



# WFP Djibouti Country Brief July 2019

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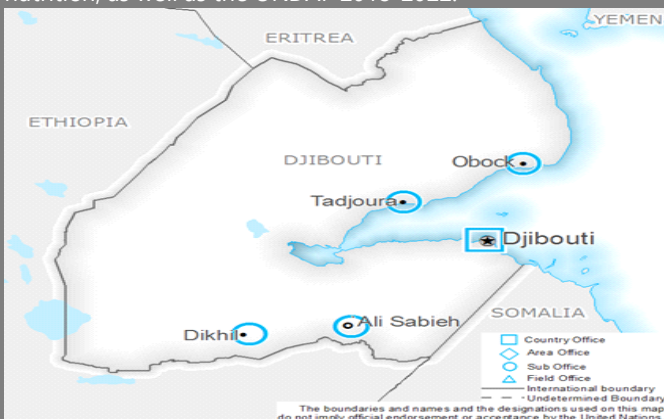


## Operational Context

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 USD1.90 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 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 three 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 that promotes food security and nutrition, as well as the UNDAF 2018-2022.



Population: **1.1 million**

2018 Human Development Index: **172 out of 189**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

Chronic malnutrition: **31 percent of children between 6-59 months**

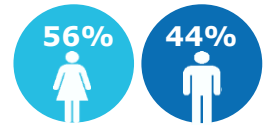
## In Numbers

**520.2 MT** of food assistance distributed

**USD 0.189 m** cash-based transfers made

**USD -577, 797\*** Six months (August 2019-January 2020) net funding requirements

**44,700 people assisted**  
in July 2019



## Operational Updates

- Djibouti hosts approximately 30,098\* refugees from Somalia, Yemen, Eritrea and Ethiopia who reside in settlements. WFP provides assistance to all registered refugees and asylum seekers living in Ali Addeh, Holl Holl and Markazi camps in form of in-kind general distributions, nutrition support and a cash transfer component as part of the general distribution.
- In July 2019, WFP provided assistance to approximately 44,700 people, including refugees, asylum seekers, and vulnerable local households in rural and urban areas through food rations and cash to meet their immediate food needs.
- WFP in collaboration with the ministry of social affairs, UNHCR and other partners will conduct a study on profiling refugees in rural and urban areas with the aim of integrating them into the national social protection programmes. The study will be conducted beginning September.
- The Djibouti Country Office is planning to carry out two Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP's) for the FFA activity, in Tadjourah and Obock regions. The aim of the SLPs is to bring together local needs and experiences so that the FFA programme and interventions in Tadjourah and Obock regions can be coordinated, planned, and delivered. The Regional Bureau in Nairobi will provide support during the exercises.
- After identifying and evaluating 13 technical high school teachers, WFP undertook the second phase of its vocational training programme. In July, WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training provided trainings in educational, practical and theoretical training in transport and logistics to these teachers.

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*\* Despite the CO showing it is well funded, the funds are only restricted to Activity 2, while the rest of the activities are highly underfunded.*

## Monitoring

- A refugee profiling assessment is scheduled to commence in the last week of August. Thereafter, data will be collected for a period of three weeks, beginning in the first week of September 2019. This exercise will be conducted in close collaboration with government counterparts, with the support of VAM and Supply Chain teams based in Rome and RBN.
- The country office is preparing for a retailers' capacity assessment for the Urban Cash programme with the aim of expanding its current roster of retailers. This is scheduled to take place in early September.

## Challenges

- 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 needs of refugees, as well as the food insecure host community populations.
- Unless contributions are received soon, the school feeding activity will face a shortfall of all commodities in December 2019, potentially affecting school attendance. WFP will inform the Ministry of Education of the impending break in the pipeline as stipulated in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between WFP and the Ministry of Education.

## Donors

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

\*The refugees and asylum seekers figures are from July UNHCR report.

\* Despite the CO showing it is well funded, the funds are only restricted to Activity 2, while the rest of the activities are highly underfunded.

### T-ICSP (2018-2019)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
26.9 m	20.5 m	-577,797*

#### 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 non-food assistance as well as 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 6-59 months, 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 specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education for prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 months and PLWs, treatment of MAM in children 6-59 months and PLW; and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 24-59 months where GAM rates exceed 15 percent
- 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