




WFP Djibouti Country Brief

WFP Assistance

Enhancing the resilience of chronically vulnerable rural, urban and refugee populations and reducing undernutrition in Djibouti	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
PRRO 200824 (May 2015- Dec 2017)	42.8 m	24.1 m (56%)	5 m (57.5%)

GENDER MARKER 2A  PRRO 200824 *July 2017 – December 2017

The protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) aims to stabilize or reduce undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant women and nursing mothers; stabilize or improve food consumption for targeted households and individuals; and restore or stabilize access to basic services and community assets.

WFP ensures that registered refugees and asylum seekers living in camps and the most food insecure Djiboutian populations have access to an adequate daily caloric intake through the distribution of food rations, including specialized food products. The rations are aimed at treating moderate acute malnutrition and prevent chronic and acute malnutrition. WFP also distributes cash to refugees in camps and electronic vouchers to the most vulnerable households in the suburbs of Djibouti city. Refugee girls receive a take home ration to encourage girls' school enrolment and attendance. People living with HIV/AIDS on antiretroviral treatment and TB patients on direct observation treatment are provided with specialized nutrition products to support treatment and recovery.

In addition, WFP is supporting a safety net intervention seeking to mitigate the effects of HIV/AIDS on affected households through income generating activities. WFP supports food insecure communities and households with asset creation activities that enhance their resilience to chronic shocks and risks related to climate change.

Highlights

- WFP's ability to maintain assistance to refugees, asylum seekers and the vulnerable local populations in drought-affected and urban areas continues to be undermined by limited funding.

Support for the national school feeding programme	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
DEV 200498 (Jan 2013- Dec 2017)	5.3 m	4.6 m (87.6%)	-

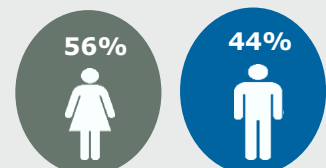
*July 2017 – December 2017

The development operation supports access to basic education for all school-aged children in rural areas and semi-urban areas of Djibouti city. The objectives are to increase access to education at regional, national and community levels; make progress towards a nationally owned school feeding programme and promote an equitable access to and utilization of education among girls in particular through the reduction of drop-out rates and improvement of attendance.

School children enjoy diversified school meals in targeted rural pre-primary and middle schools thanks to a combination of WFP-internationally purchased commodities and locally purchased fresh food with complementary funds allocated by the Government of Djibouti. A take-home ration of oil is provided to families of school girls in grade three through grade five as an incentive to send girls to school and maintain their enrolment and attendance through the 9th grade. WFP is supporting the capacity of the government towards the establishment of a sustainable national school feeding programme.

In Numbers

61,894 People Assisted
June 2017



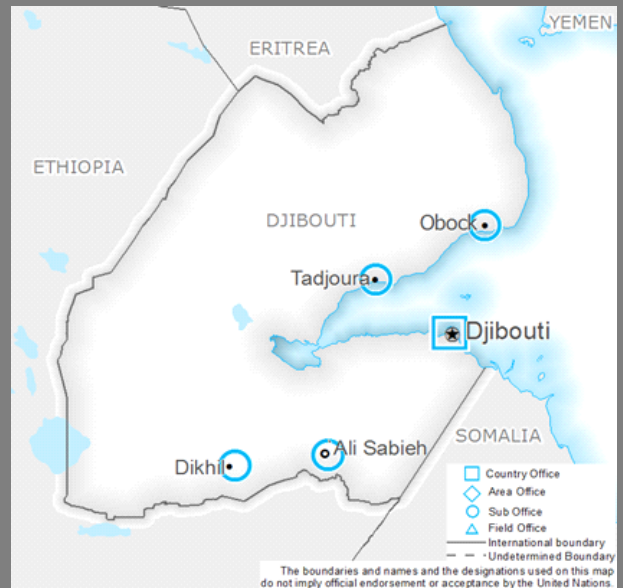
Operational Updates

- Djibouti is hosting approximately 26,331 refugees from Somalia, Yemen, Eritrea and Ethiopia are in Djibouti, of which 21,119 reside in camps. According to UNHCR and the Office National D'assistance aux réfugiés et seïnistrés (ONARS), as of the end of June, a total of 6,063 Ethiopian asylum seekers had arrived since September 2016. WFP continues to provide food assistance to all registered refugees and asylum seekers living in Ali Addeh, Holl Holl and Markazi camps, in the form of general distributions, nutrition interventions and take home rations for school girls to encourage school attendance. The general distributions include a cash-based transfer component to diversify refugees' diet, increase their purchasing power and boost the local markets.
- WFP provides food assistance to the rural and urban food insecure households affected by drought in the form of general rations. Nutrition interventions are ongoing for the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition and for people living with HIV/AIDS and those on tuberculosis treatment.
- In June 2017, WFP provided food assistance to a total of 61,894 people, including refugees, asylum seekers and vulnerable local households in the rural and urban areas.
- According to FEWSNET, the March to June *Diraac/Sougoum* rainy season has so far been average to slightly above average, despite minimal rainfall in April in some areas. This restored pasture and water resources in all areas and vegetation conditions are near average. However, in the Southeast Pastoral Border livelihood zone and areas north of Obock City, rangeland conditions are lower than last year.
- The July to September *Karan/Karma* rainfall is forecast to be average and the October to February *Xeys/Dadaa* rains are forecast to be average to above average. With this rainfall, it is expected that pasture and water resources will remain near average through to January 2018.

Challenges

- Given the resourcing constraints facing the PRRO, WFP is prioritizing general food distributions and nutrition interventions for refugees, in order to stretch available resources. It is important to maintain adequate funding levels for both in-kind and cash-based transfers to be able to respond to increased needs among refugees and the host communities, given the deteriorating food security situation in some parts of Djibouti and in neighboring countries, which could trigger population movement into Djibouti.

Country Background & Strategy



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 and strategies, and works with the Government to consider and support the development of food and cash-based transfer modalities according to specific contexts.

WFP has been in Djibouti since 1978.

Population: **0.9 million**

2015 Human Development Index:
168 out of 188

Income Level: **Lower middle**

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

Donors

USA, Japan, European Commission, Multilateral, UN CERF and Canada.

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