



WFP Djibouti Country Brief

Highlights

- WFP requires additional resources before the end of July to provide school meals to 18,000 school children attending schools in the rural and suburban areas near of Djibouti-city. The new school year begins in September. Without additional funding at the start of the school year, in September, school attendance will most likely be affected.

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	16.3 m (38%)	3.1 m (40%)

*July – December 2016

GENDER MARKER 2A PRRO 200824

The 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 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 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 (Jan 2013- Dec 2017)	5.2 m	3.3 m (64%)	400,000 (93%)

*July – December 2016

The DEV programme 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

52,478

People Assisted
June 2016



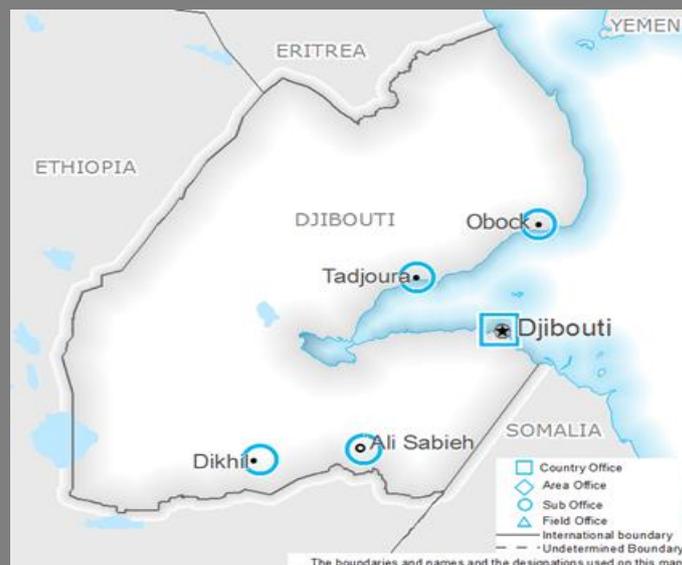
Operational Updates

- According to UNHCR, as of 15 June, a total of 35,562 people of mixed nationalities from Yemen had arrived in Djibouti since the crisis in March 2015. Of those, 19,636 persons (56 percent) are Yemeni nationals; 13,962 (38 percent) are transiting migrants and 1,964 persons (6 percent) are Djiboutian returnees.
- WFP continues to provide monthly rations to refugees settled in the camps, the urban poor and vulnerable drought-affected populations. In addition to the rations, WFP continues to support nutrition interventions aimed at treating moderate acute malnutrition and preventing moderate acute malnutrition and chronic malnutrition for children under five years, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers. Nutrition support has also been extended for people living with HIV/AIDS and TB clients, as well as support to their families.
- According to FEWSNET, the Diraac/Sugum (March to May) rains, which were above average in most parts of the country, partially restored pastures and water reserves. However, water shortages due to El Nino related dryness continue to be experienced in northwest pastoral, southeast pastoral border zone, and areas of Obock, Ali Sabieh and Dikhil regions. Most households in these regions are in *stressed* (IPC Phase 2) or *crisis* (IPC Phase 3). The forecasted Karan/Karma (July to September) rains are expected to be average to slightly above average in terms of cumulative rainfall, which will further help improve food security outcomes.

Challenges

- New contributions are urgently required for the school meals programme. If additional funding is not received by the end of July, WFP will not be able to plan for the implementation of the school meals programme in September, which is the beginning of the new academic year. Protracted funding shortfalls affecting the programme, will most likely result in reduced attendance and increased drop-out rates, especially among girls. Furthermore, WFP has suspended the distribution of take-home rations for girls in order to stretch available resources.
- The refugee operation is also facing resource constraints. As a result, WFP has prioritized food distributions under the refugee and nutrition programmes, in order to stretch available resources. If new contributions are not received soon, there is a risk of pipeline breaks starting in December 2016.

Country Background



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 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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Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/djibouti