



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



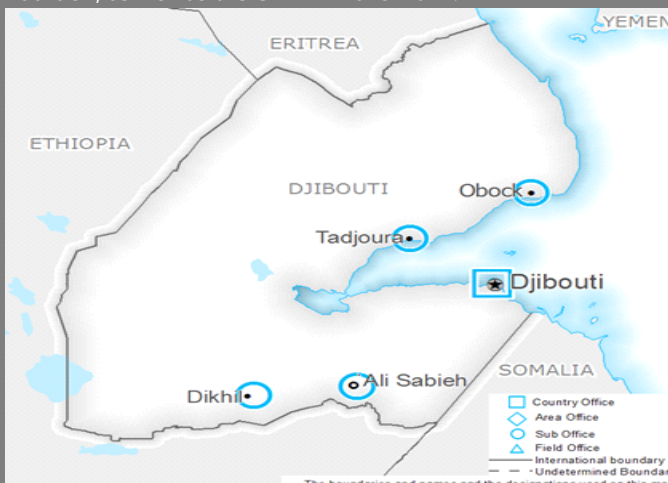
WFP Djibouti Country Brief March 2019

Operational Context

Djibouti is a low-middle income country and the most food deficit country in the Horn of Africa. An estimated 16 percent of the population lives below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day (2017). The most recent official national extreme poverty rate, calculated using a survey conducted in 2017 by the World Bank, stands at 21.1 percent. 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, the latter accounting for only 3 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). As a result the country has to import 90 percent of its food commodities which makes it 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 Vision 2035, the national strategy which promotes food security and nutrition, as well as the UNDAF 2018-2022.



Population: **0.9 million**

2016 Human Development Index: **172 out of 188**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

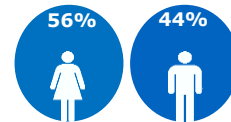
Chronic malnutrition: **30% of children between 6-59 months**

In Numbers

264.8 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 3.6 m Six months (April 2019-September 2019) net funding requirements

42,600 people assisted in March 2019



Operational Updates

- Djibouti is hosting approximately 29,200 refugees from Somalia, Yemen, Eritrea and Ethiopia, of which 21,100 reside in settlements. WFP provides assistance to all registered refugees and asylum seekers living in Ali Addeh, Holl Holl and Markazi camps in the form of in-kind general distributions, nutrition support and a cash transfer component as part of the general distribution.
- In March 2019, WFP provided food assistance to approximately 42,600 people, including refugees, asylum seekers, and vulnerable local households in rural and urban areas affected by the drought through general rations in order to meet their immediate food needs.
- Nutrition distributions in health centers resumed following the signing of the MoU with the Ministry of Health in December 2018. Nutrition interventions commenced in February 2019, for the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for Pregnant and lactating women and girls, for children aged 6-59 months, and for people living with HIV/AIDS and those on tuberculosis treatment.
- WFP shared vocational training plans and the budget for the renovation of the Balbala's transport and logistics training platform, which is part of the vocational training programme targeting Government staff.
- In order to establish a partnership with the World Bank, WFP met with the World Bank and the Ministry of Finance and the Economy to put in place development packages for health, education, protection intervention and hydroponic solutions. The hydroponic solutions will be piloted in selected villages in Djibouti and will aim to promote innovative methods that would encourage fodders production for livestock feed and provide economic and income-generating opportunities through the sale of milk and livestock.

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T-ICSP (2018-2019)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
26.9 m	19.2 m	3.6 m

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

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.

Focus area: *Crisis Response*

Activities:

- Provide food assistance and nutrition services, including provision of nutrient rich food and nutrition education and counselling to refugees and asylum seekers living in camps

Strategic Outcome 2: Food insecure Djiboutian rural and urban populations in targeted regions and neighbourhoods have improved access to food by 2019.

Focus area: *Resilience Building*

Activities:

- Provide unconditional food assistance for targeted severely food insecure rural households and extreme poor households in urban areas
- Provide conditional food assistance for Asset Creation for communities in moderate food insecure areas

Strategic Outcome 3: School-aged children in rural Djibouti have access to nutritious meals throughout the school year.

Focus area: *Root Causes*

Activities:

- Provide school meals and take-home rations to targeted school girls and boys while assisting the development of a nationally-owned school feeding programme

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)

Strategic Outcome 4: Djiboutian Vulnerable population's (children under 5, PLW and malnourished ART and TB/DOT clients) in the Republic of Djibouti have improved their nutritional status all year long.

Focus area: *Resilience Building*

Activities:

- Provide nutrition foods for Prevention of stunting (6-23 + PLW), treatment of MAM to children 6-59 months and PLW; and Prevention of Acute malnutrition where GAM rates exceed 15%
- Provide nutritional support to ART / TB-DOT clients and Economic support to Families of ART clients

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.

Focus area: *Crisis Response*

Activities:

- Provide supply chain services to the humanitarian community (on a full cost-recovery basis)
- Provide vocational training sessions in the transport and commodity handling sectors to partners

- Thanks to the generous contribution from the European Union, WFP in close collaboration with the State Secretariat for Social Affairs (SEAS) launched the urban cash distribution for over 1,800 households in March 2019. This assistance is transferred through WFP SCOPE Platform. SCOPE platform allows WFP to manage the identities and entitlements of its beneficiaries, allowing better monitoring and a more effective programme cycle.

Monitoring

- WFP is planning to undertake a Food security and nutrition and socio-economic vulnerability study among People living with HIV (PLHIV) and TB clients. The study will provide current status on vulnerability of PLHIV and TB patients, and advocate for inclusion of PLHIV and TB clients in the social protection system.

Challenges

- Given the resource constraints, WFP is prioritizing the food distributions and the 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.
- Due to limited resources and more restricted contributions, some activities continue to face shortfalls. Therefore, WFP will not be able to implement some activities unless additional contributions are received.

Donors

USA, France, European Commission, Japan, Multilateral, Canada and Australia.