The draft country programme document (CPD) for Djibouti is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and comment. The draft CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $5,802,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $48,240,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2025 to 2030.
Programme rationale

1. Djibouti has an estimated population of 1.12 million, with 70 per cent living in urban areas and 40 per cent aged under 19 years old. The country is characterized by political stability and a geographical position that, combined with modern ports and free trade zones, give it a strategic role in terms of security, the regional economy and the management of regional migratory flows. Every year, Djibouti hosts around 220,000 migrants in transit to and from the Middle East, as well as 35,000 refugees.

2. Djibouti is classified as a low-middle-income country and has a vibrant economy based on port and service activities. Its gross domestic product grew by 3.7 per cent in 2023. Despite the country’s high dependence on global and regional developments, it is expected to be on an upward trajectory over the next few years.

3. Economic progress has not produced all of the expected benefits for human development in Djibouti, which continues to be classified as an extremely fragile country with low human development. Between 2019 and 2022, Djibouti fell from the 166th to the 171st position on the Human Development Index, with a value of 0.509, due to its high vulnerability to subregional instability, difficulties with servicing external debt, the fallout from global crises, the effects of climate change, the resurgence of epidemics and growing food insecurity.

4. The combination of these factors has limited investment in the social sectors of health, education and child protection, contributing to the fact that many children and adolescents remain vulnerable and socially excluded. The number of vulnerable children is estimated at 294,000, including 109,000 under 6 years of age and 80,000 adolescents. The majority of these children live in rural areas and in the peri-urban districts of large cities, where urgent climate change adaptation measures are needed. According to a UNICEF report on the impact of climate change on children, Djibouti is one of the countries where children are most at risk.

5. As part of its social cohesion policy, the country increased social spending from 21.8 per cent in 2017 to 27.5 per cent in 2022, but without achieving the expected outcomes in terms of reducing social deprivation. This is due to the modest budget allocated to the social sectors, the economic repercussions of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and delays in reforms aimed at improving governance.

6. Between 2017 and 2022, the neonatal mortality rate decreased from 32 to 28 per 1,000 live births, the under-1 mortality rate fell from 51 to 44 per 1,000 live births and the under-5 mortality rate decreased from 62 to 52 per 1,000 live births. The maternal mortality rate is 234 per 100,000 live births. The decreases in the child mortality rates are the result of an increase in national health coverage to 80 per cent, although disparities between rural and urban areas remain due to insufficient numbers of qualified staff and chronic shortages of health supplies. Between 2017 and 2022, the rate of diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DPT3) vaccination coverage fell from 76
per cent to 59 per cent, and the rate of women receiving at least four antenatal care visits stagnated at 7.8 per cent.

7. Bottlenecks include inadequate public spending on health (4.3 per cent in 2018), insufficient management of the health sector, delays in expanding social protection services coverage, and inadequate family practices relating to the care and nutrition of newborns and young children. Only 41 per cent of children under 5 years of age sleep under an insecticide-treated net, whereas 71 per cent of households own at least one.

8. Since 2010, global acute malnutrition prevalence rates have exceeded 10 per cent, while severe acute malnutrition prevalence is near or above 3 per cent, with a critical situation among children in rural areas, where prevalence has reached 5 per cent. The overall stunting rate is 37.2 per cent, with severe stunting affecting 15.9 per cent of children. About 14 per cent of women of productive age are chronically malnourished. These issues are due to a combination of difficulties in accessing basic health-care services and nutritious food, inconsistent drinking water quality and inadequate nutritional practices. In 2023, about 27 per cent of the population was food insecure and only 22 per cent of children under 6 months of age were exclusively breastfed. Lack of coordination among nutrition stakeholders has resulted in limited provision of integrated essential social services (nutrition, health, food, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), early childhood development and social protection).

9. More than 90 per cent of people living in Djibouti City, the capital, have access to improved drinking water, compared with only 62 per cent in rural areas. Household water supplies, which are heavily dependent on Ethiopia, are inconsistent in both quantity and quality. The rate of access to basic sanitation rose from 71 per cent in 2017 to 74 per cent in 2022, but remains low in rural areas, where 28 per cent of inhabitants practise open defecation. Water and sanitation facilities in schools and health centres are adequate but often inaccessible due to irregular supplies and a lack of maintenance. These issues are the result of insufficient financial investment and an institutional framework rendered obsolete by the significant impact of climate change.

10. The gross enrolment rate is close to 100 per cent in primary school, 89 per cent in middle school and 59 per cent in secondary and technical education; however, 25 per cent of children aged 5 to 17 years are not in school. The national completion rate is 77 per cent for primary school, 76 per cent for middle school and 65 per cent for secondary school. Only 55 per cent of girls in rural areas complete primary school, compared with 72 per cent of boys. In middle school, the completion rate for girls and boys is 75 per cent in urban areas, compared with 31 per cent in rural areas. The bottlenecks result from a lack of infrastructure, climatic conditions such as high temperatures, which are not conducive to teaching. The performance assessment system of students and teachers is insufficiently developed and as well as

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12 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Djibouti, June 2023.
misconceptions that encourages adolescent girls to drop out of school in certain localities. The sector absorbs 20 per cent of current annual public expenditure but distribution is very uneven between levels and between urban and rural areas. About 25 per cent of rural schools operate multiple shifts, compared with 7 per cent in urban areas, due to a lack of classrooms.

While Djibouti has made considerable progress in registering 91.3 per cent of boys and 94 per cent of girls in the civil registry, challenges remain in the area of child protection, with boys and girls facing different risks. The prevalence of female genital mutilation remains a cause for concern, despite the rate falling from 78 per cent in 2012 to 71 per cent in 2019, all ages combined. One quarter of girls aged 12 to 17 years are married or in a relationship. About 37 per cent of children aged 2 to 14 years are victims of physical and psychological abuse. The prevalence of disability is estimated at 6.9 per cent among children aged 2 to 4 years and 4.9 per cent among those aged 5 to 17 years. Little is known about the situation of street children, migrant children and children in contact with the law. The country is finding it difficult to make improvements in these areas because of the lack of social services and qualified workers due to the limited spending allocated to the social sectors, problems coordinating between stakeholders, a lack of data for planning purposes, persistent gaps in the legislative framework, and difficulties in deploying an effective social and behaviour change strategy.

The lessons learned from the midterm review showed that support from UNICEF had made it possible, among other things, to revise several institutional frameworks and keep basic social services operational, even during the COVID-19 pandemic. Implementing a decentralized approach in disadvantaged regions, with a focus on improving intersectoral coordination and community participation in decision-making, has improved the effectiveness of local development interventions. Targeted support for the implementation of the social protection policy has enabled the categories of beneficiaries to be expanded to include certain groups of vulnerable children.

Programme priorities and partnerships

Between 2025 and 2030, UNICEF will provide support to Djibouti to meet its commitments to fulfilling children’s rights, as set out in the Sustainable Development Goals and the African Union’s Agenda 2063. The vision of the country programme is for girls and boys aged 0 to 18 years to flourish, learn, be protected and develop their capacities, and thus contribute to their own development and the social well-being of their country, as set out in the Vision Djibouti 2035 national strategy.

This long-term outcome will be achieved if: 1) national partners build their capacity in addressing the bottlenecks regarding the social exclusion of vulnerable children and adapt national strategies accordingly; 2) the distribution of available resources gives sufficient weight to programmes that reduce the deprivation experienced by vulnerable children and adolescents, particularly those most affected by climate change; 3) the use of resources promotes multisectoral approaches based on convergence, and aims to improve community resilience to shocks while reducing

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22 Vision 2035, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Djibouti.
sociocultural bottlenecks that are detrimental to the well-being of children and adolescents; and 4) strategic partnerships are established, including with the private sector. The expected outcomes will be achieved as long as the regional security situation remains stable, public debt servicing is sustainable, staple foods are accessible, and climate change mitigation and adaptation measures are put in place.

15. The support planned to achieve these outcomes has been jointly selected by UNICEF with its national partners and United Nations agencies, taking into account UNICEF intervention strategies and the organization’s mandate, the lessons learned from the previous programme cycle and the recommendations issued in 2022 by the Committee on the Rights of the Child to improve children’s living standards, reduce malnutrition and lower inequality of access to education and the extent of abuse and practices harmful to children.

16. Implementation of UNICEF support for the period 2025–2030 will be coordinated with support planned by other agencies participating in the three outcomes of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), which represent the contributions of United Nations agencies to the outcomes sought by the country in Vision Djibouti 2035. These contributions will support selected programme outcomes for good governance, social cohesion, climate change resilience and access to basic social services. At an operational level, UNICEF support will be tied in with the interventions set out in the Inclusion-Connectivity-Institutions Plan 2025–2029.

17. Taking into account the socioeconomic and climatic outlook for Djibouti, as well as lessons learned from the previous cycle, UNICEF will support the country in improving children’s access to health, nutrition, water and sanitation, education, protection and social welfare services. At the national level, the support will focus on improving equitable access to services through more efficient social programmes. At the local level, the support will benefit 294,000 Djiboutian, refugee and migrant children in rural and peri-urban areas. The support will focus on geographically convergent sectoral interventions, promoting access and strengthening the resilience of communities and services to shocks and climate change.

**Health and nutrition**

18. UNICEF will support Djibouti in improving equitable access to quality health and nutrition services for children, adolescents, and pregnant and breastfeeding women, and in encouraging families to adopt optimal care practices, focusing on populations living in vulnerable areas or affected by climate change.

19. The aim is to make the services needed by children during their first 1,000 days of life more available and accessible. Together with its partners, UNICEF will help to strengthen the health system, with a specific focus on the health information system, update the mechanism for preparing for and responding to humanitarian emergencies and produce the evidence needed for the equitable distribution of resources among health-care services. At the local level, the support will focus on all primary health-care facilities in rural and peri-urban areas. It will include upgrading the skills of health and community workers, as well as providing them with supplies and materials for neonatal care and the triple elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, syphilis and hepatitis B. UNICEF will facilitate the introduction of innovative technologies for data management, monitoring stocks of essential supplies in centres, and performance-based management.

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20. Within the framework of the existing partnership between the various agencies involved in combating malnutrition, UNICEF will support capacity-building in the prevention and treatment of severe acute malnutrition in rural and peri-urban health-care facilities, and the network of community health workers. The support will target the care of children after their first 1,000 days and will include training for front-line workers, as well as providing them with technical resources and nutritional and Super Cereal supplies. At the national level, UNICEF will support the updating of care protocols and supply chain management improvements, and facilitate the production of evidence needed for advocacy and mobilization of national resources for nutrition.

21. In terms of preventing neonatal mortality and malnutrition, UNICEF will contribute to increased communication promoting individual and collective behaviour change, focusing on parental practices around pregnancy monitoring, early identification and referral of childhood illnesses, infant and young child feeding practices (including exclusive breastfeeding), dietary diversification and micronutrient intake. These interventions will be implemented alongside activities relating to hygiene practices, the use of water and sanitation, preventing abuse and access to social protection.

**Inclusive education**

22. UNICEF will support national efforts to ensure that all children between the ages of 3 and 18 years have access to quality formal and non-formal education, complete their schooling and develop the skills necessary for successful social and workplace integration. This component will focus on schooling for girls in rural areas, as well as school-age children living in disadvantaged urban areas who are not attending school, using schools as an integrated service platform.

23. Together with members of the Local Education Partners Group (Groupe Local des Partenaires de l’Education, or GLPE), UNICEF will strengthen governance of the education sector to improve performance, using its strategic position as a Global Partnership for Education partner agent and GLPE coordinating agency. The support will include updating the planning, monitoring mechanism and development of preschool education. The system for assessing students’ achievements will be strengthened. UNICEF will support the Government on climate change adaptive and disability-inclusive infrastructure improvement, support the development of green spaces in schools, and facilitate the digitalization of the sector, introducing a digital platform for initial and ongoing training for pupils and teachers.

24. To reduce the number of children in rural areas and children with disabilities not attending school, UNICEF will support an increase in projects to mobilize parents, communities and civil society associations, accelerated education programme training and the inclusion of children with disabilities, to improve school management and to develop solutions for children experiencing difficulties and in need of social protection. UNICEF will support actions to make schools greener, set up school gardens and environmental clubs, and adapt water and sanitation facilities to meet the needs of girls and children with disabilities. UNICEF will support the Ministry in providing psychosocial support to students and parents from vulnerable areas.

25. To institutionalize the Generation Unlimited initiative in Djibouti, UNICEF will build on existing programmes supported by development agencies and the World Bank to strengthen human capital. UNICEF will also support programmes aimed at improving the quality of education for adolescents as well as developing new vocational training profiles to offer young people greater opportunities for entering the workforce. In operational convergence zones, UNICEF will support youth organizations to maximize their involvement in local development and community
adaptation to climate change, as well as comprehensive protection for adolescents – especially girls – against all forms of abuse.

**Child protection**

26. To strengthen child protection, including for migrant children, UNICEF will support the country’s efforts to strengthen children’s response and referral services, and put in place sufficient and sustainable budgetary solutions, including the use of social protection mechanisms.

27. Together with its partners, UNICEF will support the updating of the sector’s regulatory and policy frameworks and ensure that they are consistent with the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child. It will contribute to the development of strategic plans and the production of evidence in different areas, such as attitudes towards female genital mutilation, including in schools, as well as in neglected areas such as justice for children, abuse and children separated from their parents. UNICEF will also work to set up a system for collecting and processing the routine data needed for monitoring, planning and advocacy. Support for building a network of highly qualified social workers will be stepped up.

28. To strengthen the protective environment for children, UNICEF will support partners in extending services that benefit from family participation and by launching communication campaigns and intergenerational dialogues targeting the social norms that currently favour female genital mutilation, child marriage and forced child labour. A partnership with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Organization for Migration will make it easier to support children on the move, including in terms of obtaining civil registration documents.

**Safe and resilient environment**

29. Together with its partners, UNICEF will help to operationalize national objectives on equitable access for children and adolescents to inclusive water and sanitation services and to a safe and sustainable environment.

30. In operational convergence zones, UNICEF will help to alleviate recurrent problems relating to water shortages, water quality and sanitation by supporting the expansion of solar-powered pumps, the provision of climate-smart solutions and the large-scale introduction of the community-led total sanitation approach. Empowering public services and communities through capacity-building in equipment management and maintenance will ensure sustainability. A partnership with the private sector will help to increase the number of local water and sanitation maintenance projects.

31. To operationalize the National Programme of Action for Climate Change Adaptation, UNICEF will provide support by producing evidence on the impacts on children and by using these outputs to advocate for greater priority to be given to children in the programmes, strategies and budgets of development authorities and agencies. In operational convergence zones, UNICEF will support the production of climate risk profiles of those areas and ensure that they are systematically taken into account in local development plans and social sector interventions. UNICEF will also develop operational programmes to mitigate climate risks.

32. UNICEF will support the operationalization of the national coordination mechanism and the process of decentralizing responsibilities and resources for monitoring and maintenance activities to ensure the sustainability of the necessary changes in terms of equitable access to water and sanitation services and climate change resilience. UNICEF will also carry out menstrual health and hygiene
interventions. A national behaviour and social communication plan will be launched, with targeted actions in the regions to involve children, young people and communities in creating a safe and supportive environment for the continuity of social services, including during emergencies.

**Inclusive social policies for children**

33. To implement the principle of no child left behind, UNICEF will support the country’s efforts to reduce the number of children and adolescents living in monetary and multidimensional poverty. UNICEF, in partnership with international financial institutions, aims to improve the allocation of resources to children by supporting the government to translate policies into financial commitments and effective social spending through (a) generating and promoting evidence-based decision-making; (b) supporting efforts to produce the data required to plan and develop equitable social policies for children; (c) demonstrating evidence on the economic and social impacts of malnutrition and climate change on children; and (d) supporting capacity development efforts to ensure that the generated evidence is effectively utilised in decision-making.

34. UNICEF will assist in developing the capacity of local authorities to create evidence-based development plans with child-friendly budgets and help local development committees focus on youth engagement, climate change adaptation, and identifying and protecting vulnerable children.

35. To strengthen the national social protection mechanisms, UNICEF will contribute by: (a) facilitating connections between social assistance and other sectoral interventions, particularly in nutrition, health, and education; (b) strengthening one-stop shops for social services to provide integrated services and referrals; and (c) building the capacity of social workers in social protection. In collaboration with development partners, UNICEF will support the government in ensuring that the national social protection system is child-friendly, gender-sensitive, responsive to shocks (particularly socioeconomic and climatic shocks), and more effective through improved programme design, targeting the most vulnerable children and establishing the social protection information management systems.

**Programme effectiveness**

36. This component will ensure that planning, implementation and monitoring comply with UNICEF programming procedures and standards. It will include knowledge management, external communication and partnerships, and social and behaviour change activities It will ensure that the management and use of UNICEF resources align with the principles of the human rights and results-based management approach, and are guided by risk.

37. The programme management strategy will focus on meeting quality standards while securing outcomes, ensuring the complementarity of interventions with those of other United Nations agencies, adhering to the leave no one behind and nexus strategies, and ensuring an optimal response to emergency situations. The country programme will institutionalize the development of service models in the relevant programme components that are adapted to local contexts and can be scaled up in a cost-effective way that Government of Djibouti can support. The focus will be on programming for and with adolescents; the use of interventions that can strengthen efforts to prevent the exclusion of children with disabilities and discrimination against girls; a multisectoral approach in operational convergence regions; and the strengthening of community resilience to climate change and shocks. UNICEF will rely on networks of community management committees and local development
committees to ensure that outcomes are sustainable. UNICEF responsibilities in the northern regions will be assumed by the Tadjourah area office.

38. Together with bilateral and multilateral donors, UNICEF will conduct social sector reviews and undertake coordinated resource mobilization. Links with the private sector, civil society organizations, religious leaders and the media will be strengthened. Emphasis will be placed on working with youth coalitions as part of the Generation Unlimited initiative. UNICEF will develop and implement a communication plan, an advocacy strategy and a fundraising plan to build strategic alliances and mobilize funds. Behaviour change communication plan activities will be designed on the basis of an understanding of community needs, preferences and cultural contexts. Particular attention will be paid to establishing dialogues with decision makers and the Africa Climate Change Fund.

**Summary budget table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme component</th>
<th>Regular resources</th>
<th>Other resources</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and nutrition</td>
<td>1 560</td>
<td>13 560</td>
<td>15 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inclusive education</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>7 320</td>
<td>8 160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>762</td>
<td>5 760</td>
<td>6 522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe and resilient environment</td>
<td>1 320</td>
<td>11 040</td>
<td>12 360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inclusive social policies for children</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>3 840</td>
<td>4 320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme effectiveness</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>6 720</td>
<td>7 560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5 802</strong></td>
<td><strong>48 240</strong></td>
<td><strong>54 042</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

*Other emergency resources could be mobilized through humanitarian appeals.*

**Programme and risk management**

39. The present country programme document outlines the UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization’s programme and operations policies and procedures. The programme will also contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals through the UNSDCF under the coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

40. UNICEF will mitigate the risks that may affect programme execution by developing a plan that includes monitoring and evaluation of operational and programmatic risks, as well as mitigation measures. The focus will be on risks that could reduce children’s access to social services, lead to sexual exploitation and abuse, or facilitate the suboptimal use of resources. Mitigation measures will include building the capacity of partners to maintain regular provision of social services, developing emergency preparedness and response plans, and using the harmonized approach to transferring funds. Proactively seeking out high-performance suppliers will help to mitigate the risks associated with quality and delivery times. The risk monitoring and evaluation plan will be reviewed annually.
41. The programme will be coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and will involve sector-specific ministries and United Nations agencies. Reviews will provide the means to assess progress against expected workplan outcomes and guide programme and financial adjustments. Monitoring will use new technologies to collect real-time data and enhance decision-making quality.

42. Partnerships with the Government and United Nations agencies will be strengthened to systematize the production of data and the use of their results, guide decision-making and institutionalize the evaluation of public policies focused on children’s well-being. Partnerships with the private sector will focus on reducing the risks posed to children by the sector’s outputs, increasing job opportunities for young people and mobilizing additional funding for children.

**Monitoring, learning and evaluation**

43. To improve national capacities in data monitoring and use, UNICEF will contribute by strengthening existing collaboration with research organizations, the National Institute of Statistics and sector-specific ministries.

44. UNICEF will monitor programme implementation from the delivery of supplies to the achievement of the expected outputs, including UNICEF contributions to UNSDCF outcomes, through reviews involving the Government, United Nations agencies and other stakeholders. UNICEF will support Djibouti in preparing the State party’s periodic report on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols. UNICEF will contribute to voluntary national reviews to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals.

45. To produce reliable data disaggregated by sex, age and area, UNICEF will support the Government by supporting multiple indicator or household living conditions surveys. The results of these surveys will make it easier to monitor children’s rights and will help stakeholders to adjust their support for development programmes.

46. The evaluations included in the costed evaluation plan will be conducted including the country programme evaluation, which is focused on assessing organizational performance, partnership and resource mobilization, with the dual aim of ensuring accountability and identifying strategies likely to facilitate the expansion of high-impact interventions that are economically and socially advantageous for children and adolescents.
Annex

Results and resources framework

Djibouti – UNICEF-Djibouti programme of cooperation, 2025–2030

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 1–40, 45

National priorities:
• Good governance (2) and human capital (4), Vision 2035

United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF)

Outcome 1: By 2030, good governance, social cohesion and the rule of law are strengthened through improved equity, efficiency and accountability of institutions and public policies, built on evidence-based data and contributing to the economic attractiveness of the country, for the benefit of the entire population particularly the most vulnerable.

Outcome 2: By 2030, people, particularly the most vulnerable, women, children and young people, have equitable and inclusive access to quality social protection systems and basic social services.

Outcome 3: By 2030, people, especially vulnerable people, benefit from diversified, inclusive and innovative economic opportunities and an entrepreneurial ecosystem that creates decent jobs, increased resilience to climate change, disasters and shocks, and sustainable local development.

Related UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2021–2025 Goal Areas: 1–5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNSDCF outcomes</th>
<th>UNICEF outcomes</th>
<th>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</th>
<th>Means of verification</th>
<th>Indicative country programme outputs</th>
<th>Major partners, partnership frameworks</th>
<th>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 1, 2 and 3</td>
<td>1. By 2030, newborns, children under 5 years of age, adolescents, and pregnant and breastfeeding women, especially those living in rural and peri-urban areas, have improved access to quality health-care and</td>
<td>Percentage of children under 2 years of age who have received their two doses of measles vaccine B: 57% T: 95%</td>
<td>District Health Information System 2 WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage Multiple indicator cluster survey Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Recovery</td>
<td>By 2030, health-care facilities in rural and peri-urban areas, including emergency zones, are strengthened to integrate and improve the quality of immunization, essential care for newborns, integrated management of childhood illnesses and prevention of transmission of HIV, syphilis and hepatitis</td>
<td>Ministry of Public Health Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance World Bank United Nations Population Fund World Food Programme WHO Global Fund to Fight AIDS,</td>
<td>1 560 13 560 15 120</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNSDCF outcomes</td>
<td>UNICEF outcomes</td>
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<td>nutrition services and adopt essential social practices, including during emergencies.</td>
<td>B: 40% T: 80%</td>
<td>Transitions (SMART)</td>
<td>B in their care packages. By 2030, health-care facilities in rural and peri-urban areas, including emergency zones, are strengthened to integrate and improve the care package, detection, treatment and monitoring of severe acute malnutrition, as well as micronutrient supplementation, deworming and the promotion of nutrition-friendly practices. By 2029, the capacities of communities living in rural and peri-urban areas to promote essential social practices and organize local health and nutrition services are strengthened.</td>
<td>Tuberculosis and Malaria United States Agency for International Development Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) Private sector</td>
<td>RR: 1600 OR: 0 Total: 1600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. By 2030, all children and adolescents (boys and girls), particularly those affected by climate change and</td>
<td>Gross primary enrolment ratio B: 91% T: 98%</td>
<td>Statistical Yearbook</td>
<td>By 2030, the education system has the capacity to provide children and adolescents aged 3 to 19 years with equitable, inclusive and quality access to formal and non-</td>
<td>Ministry of National Education Global Partnership for Education</td>
<td>RR: 840 OR: 7320 Total: 8160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNSDCF outcomes</td>
<td>UNICEF outcomes</td>
<td>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</td>
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<td>living in rural areas, have access to quality education, complete their primary/middle school cycle and strengthen their skills through multiple, flexible channels, including in emergency situations.</td>
<td></td>
<td>T: 100% (100% boys and girls) Middle school completion rate B: 78.6% (80% boys; 77% girls) T: 86% (88% boys; 85% girls)</td>
<td>formal education and learning assessment system. By 2030, the education community has strengthened capacities and opportunities, including in the promotion of positive social norms, to ensure equitable and inclusive access to, and retention in and completion of schooling, by children and adolescents (girls and boys) aged 3 to 19 years, particularly girls in rural and psychosocial support for children and families in vulnerable areas. By 2030, the capacities of institutions responsible for vocational training and youth integration are strengthened to equip young people with technical and vocational skills.</td>
<td>French Development Agency (AFD) World Bank European Union NGOs</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. By 2030, the most vulnerable children and adolescents in</td>
<td>Percentage of children aged under 1 year registered at birth</td>
<td>Administrative data</td>
<td>By 2030, the comprehensive child protection system has the capacity to</td>
<td>Ministry for Women and Family Affairs</td>
<td>762</td>
<td>5 760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNSDCF outcomes</td>
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| disadvantaged areas and regions benefit from a comprehensive system protecting them against all forms of abuse, including in emergency situations. | | B: 93%  
T: 97%  
Proportion of children aged 1 to 17 years who have been physically or psychologically abused by their caregivers in the past month  
B: 38%  
T: 31%  
Percentage of girls and women aged 15 to 49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation  
B: 71%  
T: 64% | prevent and respond to all forms of abuse against the most vulnerable girls and boys, including in emergency situations.  
By 2030, members of target communities, including parents and children, have the capacity to protect the most vulnerable girls and boys from all forms of abuse and to initiate or consolidate positive social transformations in this area. | Ministry of the Interior  
Ministry of Justice | | |
| Percentage of the population using basic drinking water services  
Water:  
B: 90% (48% in rural areas)  
T: 95% (85% in rural areas)  
Proportion of rural and peri-urban communities with access to basic sanitation services  
B: 36% in rural areas  
T: 72% in rural areas  
Proportion of rural and peri-urban | WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme  
Djibouti Household Survey | | The capacities of the Government and its partners in climate change-sensitive policy development, coordination, monitoring and resource mobilization are strengthened.  
Rural and peri-urban WASH infrastructure is resilient to climate change and accessible to children and their families. | Ministry of Water, Agriculture, Livestock Farming, Fisheries and Water Resources  
United Nations system  
African Development Bank  
World Bank  
European Bank  
AFD | 1 320  
1 040  
12 360 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNSDCF outcomes</th>
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<th>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</th>
<th>Means of verification</th>
<th>Indicative country programme outputs</th>
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<th>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</th>
</tr>
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<td>environment, including during emergencies.</td>
<td>communities with access to basic hygiene services B: 39% T: 78%</td>
<td>Communities and adolescents have improved their resilience and adaptability to climate change for optimal use of WASH services.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ministries of Finance and National Solidarity World Bank World Food Programme United Nations Development Programme World Bank NGOs</td>
<td>480 3 840 4 320</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. By 2030, children and adolescents, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from social services that are inclusive, gender-sensitive and responsive to socioeconomic and environmental shocks, guided by evidence-based planning and adequate public spending.</td>
<td>Number of children covered by social protection programmes B: 55 000 T: 145 000 Proportion of total public expenditure allocated to essential services (education, health and social protection) B: 7.3% T: 10%</td>
<td>Administrative data By 2030, the capacities of the national protection system are strengthened to care effectively for vulnerable children, particularly in rural areas, to develop and implement shock-responsive social protection programmes capable of better targeting vulnerable children, to generate and analyse child-sensitive data and to produce evidence on the impact of social protection. By 2030, the capacities of national and regional decision makers to analyse the allocation and spending of social sector budgets are strengthened to ensure better planning and use of resources and reduce disparities.</td>
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6. By the end of 2030, the country programme is effectively designed, coordinated and managed to meet quality programming standards and achieve the expected outcomes for children in Djibouti.

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<td>Standard performance indicators B: 0 T: &gt; 80%</td>
<td>UNICEF InSight</td>
<td>Programmes are coordinated and priority is given to intersectorality, convergence and innovation. Programmes incorporate social and behavioural approaches that are gender-transformative and facilitate the involvement of adolescents and young people. Programming is based on risk analysis and emergency preparedness and response. Programming is based on evidence, strategic communication, advocacy and partnerships.</td>
<td>United Nations system</td>
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<tr>
<td>RR</td>
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Total resources

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<tr>
<th>RR</th>
<th>OR</th>
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<tr>
<td>5 802</td>
<td>48 240</td>
<td>54 042</td>
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