37			

Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	29.7	<35.6	<29.7	34	WFP survey
		Male	13.3	<18.2	<13.3	24	
		Overall	19.4	<24.8	<19.4	27	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	5.9	≤5.9	≤5.9	34	WFP survey
		Male	5.2	≤5.2	≤5.2	34	
		Overall	5.5	≤5.5	≤5.5	36	
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	54	<54	<54	78	WFP survey
		Male	54	<54	<54	61	
		Overall	54	<54	<54	66	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	73.7	>73.7	>73.7	72	WFP survey
		Male	70.3	>70.3	>70.3	75	
		Overall	71.6	>71.6	>71.6	74	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	15.3	<15.3	<15.3	12	WFP survey
		Male	11.5	<11.5	<11.5	10	
		Overall	12.9	<12.9	<12.9	11	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	0.8	<0.8	<0.8	9	WFP survey
		Male	1	<1	<1	7	
		Overall	1	<1	<1	8	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	10.2	<10.2	<10.2	8	WFP survey
		Male	17.2	<17.2	<17.2	8	
		Overall	14.5	<14.5	<14.5	7	
Ali-Addeh Refugees; Ali-Adde / ALI ADDEH / Camp ali-adde; Food							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	12	<15	<15	15	Secondary data
		Male	17	<15	<15	24	
		Overall	15	<15	<15	19	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1	<3	<3	0	Secondary data
		Male	0	<3	<3	0	
		Overall	1	<3	<3	0	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<15	<15	0	Secondary data
		Male	0	<15	<15	0	
		Overall	0	<15	<15	0	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	87	>75	>75	85	Secondary data
		Male	83	>75	>75	76	
		Overall	85	>75	>75	81	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	Overall	15.9	>15.9	>15.9	5.6	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of stunting	Female	0	>70	>10	0	WFP survey
		Male	6.5	>70	>17	15	
		Overall	3.8	>70	>14	6	
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	83	>90	>90	30	Secondary data
		Male	81	>90	>90	21	
		Overall	82	>90	>90	25	
Hol-Hol Refugees; Hol-Hol / HOLL HOLL / HOLL HOLL; Cash, Food							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	General Distribution	Female	5.74	<5.74	<5.74	2.8	WFP survey
		Male	3.57	<3.57	<3.57	2.7	
		Overall	4.7	<4.7	<4.7	2.7	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	67.9	>67.9	>67.9	28	WFP survey
		Male	73.4	>73.4	>73.4	54	
		Overall	71.8	>71.8	>71.8	47	

Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	31	<32.2	<31	41	WFP survey
		Male	24.8	<26.7	<24.8	21	
		Overall	26.5	<28.2	<26.5	27	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	1.2	<1.2	<1.2	31	WFP survey
		Male	1.9	<1.9	<1.9	24	
		Overall	1.7	<1.7	<1.7	26	
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	55	<55	<55	64	WFP survey
		Male	54	<54	<54	59	
		Overall	54	<54	<54	60	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	73.7	>73.7	>73.7	81	WFP survey
		Male	70.3	>70.3	>70.3	79	
		Overall	71.6	>71.6	>71.6	80	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	13.1	<13.1	<13.1	6	WFP survey
		Male	12.6	<12.6	<12.6	5	
		Overall	12.3	<12.3	<12.3	5	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	2.4	<2.4	<2.4	3	WFP survey
		Male	1.9	<1.9	<1.9	7	
		Overall	2	<2	<2	6	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	14.3	<14.3	<14.3	10	WFP survey
		Male	14.5	<14.5	<14.5	9	
		Overall	14.4	<14.4	<14.4	9	
Hol-Hol Refugees; Hol-Hol / HOLL HOLL / HOLL HOLL; Food							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	4	<15	<15	11	Secondary data
		Male	3	<15	<15	13	
		Overall	4	<15	<15	12	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<3	<3	0	Secondary data
		Male	0	<3	<3	0	
		Overall	0	<3	<3	0	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<15	<15	0	Secondary data
		Male	0	<15	<15	0	
		Overall	0	<15	<15	0	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	97	>75	>75	89	Secondary data
		Male	96	>75	>75	88	
		Overall	96	>75	>75	88	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	Overall	10.4	>10.4	>10.4	6.4	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	General Distribution	Female	0	<0	<0	5	WFP survey
		Male	0	<0	<0	6	
		Overall	0	<0	<0	6	
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	52		>90	70	Secondary data
		Male	73		>90	66	
		Overall	62		>90	67	
Markazi Refugees; peripherie Obock / OBOCK VILLE / Camp Markazi; Commodity Voucher							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	General Distribution	Female	13.48	<13.48	<13.48	3.5	WFP survey
		Male	7.67	<7.67	<7.67	4.1	
		Overall	10.6	<10.6	<10.6	4	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	28.3	>33.3	>28.3	53.1	WFP survey
		Male	35.2	>37.6	>35.2	54.4	
		Overall	36.5	>36.5	>36.5	54.1	

Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	22.2	<66.7	<22.2	28.6	WFP survey
		Male	44.4	<62.4	<44.4	18.7	
		Overall	33.3	<63.5	<33.3	20.7	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	30.3	<44.4	<30.3	18.4	WFP survey
		Male	32.1	<32.1	<32.1	26.9	
		Overall	37.6	<35.2	<37.6	25.2	
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	62	<62	<62	62	WFP survey
		Male	61	<61	<61	69	
		Overall	62	<62	<62	68	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	50	>50	>50	79.6	WFP survey
		Male	60.6	>60.6	>60.6	72.3	
		Overall	58	>58	>58	73.7	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	1.9	<1.9	<1.9	10.2	WFP survey
		Male	2.4	<2.4	<2.4	19.3	
		Overall	2.3	<2.3	<2.3	17.5	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	16.7	<16.7	<16.7	8.2	WFP survey
		Male	11.5	<11.5	<11.5	4.5	
		Overall	12.8	<12.8	<12.8	5.2	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	31.5	<31.5	<31.5	2	WFP survey
		Male	25.5	<25.5	<25.5	4	
		Overall	26.9	<26.9	<26.9	3.6	
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	General Distribution	Overall	0	>5	=2	1	Secondary data
Markazi Refugees; peripherie Obock / OBOCK VILLE / Camp Markazi; Food							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<15	<15	0	Secondary data
		Male	0	<15	<15	0	
		Overall	0	<15	<15	0	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<3	<3	0	Secondary data
		Male	0	<3	<3	0	
		Overall	0	<3	<3	0	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	17	<15	<15	0	Secondary data
		Male	21	<15	<15	0	
		Overall	19	<15	<15	0	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	83	>75	>75	100	Secondary data
		Male	79	>75	>75	100	
		Overall	81	>75	>75	100	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	Overall	15.1	>15.1	>15.1	30.8	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	General Distribution	Female	25	<25	<25	11	WFP survey
		Male	18.2	<18.2	<18.2	8	
		Overall	21.7	<21.7	<21.7	9	
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	98	>90	>90	34	Secondary data
		Male	100	>90	>90	45	
		Overall	99	>90	>90	39	
Activity 02: Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan							

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
COVID19 - Urban food Insecure households; Djibouti-ville; Value Voucher									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	General Distribution	Female	3.58	<3.58	<3.58	0.7			WFP survey
		Male	2.58	<2.58	<2.58	0.6			
		Overall	3.01	<3.01	<3.01	0.6			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	67.6	>67.6	>67.6	63			WFP survey
		Male	60.8	>60.8	>60.8	62			
		Overall	63.7	>63.7	>63.7	62			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	25.4	<32.4	<25.4	35			WFP survey
		Male	37.6	<39.2	<37.6	36			
		Overall	32.3	<36.3	<32.3	36			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	7	<7	<7	2			WFP survey
		Male	1.6	<1.6	<1.6	2			
		Overall	4	<4	<4	2			
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	0	=0	=0	24			WFP survey
		Male	0	=0	=0	23			
		Overall	0	=0	=0	23			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	65.9	>65.9	>65.9	96			WFP survey
		Male	67.3	>67.3	>67.3	97			
		Overall	66.7	>66.7	>66.7	97			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	4.3	<4.3	<4.3	0			WFP survey
		Male	6.5	<6.5	<6.5	1			
		Overall	5.6	<5.6	<5.6	1			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	7	<7	<7	2			WFP survey
		Male	2.9	<2.9	<2.9	0			
		Overall	4.7	<4.7	<4.7	1			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	22.7	<22.7	<22.7	2			WFP survey
		Male	23.3	<23.3	<23.3	2			
		Overall	23	<23	<23	2			

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

- Resilience Building

Output Results

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

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category D: Assets created

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	11,250 13,750 25,000	8,765 10,710 19,475
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	440 560 1,000	464 395 859
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	3,710 3,290 7,000	6,662 5,908 12,570
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	5,625 6,875 12,500	4,050 4,950 9,000
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	7,313 8,937 16,250	7,029 8,591 15,620
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	 0	1,248 1,526 2,774
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,118	2,889
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,025,000	2,099,571
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Food-insecure people in targeted communities benefit from improved assets, stronger farmer value chains, reduced post-harvest loss and skills to increase their resilience to climate-related shocks	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&f arming;/IGA)		Food assistance for asset	individual	255	182
A: Food-insecure people in targeted communities benefit from improved assets, stronger farmer value chains, reduced post-harvest loss and skills to increase their resilience to climate-related shocks	A.1.28: Number of project participants (male)		Food assistance for asset	individual	1,956	2,054
A: Food-insecure people in targeted communities benefit from improved assets, stronger farmer value chains, reduced post-harvest loss and skills to increase their resilience to climate-related shocks	A.1.29: Number of project participants (female)		Food assistance for asset	individual	670	701
	A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed					

A: Food-insecure people in targeted communities benefit from improved assets, stronger farmer value chains, reduced post-harvest loss and skills to increase their resilience to climate-related shocks	A.5.12: Number of nutrition information products distributed		Food assistance for asset	non-food item	500	500
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Urban/rural food insecure Djiboutian and vulnerable refugees receive monthly cash/food rations and increasingly have access to the national family solidarity programme and the health social assistance programme, which enhances their food security and nutrition	A.1.15: Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		General Distribution	Number	18	6
A: Urban/rural food insecure Djiboutian and vulnerable refugees receive monthly cash/food rations and increasingly have access to the national family solidarity programme and the health social assistance programme, which enhances their food security and nutrition	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)		General Distribution	individual	1,149	1,149
A: Urban/rural food insecure Djiboutian and vulnerable refugees receive monthly cash/food rations and increasingly have access to the national family solidarity programme and the health social assistance programme, which enhances their food security and nutrition	A.1.17: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)		General Distribution	training session	126	126
A: Urban/rural food insecure Djiboutian and vulnerable refugees receive monthly cash/food rations and increasingly have access to the national family solidarity programme and the health social assistance programme, which enhances their food security and nutrition	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		General Distribution	individual	6,490	32,500
	A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Urban/rural food insecure Djiboutian and vulnerable refugees receive monthly cash/food rations and increasingly have access to the national family solidarity programme and the health social assistance programme, which enhances their food security and nutrition	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers		General Distribution	US\$	31,500	31,500
	A.7*: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes					

A: Urban/rural food insecure Djiboutian and vulnerable refugees receive monthly cash/food rations and increasingly have access to the national family solidarity programme and the health social assistance programme, which enhances their food security and nutrition	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		General Distribution	retailer	24	19
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
D: Food-insecure people in targeted communities benefit from improved assets, stronger farmer value chains, reduced post-harvest loss and skills to increase their resilience to climate-related shocks	D.1.11: Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	20.5	20.5
D: Food-insecure people in targeted communities benefit from improved assets, stronger farmer value chains, reduced post-harvest loss and skills to increase their resilience to climate-related shocks	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Food assistance for asset	Number	560	560
D: Food-insecure people in targeted communities benefit from improved assets, stronger farmer value chains, reduced post-harvest loss and skills to increase their resilience to climate-related shocks	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	0.5	0.5
D: Food-insecure people in targeted communities benefit from improved assets, stronger farmer value chains, reduced post-harvest loss and skills to increase their resilience to climate-related shocks	D.1.55: Number of community gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	1,568	770
D: Food-insecure people in targeted communities benefit from improved assets, stronger farmer value chains, reduced post-harvest loss and skills to increase their resilience to climate-related shocks	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	400	400
D: Food-insecure people in targeted communities benefit from improved assets, stronger farmer value chains, reduced post-harvest loss and skills to increase their resilience to climate-related shocks	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	Number	4,000	4,000

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

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	ART clients	HIV Care & treatment	Female Male Total	675 825 1,500	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV Care & treatment	Female Male Total	135 165 300	54 65 119

A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	780 720 1,500	520 480 1,000
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	481 444 925	314 290 604
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	1,560 1,440 3,000	2,134 1,970 4,104
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	800 800	1,022 1,022
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	800 800	1,050 1,050
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	3,000 3,000	2,325 2,325
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care& treatment;	Female Male Total	1,690 2,060 3,750	207 253 460
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,087	379
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: Targeted Djiboutian children 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls suffering from moderate acute malnutrition have access to treatment, including specialized nutrition foods and nutrition counselling that supports nutritional recovery	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	85	85
	A.8*: Number of rations provided					
A: Targeted moderately acutely malnourished antiretroviral therapy and tuberculosis (directly-observed treatment, short course) clients and food insecure households affected by HIV receive nutritious foods and cash-based transfers and are included in a mitigating safety net programme, which improve their nutrition status, productivity and food security	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets	ration	200	200
	B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided					
B: Targeted Djiboutian children 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls suffering from moderate acute malnutrition have access to treatment, including specialized nutrition foods and nutrition counselling that supports nutritional recovery	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	432	415
	B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided					

B: Targeted moderately acutely malnourished antiretroviral therapy and tuberculosis (directly-observed treatment, short course) clients and food insecure households affected by HIV receive nutritious foods and cash-based transfers and are included in a mitigating safety net programme, which improve their nutrition status, productivity and food security	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		HIV/TB Care&t reatment;	Mt		2.4	0.41
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Outcome Results

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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
FFA Rural food insecure household; Djibouti; Food									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Food assistance for asset	Female	10.3	<10.3	<10.3	4.7			WFP survey
		Male	12.4	<12.4	<12.4	3.5			
		Overall	11.4	<11.4	<11.4	3.9			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	55	>55	>55	62			WFP survey
		Male	53	>53	>53	56			
		Overall	53	>53	>53	58			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	25	<55.5	<25	27			WFP survey
		Male	24.8	<46.8	<24.8	25			
		Overall	24	<45.4	<24	25			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	20	<20	<20	11			WFP survey
		Male	22	<22	<22	19			
		Overall	21.4	<21.4	<21.4	17			
Food Expenditure Share	Food assistance for asset	Female	61	<61	<61	63			WFP survey
		Male	61	<61	<61	59			
		Overall	61	<61	<61	60			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	62.5	>62.5	>62.5	57			WFP survey
		Male	57.3	>57.3	>57.3	66			
		Overall	58.7	>58.7	>58.7	64			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	13	<13	<13	21			WFP survey
		Male	13	<13	<13	13			
		Overall	13.1	<13.1	<13.1	15			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	7.5	<7.5	<7.5	4			WFP survey
		Male	7.4	<7.4	<7.4	6			
		Overall	7.4	<7.4	<7.4	5			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	16.7	<16.7	<16.7	18			WFP survey
		Male	22.3	<22.3	<22.3	15			
		Overall	20.8	<20.5	<20.8	16			
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Food assistance for asset	Overall	41.87	>50	>50	69.1			WFP survey

GD Rural food insecure household; Djibouti; Food							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	General Distribution	Female	11.2	<11.2	<11.2	5	WFP survey
		Male	12	<12	<12	7.2	
		Overall	11.6	<11.6	<11.6	6.7	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	58.2	>58.2	>58.2	42	WFP survey
		Male	55.5	>55.5	>55.5	43	
		Overall	56.3	>56.3	>56.3	43	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	12	<40.8	<12	19	WFP survey
		Male	18	<44.6	<18	25	
		Overall	56	<43.5	<16	24	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	29.8	<28.8	<28.8	39	WFP survey
		Male	26.6	<26.6	<26.6	31	
		Overall	27.5	<27.5	<27.5	33	
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	62	<62	<62	62	WFP survey
		Male	62	<62	<62	66	
		Overall	62	<62	<62	65	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	63	>63	>63	70.4	WFP survey
		Male	57.6	>57.6	>57.6	66.8	
		Overall	59.2	>59.2	>59.2	67.7	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	12.5	<12.5	<12.5	7.8	WFP survey
		Male	16.6	<16.6	<16.6	11.6	
		Overall	15.4	<15.4	<15.4	10.7	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	3.8	<3.8	<3.8	6.4	WFP survey
		Male	7	<7	<7	5.2	
		Overall	6.1	<6.1	<6.1	5.4	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	20.7	<20.7	<20.7	15.5	WFP survey
		Male	18.8	<18.8	<18.8	16.4	
		Overall	19.3	<19.3	<19.3	16.2	
Rural HC children; Djibouti; Food							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	23	<15	<15	30	Secondary data
		Male	20	<15	<15	26	
		Overall	31	<15	<15	28	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	Secondary data
		Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	
		Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<0	<0	0	Secondary data
		Male	1	<1	<1	0	
		Overall	1	<1	<1	0	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	76	>76	>76	70	Secondary data
		Male	79	>79	>79	74	
		Overall	78	>78	>78	72	
School feeding (on-site); Djibouti; Food							
Attendance rate (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	99.93	>98	>98	0	Secondary data
		Male	99.94	>98	>99	0	
		Overall	99.94	>99	>99	0	
Enrolment rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	10	>6	>6	8	Secondary data
		Male	5	>6	>6	6	
		Overall	7	>6	>6	7	

Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	5	>5	>5	4	Secondary data
		Male	6	>6	>6	6	
		Overall	5	>5	>5	5	
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	95	>95	>95	96	Secondary data
		Male	94	>94	>94	94	
		Overall	95	>95	>95	95	
Urban poor households; Djibouti; Capacity Strengthening							
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	General Distribution	Overall	0	>5	=5	4	Secondary data
Urban poor households; Djibouti; Commodity Voucher							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	General Distribution	Female	8.1	<8.1	<8.1	3.7	WFP survey
		Male	4.6	<4.6	<4.6	2.6	
		Overall	6.4	<6.4	<6.4	2.9	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	53.3	>53.3	>53.3	56.9	WFP survey
		Male	50	>50	>50	65.7	
		Overall	50.7	>50.7	>50.7	63.2	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	17.8	<46.7	<17.8	24.1	WFP survey
		Male	28.8	<50	<28.8	20.3	
		Overall	26.6	<49.3	<26.6	21.4	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	28.9	<28.9	<28.9	19	WFP survey
		Male	21.2	<21.2	<21.2	14	
		Overall	22.7	<22.7	<22.7	15.4	
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	55	<55	<55	14.9	WFP survey
		Male	55	<55	<55	17.8	
		Overall	55	<50	<55	25	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	64.4	>64.4	>64.4	69	WFP survey
		Male	70.7	>70.7	>70.7	81.8	
		Overall	69.4	>69.4	>69.4	78.1	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	0	<0	<0	6.9	WFP survey
		Male	3.3	<3.3	<3.3	4.2	
		Overall	2.6	<2.6	<2.6	5	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	6.7	<6.7	<6.7	0	WFP survey
		Male	1.6	<1.6	<1.6	2.1	
		Overall	2.6	<2.6	<2.6	1.5	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	28.9	<28.9	<28.9	24.1	WFP survey
		Male	24.5	<24.5	<24.5	11.9	
		Overall	25.3	<25.3	<25.3	15.4	
Proportion of cash-based transfers channelled through national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	General Distribution	Overall	0	=100	=100	97	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	
Output Results						
Activity 05: Provide supply chain services to the humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis)						
Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type					
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from the creation of a service provision platform in support of the humanitarian community that enables them to receive timely life-saving food and medical supplies	H.1.105: Number of services provided		Service Delivery General	service	100	106
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from the creation of a service provision platform in support of the humanitarian community that enables them to receive timely life-saving food and medical supplies	H.1.123: Number of web-based information- sharing and collaboration platforms established/updated		Service Delivery General	information -sharing platform	1	1
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from the creation of a service provision platform in support of the humanitarian community that enables them to receive timely life-saving food and medical supplies	H.1.14: Number of agencies and organizations using storage and transport facilities		Service Delivery General	agency/organization	19	19
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from the creation of a service provision platform in support of the humanitarian community that enables them to receive timely life-saving food and medical supplies	H.1.58: Number of information management products produced and shared, including bulletins, maps, guidance documents, and other logistics information		Service Delivery General	item	13	13
	H.4*: Total volume of cargo transported					
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from the creation of a service provision platform in support of the humanitarian community that enables them to receive timely life-saving food and medical supplies	H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported		Service Delivery General	Mt	162,717	396,954
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from the creation of a service provision platform in support of the humanitarian community that enables them to receive timely life-saving food and medical supplies	H.4.14: Quantity of cargo handled through storage services		Service Delivery General	Mt	1,300	1,396
Activity 06: Provide vocational training sessions and capacity strengthening in the transport and commodity handling sectors for partners, refugees and local population						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category K: Partnership supported						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					

C: Djiboutian institutions benefit from joint technical assistance and skill transfer from humanitarian and development partner that consolidate Djibouti as a logistics and supply chain hub in the Horn of Africa	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	400	400			
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)								
C: Djiboutian institutions benefit from joint technical assistance and skill transfer from humanitarian and development partner that consolidate Djibouti as a logistics and supply chain hub in the Horn of Africa	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	2			
C: Djiboutian institutions benefit from joint technical assistance and skill transfer from humanitarian and development partner that consolidate Djibouti as a logistics and supply chain hub in the Horn of Africa	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	20	20			
	K.1*: Number of partners supported								
K: Djiboutian institutions benefit from joint technical assistance and skill transfer from humanitarian and development partner that consolidate Djibouti as a logistics and supply chain hub in the Horn of Africa	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	5	5			

Outcome Results

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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
BSP_Service Delivery Customs; Djibouti; Capacity Strengthening									
User satisfaction rate	Service Delivery General	Overall	0	>0	>0	87.5			Secondary data

Activity 06: Provide vocational training sessions and capacity strengthening in the transport and commodity handling sectors for partners, refugees and local population

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Partnership _ Vocational training; Djibouti; Capacity Strengthening									
Partnerships Index (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	>0	>0	16			WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Ali Addeh Refugees; Ali-Adde / ALI ADDEH / Camp ali-adde; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements	General Distribution		Overall	0	>0	>0	71	
FFA Rural food insecure household; Djibouti; Food	Act 03: Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to enhanced economic integration	Food assistance for asset		Overall	0	>0	>0	40	
GD Rural food insecure household; Djibouti; Food	Act 03: Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to enhanced economic integration	General Distribution		Overall	0	>0	>0	43	
Holl Holl Refugees; Hol-Hol / HOLL HOLL / HOLL HOLL; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements	General Distribution		Overall	0	>0	>0	50	
Markazi Refugees; peripherie Obock / OBOCK VILLE / Camp Markazi; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements	General Distribution		Overall	0	>0	>0	50	
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up

Ali Addeh Refugees; Ali-Adde / ALI ADDEH / Camp ali-adde; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	87.70	<87.70	<87.70	84.07
			Decisions made by men	Overall	7.80	<7.80	<7.80	7.08
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	4.50	>4.50	>4.50	8.85
COVID19 affected Households; Djibouti; Commodity Voucher	Act 02: Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	0	>50	>50	80
			Decisions made by men	Overall	0	<30	<30	3.30
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	0	=20	=20	16.70
FFA Rural food insecure household; Djibouti; Food	Act 03: Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to enhanced economic integration	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	57.10	<50	>50	64
			Decisions made by men	Overall	34.90	<30	<30	24.90
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	6.30	>20	<20	11.20
GD Rural food insecure household; Djibouti; Food	Act 03: Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to enhanced economic integration	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	63.50	<20	<20	47.60
			Decisions made by men	Overall	22.90	<30	<30	27.90

			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	12.50	>50	>50	24.60
Holl Holl Refugees; Hol-Hol / HOLL HOLL; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	87.90	<20	<20	78.50
			Decisions made by men	Overall	11.40	<20	<20	3.74
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	0.70	>50	>50	17.76
Markazi Refugees; peripherie Obock / OBOCK VILLE / Camp Markazi; Commodity Voucher	Act 01: Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	36.10	<50	>50	49.50
			Decisions made by men	Overall	58.30	<30	<30	25.25
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	5.60	>20	<20	25.25

Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
FFA Rural food insecure household; Djibouti; Food	Act 03: Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to enhanced economic integration	Food assistance for asset		Female	0	>25	>25	82	
				Male	0	>75	>75	18	
				Overall	0	>100	>100	100	

SF_Activity	Act 03: Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to enhanced economic integration	School feeding (on-site)		Female	0	>25	>25	53
Supporter; Djibouti; Food				Male	0	>75	>75	47
				Overall	0	>100	>100	100

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Ali Addeh Refugees; Ali-Adde / ALI ADDEH / Camp ali-adde; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements	General Distribution	Female	78.60	=100	=100		
			Male	98.40	=100	=100		
			Overall	90.90	=100	=100		
FFA Rural food insecure household; Djibouti; Food	Act 03: Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to enhanced economic integration	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	=100	=100		
			Male	99.40	=100	=100		
			Overall	99.90	=100	=100		
GD Rural food insecure household; ALI-SABIEH; Food	Act 03: Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to enhanced economic integration	General Distribution	Female	98.60		=100		
			Male	99.80		=100		
			Overall	99.40		=100		
Holl Holl Refugees; Hol-Hol / HOLL HOLL / HOLL HOLL; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements	General Distribution	Female	39	>80	>80		
			Male	49	>80	>80		
			Overall	46	>80	>80		
Markazi Refugees; peripherie Obock / OBOCK VILLE / Camp Markazi; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements	General Distribution	Female	90.20	=100	=100	66.70	
			Male	99.40	=100	=100	76.60	
			Overall	97.10	=100	=100	74.50	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Ali Addeh Refugees; Ali-Adde / ALI ADDEH / Camp ali-adde; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements	General Distribution	Female	99.20	=90	=90	94.10	
			Male	100	=90	=90	99.10	
			Overall	99.70	=90	=90	98.40	

COVID19 - Urban food Insecure households; Djibouti; Commodity Voucher	Act 02: Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan	General Distribution	Female	0	=90	=90	93.80
			Male	0	=90	=90	100
			Overall	0	=90	=90	98.90
FFA Rural food insecure household; Djibouti; Food	Act 03: Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to enhanced economic integration	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	=90	=90	100
			Male	99.40	=90	=90	79.90
			Overall	95.50	=90	=90	83.40
GD Rural food insecure household; Djibouti; Food	Act 03: Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to enhanced economic integration	General Distribution	Female	98.10	=90	=90	100
			Male	99.60	=90	=90	89.70
			Overall	99.20	=90	=90	90.50
Holl Holl Refugees; Hol-Hol / HOLL HOLL / HOLL HOLL; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements	General Distribution	Female	100	=90	=90	100
			Male	99.50	=90	=90	98.30
			Overall	99.70	=90	=90	98.40
Markazi Refugees; peripherie Obock / OBOCK VILLE / Camp Markazi; Commodity Voucher	Act 01: Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements	General Distribution	Female	88.90	=90	=90	100
			Male	99.40	=90	=90	100
			Overall	96.80	=90	=90	100

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Ali Addeh Refugees; Ali-Adde / ALI ADDEH / Camp ali-adde; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements	General Distribution	Female	60.20	=90	=90	94.10	
			Male	69.30	=90	=90	100	
			Overall	65.80	=90	=90	99.20	
COVID19 - Urban food Insecure households; Djibouti; Commodity Voucher	Act 02: Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan	General Distribution	Female	0	=90	=90	93.80	
			Male	0	=90	=90	100	
			Overall	0	=90	=90	98.90	

FFA Rural food insecure household; Djibouti; Food	Act 03: Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to enhanced economic integration	Food assistance for asset	Female	97.50	=90	=90	91.80
			Male	96.90	=90	=90	76.30
			Overall	97.10	=90	=90	79
GD Rural food insecure household; Djibouti; Food	Act 03: Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to enhanced economic integration	General Distribution	Female	89.40	=90	=90	92.10
			Male	90.80	=90	=90	80.40
			Overall	90.40	=90	=90	81.30
Holl-Holl Refugees; Hol-Hol / HOLL HOLL / HOLL HOLL; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements	General Distribution	Female	64.30	=90	=90	100
			Male	70.60	=90	=90	98.30
			Overall	68.80	=90	=90	98.40
Markazi Refugees; peripherie Obock / OBOCK VILLE / Camp Markazi; Commodity Voucher	Act 01: Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements	General Distribution	Female	42.60	=90	=90	95.20
			Male	49.70	=90	=90	96.20
			Overall	47.90	=90	=90	96

Accountability to affected population indicators

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

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Ali Addeh Refugees; Ali-Adde / ALI ADDEH / Camp ali-adde; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements	General Distribution	Female	32	>80	>80	5.90	
			Male	46	>80	>80	12.80	
			Overall	41	>80	>80	11.90	
COVID19 - Urban food insecure households; Djibouti; Commodity Voucher	Act 02: Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan	General Distribution	Female	0	>80	>80		
			Male	0	>80	>80		
			Overall	0	>80	>80		
FFA Rural food insecure household; Djibouti; Food	Act 03: Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to enhanced economic integration	Food assistance for asset	Female	21.10	>80	>80		
			Male	11.10	>80	>80		
			Overall	14.10	>80	>80		
GD Rural food insecure household; Djibouti; Food	Act 03: Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to enhanced economic integration	General Distribution	Female	12.50	>80	>80		
			Male	19.60	>80	>80		
			Overall	17.70	>80	>80		
Holl Holl Refugees; Hol-Hol / HOLL HOLL / HOLL HOLL; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements	General Distribution	Female	39	>80	>80	0	
			Male	49	>80	>80	20.80	
			Overall	46	>80	>80	19.20	
Markazi Refugees; peripherie Obock / OBOCK VILLE / Camp Markazi; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements	General Distribution	Female	16.70	>80	>80	50	
			Male	23	>80	>80	16.70	
			Overall	21.50	>80	>80	25	

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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COVID19 - Urban food insecure households; Djibouti; Commodity Voucher		Overall	0	>0	>0	1
PNSF - Urban food Insecure households; Djibouti; Commodity Voucher		Overall	1	>1	>1	1

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
FFA Rural food insecure household; Djibouti; Food	Act 03: Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to enhanced economic integration	Food assistance for training	Overall	0	>100	>100	0	

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Cover page photo © WFP/ Miguel Tomas

Three beneficiaries of WFP's Food Assistance-for-Assets activity implemented through the Douda agricultural cooperative, Djibouti

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

Financial Section

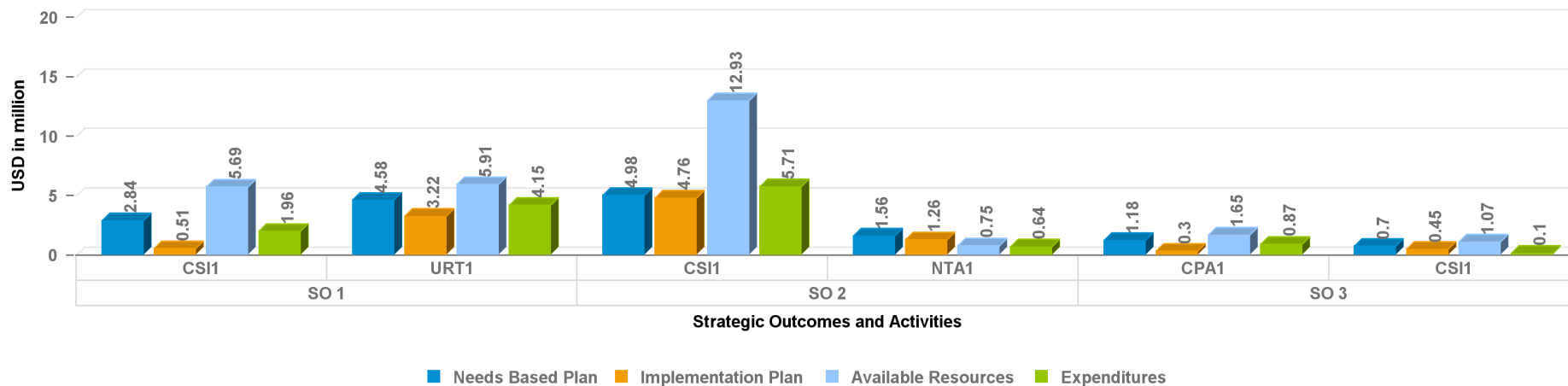
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Refugees, asylum seekers and shock affected populations in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year
SO 2	Food insecure Djiboutian in targeted regions and refugees have improved access to food and improved nutrition status by 2025.
SO 3	Authorities and local partners have enhanced capacity to support the humanitarian community in the Horn of Africa throughout the year
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provide supply chain services to the humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis)
CS11	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
CS11	Provide vocational training sessions and capacity strengthening in the transport and commodity handling sectors for partners, refugees and local population
CS11	Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan
NTA1	Provide malnutrition prevention and treatment, cash-based transfers, nutritious food, counselling nutritional and incentives for targeted populations, while supporting national nutrition programmes
URT1	Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Food insecure Djiboutian in targeted regions and refugees have improved access to food and improved nutrition status by 2025.	Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to enhanced economic integration	4,983,504	4,763,908	12,934,244	5,708,576
		Provide malnutrition prevention and treatment, cash-based transfers, nutritious food, counselling nutritional and incentives for targeted populations, while supporting national nutrition programmes	1,560,788	1,255,521	746,911	641,204
	Refugees, asylum seekers and shock affected populations in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food throughout the year	Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan	2,843,238	508,337	5,686,623	1,961,616
		Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements	4,578,899	3,219,722	5,906,713	4,153,071
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			13,966,430	9,747,489	25,274,492

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Authorities and local partners have enhanced capacity to support the humanitarian community in the Horn of Africa throughout the year	Provide supply chain services to the humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis)	1,178,386	296,228	1,652,208	874,142
		Provide vocational training sessions and capacity strengthening in the transport and commodity handling sectors for partners, refugees and local population	704,459	450,691	1,066,866	100,582
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			1,882,845	746,918	2,719,074	974,725
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,256,650	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,256,650	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			15,849,275	10,494,407	29,250,216	13,439,191
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,580,156	1,700,000	2,658,340	881,857
Total Direct Costs			18,429,431	12,194,407	31,908,556	14,321,049
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,108,849	792,636	1,403,542	1,403,542
Grand Total			19,538,280	12,987,043	33,312,098	15,724,590



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

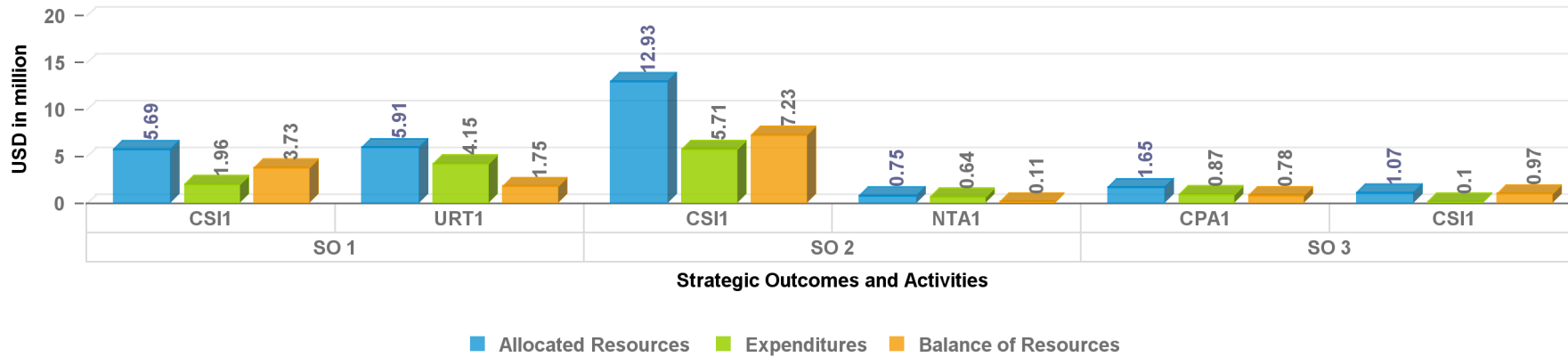
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA1	Provide supply chain services to the humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis)
CS1	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
CS1	Provide vocational training sessions and capacity strengthening in the transport and commodity handling sectors for partners, refugees and local population
CS1	Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan
NTA1	Provide malnutrition prevention and treatment, cash-based transfers, nutritious food, counselling nutritional and incentives for targeted populations, while supporting national nutrition programmes
URT1	Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Food insecure Djiboutian in targeted regions and refugees have improved access to food and improved nutrition status by 2025.	Provide food, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to strengthen a national inclusive, adaptive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system that contributes to enhanced economic integration	4,983,504	12,934,244	0	12,934,244	5,708,576	7,225,668
		Provide malnutrition prevention and treatment, cash-based transfers, nutritious food, counselling nutritional and incentives for targeted populations, while supporting national nutrition programmes	1,560,788	746,911	0	746,911	641,204	105,707
	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	4,578,899	5,906,713	0	5,906,713	4,153,071	1,753,642
		Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock affected populations through contingency plan	2,843,238	4,292,937	1,393,687	5,686,623	1,961,616	3,725,007

Annual Country Report

Djibouti Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			13,966,430	23,880,805	1,393,687	25,274,492	12,464,467	12,810,025
8	Authorities and local partners have enhanced capacity to support the humanitarian community in the Horn of Africa throughout the year	Provide supply chain services to the humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis)	1,178,386	1,652,208	0	1,652,208	874,142	778,066
		Provide vocational training sessions and capacity strengthening in the transport and commodity handling sectors for partners, refugees and local population	704,459	1,066,866	0	1,066,866	100,582	966,283
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			1,882,845	2,719,074	0	2,719,074	974,725	1,744,349
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,256,650	0	1,256,650	0	1,256,650
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,256,650	0	1,256,650	0	1,256,650
Total Direct Operational Cost			15,849,275	27,856,530	1,393,687	29,250,216	13,439,191	15,811,025
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,580,156	2,432,563	225,777	2,658,340	881,857	1,776,483
Total Direct Costs			18,429,431	30,289,092	1,619,464	31,908,556	14,321,049	17,587,507
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,108,849	1,427,099		1,427,099	1,427,099	0
Grand Total			19,538,280	31,716,191	1,619,464	33,335,655	15,748,148	17,587,507



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures