



WFP Djibouti Country Brief

May 2018

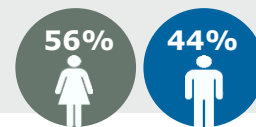
In Numbers

337.67 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$ 53,673 cash based transfers made

US\$ 11.4 m six months (June – November 2018) net funding requirements

41,145 people Assisted in May 2018



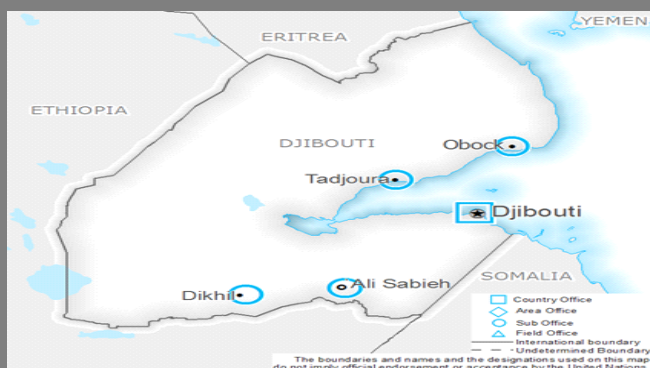
Operational Context

Djibouti is the least developed and most food deficit country in the Horn of Africa. The country has some of the worst social indicators in the world; 42 percent of the population lives in absolute poverty with 83 percent of those living in rural areas. Life expectancy is at 53 years.

The climate is hot and dry, desert-like arid, characterized by less than 200 mm of rainfall per year which hinders agricultural production, which accounts for only 3 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The country compensates the gap by importing 90 percent of its food commodities which makes the country highly dependent on international market prices. Any variation in the international prices has a considerable impact on the poorest segment of the population, who spend 77 percent of their household budget on food.

WFP's operations in Djibouti are aligned with the 2035 vision, which promotes a food security and nutrition strategy under the pillar "Strengthening Human Capital".

WFP has been in Djibouti since 1978.



Population: 0.9 million

2016 Human Development Index: 172 out of 188

Income Level: Lower middle

Chronic malnutrition: 30% of children between 6-59 months

Operational Updates

- Djibouti is hosting approximately 26,300 refugees from Somalia, Yemen, Eritrea and Ethiopia, of which 21,100 reside in camps. WFP provided assistance to all registered refugees and asylum seekers living in Ali Addeh, Holl Holl and Markazi camps in the form of general distributions, nutrition support, take home rations for school girls to encourage school attendance, and a cash transfer component as part of the general distribution.
- In May 2018, WFP provided food assistance to 41,145 people including refugees, asylum seekers, vulnerable local households and school children in rural and urban areas. WFP provided food assistance to rural and urban food insecure households affected by drought through general rations. Nutrition interventions are also ongoing for the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, for people living with HIV/AIDS and those on tuberculosis treatment.
- According to FEWSNET, rainfall during the March to June Diraac/Sougoum rainy season has been average to slightly above average despite minimal rainfall in April. This has restored pasture and water resources in all areas and vegetation conditions are near average in the Southeast Pastoral Border livelihood zone and areas north of Obock City, though, rangeland conditions are lower than last year.
- Tropical cyclone Saga has had a devastating effect on Djibouti Ville, especially on the commune of Boulaos, where 30,000 people were affected by the torrential rains between May 19-20. WFP and other UN agencies under the supervision of the Ministry of Social Affairs (SEAS), prepared their response through emergency paper voucher distribution targeting 1,500-2,000 households.
- WFP and partners provided assistance to approximately 2,000 household affected by the floods. Each household received three vouchers: a food voucher for a value of US\$ 57– provided by WFP, Non-Food Items (NFI) voucher for a value of US\$ 102 – financed by WFP, NRC, UNICEF and OCHA and a Rehabilitation (additional NFI) commodity vouchers financed entirely by the Ministry of Social Affairs Secretariat (SEAS).

Main Photo

Credit: WFP/Datto Gaas
Caption: Biometric registration for food distribution to refugees at the Markazi camp, Obock Region

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WFP Country Strategy		
Total Requirement (in USD)	Confirmed Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
Country Strategic Plan (2018-2019)		
26.9 m	5.33 m	14.5 m
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)		
Strategic Outcome 1: Refugees and asylum seekers living in camps in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food all year long; <i>Focus area : Crisis Response</i>		
7.8 m	2.4 m	1.2 m
Strategic Outcome 2: Djiboutian vulnerable population including children 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls and Antiretroviral Therapy and Tuberculosis/Directly Observed Treatment clients' nutritional status have an improved nutritional status all year long; <i>Focus area : Resilience Building</i>		
9.7 m	1.81 m	7.4 m
Strategic Outcome 3: Food insecure Djiboutian rural and urban populations in targeted regions and neighbourhoods have improved access to food by 2019; <i>Focus area : Root Causes</i>		
2.8 m	0.2 m	0.77 m
Strategic Result 2 – No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)		
Strategic Outcome 4: School-aged children in rural Djibouti have access to nutritious meals throughout the school year; <i>Focus area : Resilience Building</i>		
4.0 m	0.91 m	1.15 m
Strategic Result 8 – Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology, strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)		
Strategic Outcome 5: The humanitarian community in the Horn of Africa receives, on request, expertise, services and infrastructure in the area of supply chain throughout the year.		
2.7 m	0 m	0.84 m

Monitoring

Monitoring coverage

- As part of WFP commitment to affected people, Vulnerability Assessment Mapping (VAM) unit conducted a Food Security and Outcome Monitoring survey on 18 May 2018. The survey will provide accurate data on the food security situation in the rural areas of Djibouti, as well as show progress made in the implementation of activities, consequently enabling evidenced based programme design and review. The survey will only cover refugee operations. Data collection has been finalized and analysis is ongoing. Results will be reported in the next issue.

Challenges

The deteriorating food security in some neighboring countries could trigger population movement into Djibouti.

Given the resource constraints, WFP is prioritizing food distributions and nutrition interventions for refugees.

WFP requires additional resources to be able to respond to the increasing needs among refugees as well as the host community population who are food insecure.

Donors

USA, Japan, European Commission, Multilateral, UNICERF and Canada.



WFP Country Activities

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- SO 1** Refugees and asylum seekers living in camps in the Republic of Djibouti have access to adequate and nutritious food all year long;
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- SO 2** Djiboutian vulnerable population including children 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls and Antiretroviral Therapy and Tuberculosis/Directly Observed Treatment clients' nutritional status have an improved nutritional status all year long;
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- SO 3** Food insecure Djiboutian rural and urban populations in targeted regions and neighborhoods have improved access to food by 2019;
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- SO 4** School-aged children in rural Djibouti have access to nutritious meals throughout the school year;
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- SO 5** The humanitarian community in the Horn of Africa receives, on request, expertise, services and infrastructure in supply chain throughout the year.