

DJIBOUTI

NATIONAL RAPID ASSESSMENT ON DROUGHT IMPACT AND INCREASING FOOD PRICES

Conducted from 29 June to 07 July 2022



MINISTÈRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR



Summary findings (1/2)

- **Up to 50% loss of livestock** and other sources of income (sale of milk, agriculture etc.)
- **Up to 75% reduction in household access** to sufficient and diversified food: reduction in number and diversity of meals. Further restricted to staple food with **increasing prices**.
- **Exhausted coping strategies** for most affected populations and more reliance to family aid and food assistance



Summary findings (2/2)



- **Up to 25% of interregional and cross-boarder movements** of persons enter in Djibouti in the South and leaving Djibouti in the North.
- **Observed malnutrition** among adults of most affected groups and increasing malnutrition among children with high risk of rapid deterioration.
- **Validation of IPC April projection assumptions for July to December 2022** on persistence of drought and increasing prices **PLUS** new emergency displacements of near 2,000 people in Southeast border areas.
- **Therefore, estimated 194,000 people in phase 3 and 4 in Djibouti (16%)** including nearly 14,000 in emergency. All regions are affected.



01

**Context and
Objectives**

1.1 CONTEXT

Two main shocks identified during the FSNMS (drought in rural areas and price increase in urban areas).

Which persist until now according to secondary data from Meteo, INSD and WFP price monitoring.

And led to a first declaration of drought by the government in February 2022 and to **a call and advocacy for an emergency and social response plan** by government and partners in May 2022.

In addition, an **alert of emergency** was issued in end June on the situation of displaced persons in 3 localities in Dikhil region.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSESSMENTS

Main objective: To provide evidence on the impacts of recent shocks that have affected Djibouti.

Specific Objective:

- Assess the effects of persistent drought on food availability and access at the household level, and on their livelihoods, particularly on agriculture and livestock, but also on trade.
- Assess the impacts of increasing prices and international fluctuations on essential product availability and flow, as well as on market functioning.

Other objectives: To validate IPC projection assumptions. To contribute to multisectorial rapid emergency assessment.



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Methodology

2.1 MIXED METHOD

- Mainly **qualitative data collection** through focus group discussions with community members, interviews with key informants, observations, phone calls and triangulations with secondary data.
- Plus **quantitative review and analysis** of existing data (foreign trade, prices, IPC projections, UNICEF ERM mission report, etc.)

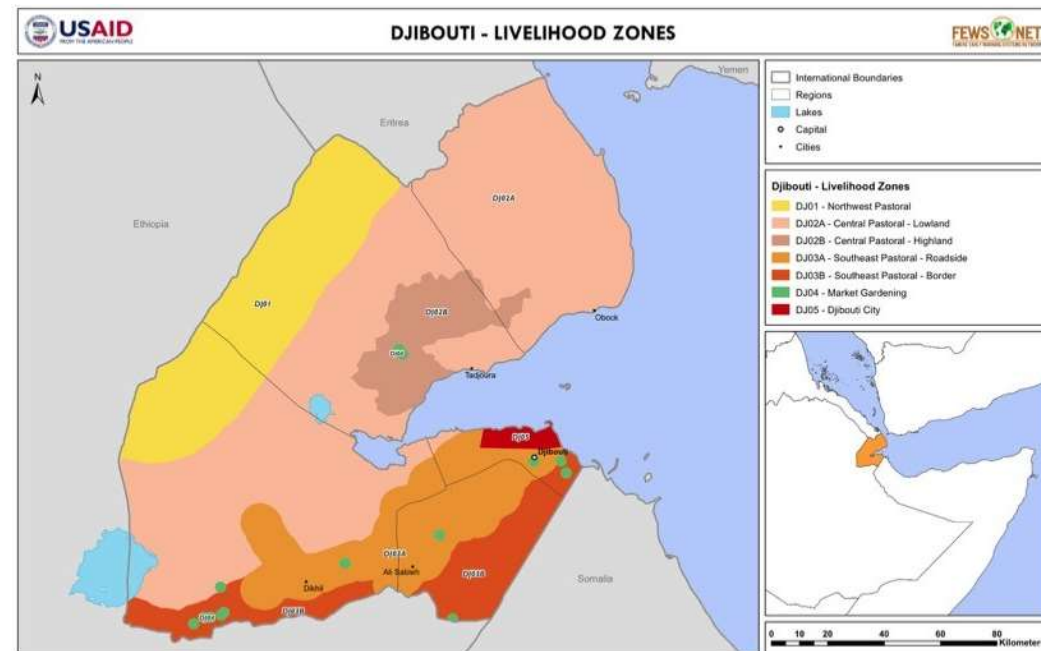


2.2 ASSESSMENT COVERAGE

05 regions of Djibouti

12 villages visited according to livelihood zones

08 markets





03

Drought impacts

3.1 ON FOOD INSECURITY (1/2)

Regions	Income Source		Daily meals		
	% livestock loss	% loss of other sources	Number of meals a day	% of decrease compared to normal	Main source of food
Obock	10-25%	<10%	2	10-25%	Purchases, barters, Food assistance
Tadjourah	10-25%	<10%	2	25-50%	
Dikhil	25-50%	25-50%	2	25-50%	Less proper production and purchases, Food assistance
Ali Sabieh	25-50%	25-50%	1	50-75%	
Arta	25-50%	25-50%	2	25-50%	

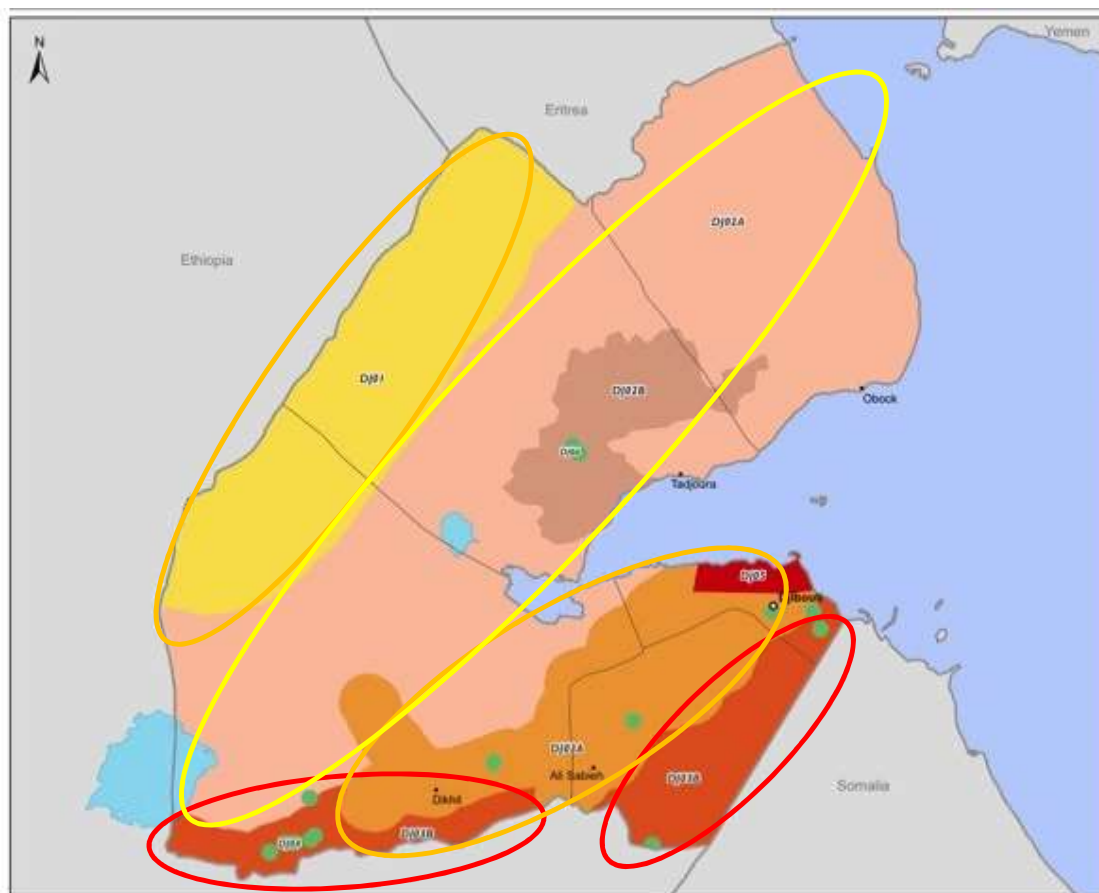
3.1 ON FOOD INSECURITY (2/2)

Regions	Coping Strategies	Acute malnutrition	Assistance coverage
Obock	Family aid	Increasing	<50%
Tadjourah	Charcoal selling, Family aid, purchase in credit	Increasing	<50%
Dikhil	Exhausted for IPDs, Charcoal selling in	Increasing in 2 localities out of 4 visited	< 50%
Ali Sabieh	Productif assets selling, Family aid, purchase in credit, firewood selling	Increasing	Distributions 2-3 months ago
Arta	Family aid, purchase in credit	Quite stabilising	WFP/GFD <50%

3.2 MOST AFFECTED PERSONS AND AREAS (1)

Priority	Livelihood Zone	Profile of most affected persons
1	Southeast Pastoral Border (Dikhil and Ali Sabieh regions)	Displaced people, pastoralist host communities who have lost their livestock and other sources of income.
2	Northwest Pastoral (Dikhil and Tadjourah regions)	Pastoralists who have lost the majority of their livestock
2	Southeast Pastoral Road Side (Arta and Ali Sabieh)	Agro-pastoralists who have lost their sources of income based on milk selling and/or have not been able to cultivate
3	Market Gardening	Displaced people, Agro-pastoralist host communities who have lost their livestock and whose fields/gardens have been drained
3	Central Pastoral Highlands	Pastoralists who have lost all their livestock and have no other sources of income.
3	Central Pastoral Lowlands	Farmers who could not cultivate

3.2 MOST AFFECTED PERSONS AND AREAS (2)



3.3 ON OTHER SECTORS

Regions	% Movements of population	Increasing disease cases	Education	Level of issues on water sources	Observations
Obock	- 10-25%	3	Yes	2	Some schools newly built but not attended yet, no school feeding.
Tadjourah	- <10%	1	NA	NA	
Dikhil	- and + 10-25%	2	Yes (IDPs)	1	Problem of salinity, distance and borehole functioning. School newly built but damaged by the weather.
Ali Sabieh	+10-25%	2	No	1	Motor failure for some school boreholes.
Arta	+ <10%	2	No	3	Children who do not go to school. Drilling does not work well. Existing school feeding.

3.4 ON LIVESTOCK MARKETS (1/2)

- **Pastoralists** do not destock although the drought.
- **Decrease** in number of animals sold on markets for 2 months
- **Increase in livestock prices** : 40-70%
- Few animals are from surrounding villages and majority from Ethiopia (also affected by drought)
- **Decline** in demand/purchases from Djibouti or from local butchers because of consumer's purchases are limited to staple food.



3.4 ON LIVESTOCK MARKETS (2)

- **Butcher Purchases mainly on credit** and resale at a loss because consumer prices have not changed much
- **Livestock condition** : normal to thin
- **Further increase in prices forecasted** if the drought persists





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**Price increase
impacts**

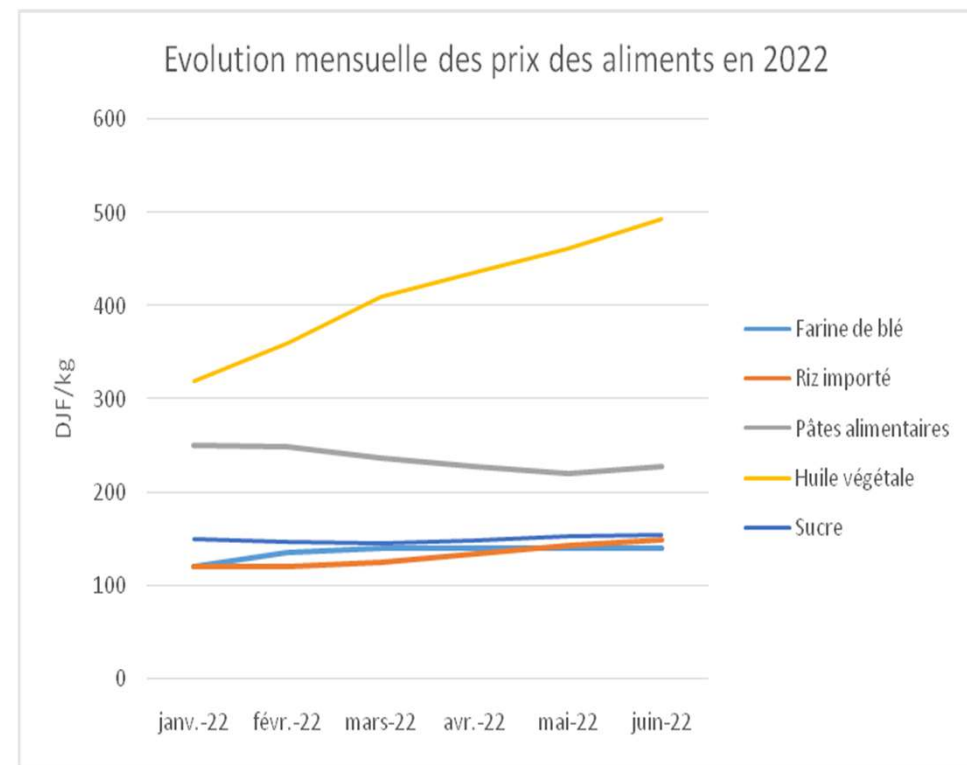
4.1 NATIONAL PRICE TRENDS SINCE JANUARY 2022

In Djibouti (Source: INSD) :

- National price index: +4%
- Food and non-alcoholic beverages : +9,5%
- Fresh products: +18,3%

In the Regions (Source: WFP price monitoring) :

- Vegetable oil : +20-100%
- Rice : +10-30%
- Wheat flour: +10-25%
- Sugar, pasta and salt: quite stable



4.2 AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

Regions	Change in consumed staple food	Physical accessibility		Financial accessibility
		Existence of local shops	Availability of products	
Obock	Yes (Wheat flour pancake)	No impact	No impact	Inaccessible for some
Tadjourah	Yes (Wheat flour pancake)	No impact	No impact	Inaccessible for some
Dikhil	Yes (A bit of everything, but less rice because no vegetable, depending on received food assistance)	No impact	Less impact (some no longer sell staple foods because too much credit)	Inaccessible for the majority
Ali Sabieh	No (A bit of everything or rice)	No impact	No impact	Inaccessible for the majority
Arta	Non (Rice with nothing)	No impact	Less impact (Vegetable oil breaks at one point because too much credit)	Inaccessible for some

4.3 ON FOOD MARKETS

- Staple foods sold in the regions are from Djibouti-ville, vegetables and fruits from Ethiopia
- **Stability of number of traders** : ex Ali-Sabieh – 50 to 300 retailers; 10 to 50 Semi-wholesalers; 10 to 20 wholesalers.
- **Some supply disruptions reported** during the last 6 months for rice, oil and vegetables
- **Stability of the number and types of buyers** : households from chefs-lieux or traders from sub-prefectures.
- **Decline in demand/purchases** of vegetables and fruits (priority given to staple foods).
- **Forecast for next 3 months** : persistence of high prices.



05

Recommendations

5.2 Recommendations (to be enriched during meetings)

On food security:

- Maintain food assistance to save lives and to avoid the deterioration of food insecurity. Increase coverage in time and space of food distributions and improve targeting.
- Provide sustained support through national safety net programs.
- Support pastoralists in livestock management.

Nutrition:

- Take in charge malnourished adults in Southeast Borders and prevent the deterioration of nutritional situation among children.

5.2 Recommendations (to be enriched during meetings)

Other sectors:

- Support other sectors: maintain and make functional infrastructures already in place (boreholes, schools, hospitals, etc.), make veterinarians available in areas affected by livestock diseases and distribute pesticides to farmers who can still produce.
- Protect communities from predators (baboons, wolves, foxes, hyenas, etc.) which attack villages or livestock to seek for feed.

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