



WFP Djibouti Country Brief

Highlights

- The protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) requires new contributions urgently to avert possible pipeline breaks. WFP has prioritized general distributions and nutrition interventions for the refugees, to stretch available food stocks.
- For the school feeding programme under the development operation, new contributions are required soon for WFP to deliver food before the beginning of the new school year, which starts in September.

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 (2015-2017)	42.8 m	16.3 m (38 %)	7.5 m

*May – October 2016

This 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 living in camps and the most food insecure Djiboutian populations have access to an adequate daily caloric intake through distribution of food rations, including specialized food products to treat moderate acute malnutrition and prevent chronic and acute malnutrition; 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 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.

Support for the national school feeding programme	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
DEV 200498 (2013-2017)	5.2 m	3.3 m (64%)	0.3 m

*May – October 2016

This project 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 3 through grade 5 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

3,500 people displaced by the drought

62,000 people assisted in April 2016

People Assisted
April 2016



April 2016

Main Photo Credit: WFP/Datto Gaas
Caption: General food distribution – Markazi camp, Obock Region

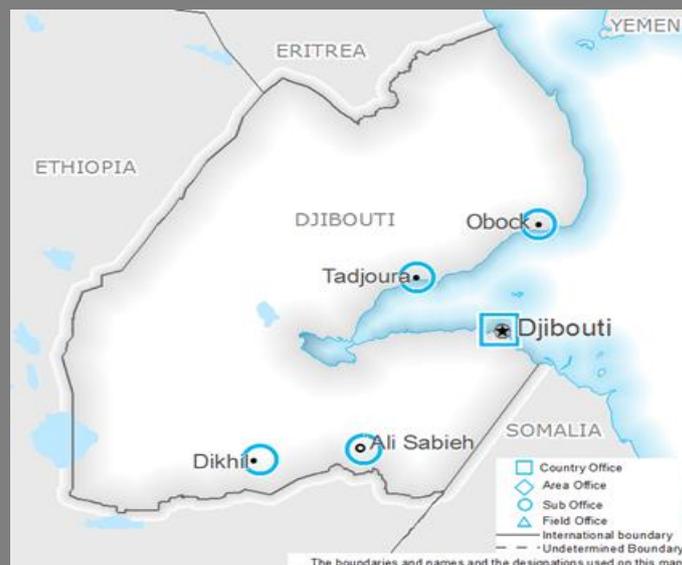
Operational Updates

- As of 11 April, according to the latest statistics from the International Office of Migration (IOM) and the Government of Djibouti, more than 33,000 people of mixed nationalities from Yemen arrived in Djibouti since the crisis started on 26 March 2015. Of these, 18,685 people are Yemeni nationals, 12,391 are transiting migrants and 1,954 people are Djiboutian returnees. The majority of the Yemeni refugees are hosted in Obock and Markazi camps. WFP continues to provide food assistance to Yemeni refugees, in addition to the Somali refugees living in Holl Holl and Ali Addeh camps in Ali Sabieh region.
- The March to May Diraac/Sugum rains started late, which initially impacted the prolonged dry conditions associated with El Niño. However, since the end of March, there has been some restoration of rangeland conditions with above average rainfall over most of Djibouti for the past month and forecasted to continue through May.
- Despite the ongoing rains, large parts of southeast pastoral-border, northwest pastoral in Dikhil and Ali Sabieh regions, and Obock pastoral still face limited livestock production resulting in reduced purchasing power for households. The consecutive seasons of below-average rains substantially eroded the coping capacities for the poor households, leaving them with food and income deficits. Rural populations are moving to the capital and other major towns as the climatic conditions continue to devastate pastoral livelihoods. Dikhil and Ali Sabieh are receiving externally displaced people whereas Tadjourah and Obock are receiving internally displaced people. So far, WFP has provided food to 1,150 internally displaced persons' households in these regions.

Challenges

- The PRRO and development operation require new contributions to avert possible funding shortfalls and pipeline breaks. In particular, the school feeding programme under the development operation is facing serious resource constraints and **will experience a complete pipeline break in June**, if new contributions are not received soon. The break coincides with the beginning of the next school year (September) and will most likely have a negative impact on school attendance.
- The refugee operation is facing serious resource constraints. WFP has prioritized general food distributions and nutrition interventions for refugees, in order to stretch available food stocks. If new contributions are not received soon, there is a risk of pipeline breaks starting in August.

Country Background



Djibouti is a least developed and food deficit country located 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 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, UNCRF and Canada.

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