



JOINT APPEAL

RESPONSE PLAN FOR DROUGHT, FOOD AND NUTRITION CRISIS

**Republic of Djibouti
United Nations**



July 2008

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Djibouti is appealing for **US\$¹ 31.7 million** to support the Government of Djibouti to respond—with a consolidated approach over the next six months—to the current food and nutrition crisis aggravated by drought and soaring global food prices.

The Republic of Djibouti is a country with a poor gross domestic product (GDP) rank and an estimated population of 720,000 people². Over the last few years, low rainfall and subsequent drought have caused massive deaths amongst livestock and therefore a significant reduction in milk production. The suffering caused by the drought has been further aggravated by the sharp increases in food prices since late 2007. This combination has severely compromised the food security, health and livelihoods of about 24,000 families or 120,000 people³—including 36,000 sub-urban people (most of whom were formerly semi-nomadic), 8,500 refugees and 20,000 asylum-seekers. Those affected reacted, in many cases, by migrating to urban areas in the hope of seeking assistance and remittance.

Assessments⁴ conducted amongst the pastoralist communities in Djibouti over the last four years indicate that pastoralist trade has declined to extremely low levels, with between 40 and 70% of livestock lost. Furthermore, the remaining animals are in poor health: suffering from lack of pasture, water and infection by parasites and bacteria. The resulting loss to the pastoralists in consumption and trade has reduced their health and income, leading to a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate among children between six and 59 months of 16.8%, reaching 25% in the north west region.

The Djibouti UNCT received a Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocation of \$2.6 million in February 2008 for emergency projects submitted by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The grant allowed these UN agencies, in close collaboration with the Government, to initiate a humanitarian response in food aid, water and sanitation, nutrition and health, and agriculture and livestock health. The initial responses had a life saving impact and helped to prevent further displacements from the most affected areas. However, the prevalence of acute malnutrition continues, as does the need for intervention. This emergency response plan to address the food and nutrition crisis should therefore be viewed as a continuation and strengthening of the CERF February 2008 allocation—ensuring that the work initiated continues to save lives and include the Government and other partners through the critically hot season from July to December 2008.

Strategic priorities include:

- i. Improving the nutritional status of refugees and vulnerable rural populations by increasing food distribution and coverage of the nutritional programme in rural areas;
- ii. Improving the nutritional status of urban and sub-urban populations by implementing a food/cash voucher programme;
- iii. Stabilising the nomadic groups: by preventing internal displacement and the concentration of people around the few remaining overstretched areas with pasture and water; and by strengthening the water distribution and water retention networks;
- iv. Preventing further morbidity among the livestock by providing emergency livestock health care;
- v. Strengthening the health systems at the national and regional levels for better responses to emergency situations;
- vi. Addressing the medical needs and providing quality protection and assistance to refugees, asylum-seekers mixed with migrants and host communities in Djibouti; and
- vii. Improving the logistics capacities by establishing a sub regional hub of 4,000 square meters.

¹ All dollar signs in the document denote United States dollars. Funding for this plan should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@reliefweb.int).

² 2008 estimate by the Ministry of Interior. The last national census dates back to 1984.

³ Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Interior, *Evaluation Report on the Consequences of Drought in the Republic of Djibouti*, May 2008. FEWSNET early warning estimate is 90,000 without taking into account the urban population, April 2008.

⁴ ONARS, WFP and FEWSNET, *Joint assessment missions*, 27 October to 4 November 2004 and 21 to 25 March 2005. ONARS, *Assessment*, February 2006. WFP and UNICEF, *Assessment*, December 2007.

Table I: Consolidated Appeal for Djibouti Joint Appeal 2008: Response Plan for Drought, Food and Nutrition Crisis
 Summary of Requirements - by Sector
 as of 31 July 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector Name	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE	6,479,270
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	3,113,700
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	1,498,000
FOOD	11,106,162
HEALTH	2,725,280
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	2,514,622
WATER AND SANITATION	4,253,348
Grand Total	31,690,382

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 31 July 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Djibouti Joint Appeal 2008: Response Plan for Drought, Food and Nutrition Crisis
 Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Organisation
 as of 31 July 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation. Page 1 of 1

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements (US\$)
FAO	6,479,270
UNDP	1,936,700
UNHCR	2,514,622
UNICEF	5,648,628
WFP	13,781,162
WHO	1,330,000
Grand Total	31,690,382

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 31 July 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

2.1 Context

Situated in the Horn of Africa, the Republic of Djibouti borders Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia. The people comprise the Issa of Somali origin and the Afar of Ethiopian origin and number around 720,000⁵—including 8,500 registered refugees and an estimated 20,000 asylum-seekers and mixed migrants—out of whom about 70% are living in the capital. With a 314 km coastline, it is strategically positioned to provide imports and exports to its landlocked neighbours, particularly Ethiopia. For a country that is mostly barren, its location is its main economic asset.

Besides its international port, which serves land-locked Ethiopia and to some extent Somalia, Djibouti has few economic opportunities and unemployment is high—estimated at 60% in the capital. The primary sector only accounts for 3 to 4% of GDP making the country a large net importer—80% of food commodities are imported, mainly from Ethiopia. Services—including the port—account for more than 80%. Manufacturing is relatively limited due largely to high-energy prices and limited natural resources. The country is very arid with only 3% of the land suitable for farming. Although its GDP growth has been higher than demographic growth since 2003 (5% against 3%), those gains have been wiped out by inflation (7% in 2007).

Fluctuating rainfall and the occurrence of drought are intrinsic features of arid and semi-arid lands such as the Djiboutian territory. During the past decades, the frequency of drought has been increasing with shorter recovery periods, resulting in a more intense impact on vulnerable populations. With very low annual rainfall—between 50 and 300 mm per year (see figure 2)—pastoralism has been the most efficient use of land. Whilst in fact, traditionally, most Djiboutians are nomadic pastoralists, due to years of adverse climatic conditions as well as national border limitations, their mobility and access to resources have been restricted. Most of the nomadic populations are no longer pastoralists and at present, about 85% live in urban or sub-urban areas without proper sanitary and economic infrastructures. Those remaining in rural areas heavily depend on family members living in the capital and on remittances from abroad.

According to the 2007 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report, Djibouti is ranked 149 out of 177. Up to 74% of the population lives in relative poverty, on less than \$3.00 per day. Infant and juvenile mortality rates are very high at 67 and 94 per 1,000 live births respectively. The maternal mortality rate is 546 per 100,000 live births. More than 49% of people in rural areas do not have access to a protected source of drinking water. Out of these, at least 30% resort to unprotected sources that do not conform to minimum sanitary requirements. Only 18% of households in rural area have latrines.

The global food security crisis, which has led to sharp increases in food commodity prices over the last three years have deeply affected Djibouti. Coupled with the absence of the coastal rains during the normal season from October to February, these events have turned a recurrent pattern into a humanitarian crisis in Djibouti. During the past decades, the frequency of drought has been increasing with shorter recovery rainy periods, resulting in a more intense impact on vulnerable populations. In May 2008 Djibouti was ranked second on the World Bank watch list (after Haiti) for food insecure countries with a high probability of social unrest.

⁵ 2008 estimate by the Ministry of Interior. The last national census dates back to 1984.

2.2 The Humanitarian Situation

The current humanitarian crisis in Djibouti is as a result of: increasing food prices on the global market; reduced purchasing powers; and below average rainfall in 2005, 2006 and 2008—leading to the inability of the population to feed itself. With less than 50% of the normal average rains since September 2007, the subsequent drought has caused the death of large numbers of livestock and a significant decline in milk production. Additionally, local food prices have increased by 20% since 2007. These combined factors have severely compromised the food security, health and livelihoods of about 24,000 families or 120,000 people⁶—including 8,500 refugees, 20,000 asylum-seekers and about 36,000 sub-urban people most of them formerly semi-nomads.

Assessments⁷ conducted amongst the pastoralist communities in Djibouti over the last four years indicate that pastoralist trade has declined to extremely low levels, with between 40 and 70% of livestock lost. Furthermore, the remaining animals are in poor health: suffering from lack of pasture, water and infection by parasites and bacteria. With pastures overgrazed and water sources under pressure, those affected have begun to crowd around town centres in the hope of gaining support from the Government or international organisations.

The nutritional effects of these pressures upon the population were surveyed in October and November of last year, where GAM rates of 16.8% amongst children between six and 59 months and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates of 2.4% were observed. In the northwest of the country GAM rates of 25% were recorded, far exceeding the critical threshold of 15% defined by WHO.

Table A. Nutrition Survey 2007 (DISED, UNICEF, WFP):

	N ⁸	Global (< -2 Z-score)		Moderate (< -2 and >=-3 Z-score)		Severe (<-3 Z-score)	
		n	Prevalence (%)	n	Prevalence (%)	n	Prevalence (%)
Wasting (W/H)	501	84	16.8	72	14.4	12	2.4
Under weight (W/A)	482	161	33.4	122	25.3	39	8.1
Stunting (H/A)	468	102	21.8	73	15.6	29	6.2

The nutrition survey showed that three areas have been particularly affected: the Southeast Pastoral Zone, Roadside Sub-Zone and Northwest Pastoral Zone (see Table A, malnutrition survey 2007). In these areas, it has been reported that livestock conditions are deteriorating rapidly and some families have already lost entire herds. As a result, the communities have reverted to other income generating activities, such as the collection and sale of firewood and production of charcoal, leading to further degradation of the environment. Additionally, major water catchment areas are completely dry forcing people to walk tens of kilometres to fetch water from the remaining wells that now serve many more than they were built to. Both urban and suburban populations have reacted to these pressures, and the soaring food and energy prices, by reducing their intake to only one or two meals a day.

Communities in Djibouti are further pressurised by the influx of refugees from Somalia and Ethiopia. About 100 people per week cross the main border at Loyada—between Somaliland and Djibouti—seeking asylum, fleeing the deteriorating security situation in Somalia. Between January and June 2008, there were 2,580 new arrivals from South/Central Somalia registered by the Office for the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), bringing the total number of refugees hosted in Djibouti up to 8,500 persons. Concurrently, hundreds of new arrivals from the Ogaden Region in Ethiopia were arriving each week. The limited availability of natural resources such as domestic fuel supplies and shelter materials for refugees and the local populations is a major challenge for UNHCR and its partners in Djibouti. The lack of resources forces the refugees—mostly the women and young girls—to travel many hours every week in the inhospitable and hazardous environment in search of firewood.

⁶ Republic of Djibouti, Ministry of Interior, *Evaluation Report on the Consequences of Drought in the Republic of Djibouti*, May 2008. FEWS.NET early warning estimate is 90,000 without taking into account the urban population, April 2008.

⁷ ONARS, WFP and FEWSNET, *Joint assessment missions*, 27 October to 4 November 2004 and 21 to 25 March 2005. ONARS, *Assessment*, February 2006. WFP and UNICEF, *Assessment*, December 2007.

⁸ Weighted sample from 3,635 children from six to 59 months old.

2.3 The Humanitarian Response

The Djibouti UNCT received a CERF allocation of \$2.6 million in February 2008 for emergency projects submitted by WFP, UNICEF, WHO and FAO. This allowed these UN agencies to initiate a humanitarian response in: food aid; water and sanitation; nutrition and health; and agriculture and livestock health. In the northwest—the most affected area—55,000 people are currently receiving food aid and the most acutely malnourished children are being treated. Furthermore, 55 existing traditional wells have been deepened and sealed to benefit 20,000 people and water trucking is reaching 30 locations for 15,000 affected people. Outside of the CERF allocation, the World Bank will fund 25 new water boreholes and wells in Obock, Tadjourah, Dikhil, Arta and Ali Sabieh districts for a total of \$6.3 million.

The Government of Djibouti has instituted policy measures designed to relieve the high food prices, namely the reduction of taxes on agricultural inputs, basic food commodities and cooking fuel. Special loans are to be offered to those investing in agro-forestry and limited food assistance has been granted to the National Union of Djibouti Women (UNFD) for some of the most vulnerable urban poor families.

The Government Office for Assistance to Refugees and Disaster Victims (ONARS), WFP, UNICEF and the Famine Early Warning System (FEWSNET) carried out joint field visits between February and May, to all districts, to assess changes in the nutrition and food security status. Additionally, in May 2008, an inter-ministerial committee on drought, chaired by the Prime Minister, was set-up by Presidential decree, with four new technical units led by their respective technical Ministries. In initiation, the Ministry of Interior released, at the end of May, a document entitled the 'Evaluation Report on the Consequences of Drought in the Republic of Djibouti', appealing for international mobilisation and support as the current situation exceeds its capacity to tackle with drought and the high prices affecting its vulnerable citizens. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Regional Support Office for Central and East Africa (RSOCEA) has fielded one Humanitarian Affairs Officer to give technical assistance to the consolidated Government-UN response plan.

The initial responses have had a life saving impact—with the fatality rate of severe malnutrition below 5% in hospitals—and have helped to prevent further displacements from the most affected areas. However, the prevalence of acute malnutrition continues, as does the need for intervention. This emergency response plan to address the food and nutrition crisis should therefore be viewed as a continuation and strengthening of the CERF February 2008 allocation—ensuring that the work initiated continues to save lives and include the Government and other partners through the critically hot season from July to December 2008.

Strategic priorities will include:

- i. Improving the nutritional status of refugees and vulnerable rural populations by increasing food distribution and coverage of the nutritional programme in rural areas;
- ii. Improving the nutritional status of urban and sub-urban populations by implementing a food/cash voucher programme;
- iii. Stabilising the nomadic groups: by preventing internal displacement and the concentration of people around the few remaining overstretched areas with pasture and water; and by strengthening the water distribution and water retention networks;
- iv. Preventing further morbidity among the livestock by providing emergency livestock health care;
- v. Strengthening the health systems at the national and regional levels for better responses to emergency situations; and
- vi. Addressing the medical needs and providing quality protection and assistance to refugees, asylum-seekers mixed with migrants and host communities in Djibouti.

3. EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS

3.1 Health and Nutrition

Health Activities and Achievements to Date

With funding from the CERF, WHO has been able to target four main areas of intervention: the strengthening of mobile teams; the involvement of the community; the supplying of drugs and kits; and the strengthening of the decentralisation process at the regional level.

The logistical and technical support provided through CERF funds enabled: the mobile teams to improve delivery of healthcare services especially for vulnerable populations such as pregnant women and children under five; and the operational activities of the mobile teams to increase, providing a better range of outreach activities. The innovative approach of health ‘tukuls’ (tents), set up in remote areas where health facilities are not available, improved health services to the vulnerable.

Community involvement encouraged local communities to become engaged in the response process particularly with detection and referral of cases. This involvement has led to increased awareness and social mobilisation activities.

Diarrhoeal disease kits purchased through CERF funds enabled the mobile teams and medical staff of district hospitals to respond in a timely manner to the cholera outbreak that affected several locations of the country. Additionally, water-testing kits allowed health authorities to ensure a better surveillance of drinking water.

The decentralisation process was strengthened by involving the regional authorities in the decision making process, which, allowed different health problems to be better targeted by CERF funds.

Nutrition Activities and Achievements to Date

During the months of April and May the nutrition interventions supported by the CERF have reached an estimated 2,370 children⁹ under-five affected by malnutrition, through both the management of acute malnutrition cases in 19 therapeutic feeding units (UNTA) and 31 supplementary feeding centres, and through direct contact affected communities. The case fatality rate during the first semester—percentage of children severely malnourished received in therapeutic feeding units that were dying—was equal to 5.26%.

Reorganisation of the nutrition programme allowed direct contact with communities – maximising the number of children reached. This reorganisation involved combining the delivery of food by WFP with the screening of malnourished children with the Mid-upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) system and the delivery of ready-to-use food (plumpy nut). A total of 21 communities in the most remote affected areas of the regions of Dikhil, Ali-Sabieh and Tadjourah were visited with a total of 1,230 children screened, among whom 314 received an adapted dose of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) due to malnourishment—96 acute and 218 moderate.

With the creation of five new therapeutic feeding units, in Djibouti City (Ibrahim Balala, Balbala 1, PK 12) and Tadjourah (Dorra, Assa Gayla) the number of severely malnourished children treated increased. The local associations in the area of these centres were also involved in undertaking the screening of children and the sensitisation of parents. In addition, the number of people involved in the nutrition programme was increased from four to 15.

A communication component to improve nutrition awareness was implemented, with the development of a card with pictorial explanations. Other communication materials such as television and radio programmes are planned for the coming months.

Despite these interventions, coverage remains insufficient, with less than 38% of children under five suffering from acute malnutrition treated in existing centres or covered by direct contacts and community-based interventions. This implies a need to increase the coverage of community-based interventions in order to reach a larger number of children.

⁹ The number of children under five living in affected area was estimated to 25,000 in CERF proposal, on which 25% could be malnourished. Then, the achievement is estimated to 38% (2.370/6.250).

The problems encountered were due to the lack of capacity of the national nutrition programme and a lack of integration of nutrition activities within health activities. Even if the number of people recruited in the programme were to be increased, there would still be a lack of decentralisation in the national programme in the regions. For that reason, an advocacy strategy was designed and a decision made to deploy two staff to cover the regions: one to the two northern health districts (Tadjourah and Obock) and the other to the two southern health districts. These staffs will organise nutrition interventions at district level, working particularly: at the integration of the management of malnutrition into the activities of the health system; and at the training of health staff, community workers and local association members in nutrition.

Response Strategy

As part of a package of interventions aimed at the rapid improvement of the food and nutrition situation, the Ministry of Health will strengthen and scale up the management of acute malnutrition countrywide, and specifically in the most affected zones—the regions of Tadjourah and Dikhil and poor sub-urban areas of Djibouti City—for an estimated 120,000 people, including about 22,000 children under five and about 60,000 pregnant and lactating women.

Malnourished children will be cared for by a combination of health workers in health structures (both therapeutic and supplementary feeding centres) and community-based structures. The community-based approach will be implemented with nutritional rehabilitation and nutritional education in the most affected communities. Community workers will be trained to detect child malnutrition, to provide ready-to-use therapeutic food (plumpy nut) and to have educational discussions with mothers. They will receive a minimum package of materials for these activities.

Furthermore, the nutrition and health sectors will collaborate, and produce a strong communication component that will be added to promote healthy practices to prevent childhood illnesses and childhood malnutrition through media and traditional folk communication. Additionally, the strengthening of storage capacity, the improvement of logistics from the central to the community level, and the support of mobile teams at the regional level will be central for the success of the project, and will be implemented jointly.

The monitoring and evaluation component will be strengthened, through the conduct of a nutritional survey at the end of the year, which will measure the progress made and the level of malnutrition in the affected areas. This survey will be conducted in parallel with the food security survey planned by WFP.

Role and Responsibilities of Stakeholders

The Ministry of Health will implement the nutrition and health component, with the support of a technical health and nutrition coordination mechanism that will be put in place with the technical support of WHO and UNICEF.

The Ministry of Health will give more responsibility to health district teams to carry out health and nutrition related emergency interventions. UN agencies will ensure that all emergency interventions are integrated under the leadership of the decentralised institutions led by technical and administrative authorities.

Where possible, the community-based approach will be developed building on existing opportunities. For example: the screening of children in new communities during WFP food distributions.

3.2 Food Aid

Response Strategy

Six months of general food distribution (GFD), from July through December, to 80,000 rural people, will save lives and allow pastoralists to recover from the shocks.¹⁰ With only three months of the summer period (July to September) provided for by WFP food distributions in rural areas¹¹—financially covered by European Commission (EC) contributions—an additional three months of distributions will be needed to cover food needs during the rest of the year (October to December). Furthermore,

¹⁰ Government data and results from a joint assessment conducted by WFP and FEWSNET on the impact of the drought and the high food prices.

¹¹ Previously foreseen for a total number of 55,000 beneficiaries.

food/cash voucher distributions for six months will be needed for 35,000 vulnerable groups living in urban and semi-urban areas of Djibouti, due to the high food prices, to allow most vulnerable people to meet their daily food requirements.

Role and Responsibilities of Stakeholders

WFP will ensure food distribution throughout the country in close collaboration with the Ministry of the Interior and Decentralisation, the ONARS and the inter-sectorial technical committees. Joint interventions with key partners will be pursued to ensure beneficiaries will get the necessary means to cope with the situation. In urban areas, WFP will act in close collaboration with the UNFD.

3.3 Agriculture and Livestock

Context

Pastoralism is an economic and social system that incorporates highly refined resource management, productivity, trade and social welfare mechanisms. The arid and semi-arid areas occupied by pastoralists constitute the greater proportion (90%) of the Djibouti's landmass.

Animal husbandry—90% of which consists of nomadic pastoral activities—constitutes the main economical activities of the farming sector. Traditionally the livestock migrates permanently in search for pasture and water. It is a normal pattern and coping mechanism that enables pastoral communities and their herds to survive in such an environment.

Low rainfall and subsequent poor pasture in 2008 broke the precarious cycle of traditional coping mechanism of the nomads, reducing the ability of the herds to survive. As a result of the drought this year, the entire farming population—150,000 people—is now in a state of famine with many farmers having lost their livestock.

Activities and Achievements to Date

The past CERF funds have allowed FAO to support the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea to respond to drought emergency through the development of 32 hectares of small agro pastoral farms; the improvement of animal health conditions; and the improvement of the availability of water to the pastoralists and their animals in Dora region by the rehabilitation of four under ground cisterns and the construction of six new cisterns each with 100m³ capacity.

Response Strategy

Based on the satisfactory results from the CERF projects, it will be necessary to extend those experiences to potential regions countrywide. The projects on agriculture and livestock presented in this document constitute an important contribution to reduce the current impact of drought and to be fully prepared for the future. The project will target 400,000 animals countrywide and will permit the provision of veterinary services and food for livestock in order to better to contain the impact of drought on animal health.

3.4 Water and Sanitation

Context

Over recent years, a number of experts have clearly highlighted the scarcity of water in this semi-desert country; a scarcity mainly due to poor water quality and poor access to available resources essentially abstracted from groundwater (more than 95%). There are no perennial streams and when it does rain, untamed seasonal rivers pour untapped into the Red Sea often causing major flooding.

According to the latest survey up to 49.1% of people in rural areas do not have access to a protected source of drinking water, out of whom at least 30% resort to unprotected sources that do not conform to minimum sanitary requirements. Furthermore, only 18.1% of people in rural areas have latrines within or attached to their houses.

The current 2008 drought has raised the following issues: the water level may continue to go down, making it more difficult to extract with the already limited capacity; the nomadic pattern of life has forced people to move with their animals to areas where water and grazing is available, and in the current situation this has led to short stays due to limited supply; the cost of water trucking operations are not sustainable, as they are equal to or more than the cost of developing permanent sources; and

in many locations, the physical-chemical quality of water is irrevocably not up to recommended WHO standards.

Activities and Achievements to Date

During the last six months, the CERF funding has allowed UNICEF in collaboration with Government partners to provide water and sanitation emergency assistance to 45,000 of the worst-affected people in the rural areas, out of whom 25,000 were supported through water trucking. To date, UNICEF has completed the deepening of 55 existing traditional shallow wells equipped with hand pumps and the construction of five underground cisterns for water collection.

Response Strategy

Considering the current drought situation and the dire needs of the affected populations, the proposed project will continue focusing on affected people countywide: providing those in urgent need with water through trucking; rehabilitating existing schemes; and drilling in order to develop new sources of water. Hygiene promotion and sanitation interventions will be conducted to ensure the prevention of the occurrence and spread of diseases and infections resulting from the unavailability of basic services.

Role and Responsibilities of Stakeholders

The water and sanitation coordination group has played an active role in fostering partnerships particularly in water monitoring quality, where the cluster has ensured that both the ministry in charge of water and the ministry of health are conducting joint missions to ensure the provision of safe water to the population.

3.5 Multi-Sectoral

Response Strategy

Based on the ongoing trends of increasing numbers of asylum-seekers coming from south and central Somalia and from the Somali region of Ethiopia (Ogaden), in addition to addressing the needs of long staying refugees in Djibouti, UNHCR and its partners will support 20,000 beneficiaries. Coordinated efforts will be combined to provide multi-sectoral interventions for people of concern to UNHCR.

One glaring need is shelter provision, as the last major distribution of tents to refugees was 10 years ago. A growing number of new arrivals are forced to stay in makeshift shelters for months on end until better shelter is available in the camp. Five hundred tents recently arrived but the same number again is needed. A reception centre is in the process of being constructed at Loyada, with the hope that reinforced registration, status determination, profiling of the needs of the new arrivals and medical screening on arrival will help authorities and UNHCR to fulfill their commitments under national and international law. At the same time, improved shelter and self-reliance activities—including vocational training—will be offered to help improve the living conditions.

Increasing multi-sectoral assistance to address obvious protection gaps, such as to ameliorate the conditions of stay for Somalis—making them more humane and sustainable for as long as may be necessary—while helping the Government to build a functioning National Eligibility Bureau, will go a long way to provide protection and eventually save lives. Efforts to identify durable solutions for refugees in Djibouti will continue simultaneously.

3.6 Early Recovery

Context

Early in 2007—taking into consideration the fact that a large part of the population doesn't benefit from the economic growth registered during the past four years—the President launched the *Initiative Nationale pour le Développement Social (INDS)* that aims to:

- Promote access to basic services;
- Restructure the national production system to create necessary and sufficient jobs and reduce unemployment; and
- Assist people who are vulnerable.

The current world food crisis worsens the situation of vulnerable groups in the country; decreasing drastically their already limited purchasing power. Furthermore, with an unemployment rate of 60%,

the traditional mechanism of family solidarity that assures social balance is threatened. In addition, the food crisis will endanger Millennium Development Goal (MDG) achievements.

Response Strategy

The INDS, as the second generation of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP), will ensure inclusiveness and pro-poor growth. Two institutions were set up within the implementation of INDS: *Agence Djiboutienne de Développement Social (ADDS)* and *Agence Nationale pour l'Emploi et la Formation et l'Insertion Professionnelle (ANEFIP)*. These institutions will strengthen Government response by focusing on revenue creation and redistribution through job opportunities, community empowerment and improvement of basic social services.

3.7 Coordination and Support Services

Context

At present the Djibouti Government lacks a structure in charge of coordination in order to meet the needs for a sustainable management of drought and other emergencies. During recent years the Government has become aware that disaster prevention and management should be handled from development perspectives. The Government is also conscious of the fact that to achieve sustainable development within the country there is an implicit need to link drought mitigation, food security, and environmental protection as its primary objectives in managing drought and other disasters. According to the *Loi N°140/AN/06/05^e*, the Ministry of Interior and Decentralisation is the only institution able to declare a disaster situation. Therefore, it is a necessity to support the Government in putting in place mechanisms of coordination on one hand and in developing tools that can help ensuring better management of disasters on the other.

A presidential decree n°2006/1992 adopted in July 2006 established the institutional framework to coordinate national, regional and international efforts for hazards and disaster management. The institutional measures are as follows:

- Establishment of an inter ministerial committee to manage risks and disasters under the leadership of the Prime Minister in charge of coordination of all governmental actions;
- Establishment of a technical committee to manage hazards and disasters under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Interior and Decentralisation;
- Establishment of regional committees to manage hazards and disasters—these committees are assigned the role of relaying responses and mitigation actions at the regional level; and
- Establishment of an executive secretariat to manage hazards and disasters which is namely in charge of resource mobilisation, disaster preparedness and relief operations.

Another body in charge of delivering relief is ONARS, however, its functioning is hampered by an inadequate and insufficient logistic capacity and weak management, as the overall existing Government capacity for the delivery of the necessary assistance to the affected population is extremely weak.

Despite the setting up of the above structures through the decree, no progress has been noticed. There is a need to strengthen the established structures for an effective disaster management. The Government needs capacity building in terms of training of personnel and the provision of logistic resources to assist in responding to the current drought emergency through better planning and coordination. In the short term there is also a need to work on global policy and structures that will address the problem of drought mitigation and other catastrophes through the creation of a disaster preparedness plan.

However, the Government, at this time, lacks the financial resources and managerial capacity. Improving coordination and overall planning for disaster mitigation would require resource mobilisation efforts and partnership support to enable the establishment of policy forums and structures that will be effective in mitigating drought and other catastrophes through the integration of disaster management into national planning.

Response Strategy

To ensure a quick and an effective reaction in Djibouti and in the neighbouring countries, in case of a sudden disaster, a UN emergency stock is essential in Djibouti—food and non-food items. Therefore, storage with proper warehouse management is crucial to ensure the availability of the items needed.

Therefore, a store with 4,000 M² storage capacities is planned. This will allow UN agencies to store more than 2,000 MTs of food including high energy biscuits, generators, water pumps, first aid kits, tents, water tanks and other necessary equipment, facilitating the operational planning.

Role and Responsibilities of Stakeholders

The participation of the Government by providing the UN with suitable land, close to the new terminal containers at the port, will facilitate the building of this hub, allowing the improvement of the UN reaction time and reducing the operational cost.

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This joint appeal has been developed under the leadership of the Minister of Interior and Decentralisation and the UN Resident Coordinator. There has been an unprecedented participation of technical senior staff from sectoral ministries namely the ministries of Health, Agriculture, Livestock and Sea in charge of rural hydraulic, ONARS (*Office National pour l'Aide aux Réfugiés*), the Djibouti Red Crescent Society and the UNFD. UN agencies have participated in a proactive manner in supporting the national counterparts to develop the projects. Implementation of the response to drought, food and nutrition crisis will be carried out by various agencies from the UNCT in Djibouti in partnership with the Government technical ministries.

Lead agencies have been appointed for the various clusters/sectors as follows:

- UNDP: general coordination with the inter-ministerial committee on drought;
- UNICEF: water and sanitation, and nutrition with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea and the Ministry of Health, National Nutrition;
- WFP: food aid and logistics with the Ministry of Interior and Decentralisation, UNFD and ONARS;
- WHO: health with Ministry of Health;
- FAO: agriculture with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea; and
- UNHCR: protection and shelter with Ministry of Interior and Decentralisation, and ONARS.

Overall, the sectoral Ministries will implement the various components of emergency response with the technical support of UN agencies, which have relevant national and international expertise. In areas in which this expertise is not available, UN agencies will recruit international consultants to fill the gaps. Local associations and NGOs will be used for implementation in areas in which they have comparative advantages.

STAKEHOLDER	CONTACT ADDRESS
Government of Djibouti Executive Secretary of the Drought Inter-ministerial Committee	ammadar65@yahoo.fr Tel: +253 844401
World Food Programme (WFP)	Benoit.Thiry@wfp.org Giorgia.Testolin@wfp.org Tel: +253 353422
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	akamuragiye@unicef.org ggonzales@unicef.org asagbohan@unicef.org (Nutrition) asidibahah@unicef.org (Water and Sanitation) Tel: +253 314111
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	sunil.saigal@undp.org mathieu.ciowela@undp.org harbi.omar@undp.org Tel: +253-320970
World Health Organization (WHO)	Dr Mostafa Tyane tyanem@dji.emro.who.int
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Ali Haribou (FAODJ) Ali.Haribou@fao.org
National Union of Women of Djibouti (UNFD)	General Secretary
National Office for Assistance to Refugees and affected populations (ONARS)	Elmi Ahmed Mahamoud
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Ann Encontre Encontre@unhcr.org Shana Kaninda Kaninda@unhcr.org Abdellahi Ould El Bah Ouldalba@unhcr.org

ANNEX I. PROJECTS

1. Coordination

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
Project Title	Strengthening national capacity for the management and coordination of responses to drought and other natural disasters
Project Code	DJI-08/CSS01
Sector or Cluster	Institutional and capacity building for disaster management
Objective	Strengthening national management and coordination capacity
Beneficiaries	Direct : <i>Ministère de l'Intérieur, Secrétariat Exécutif de gestion des risques et de catastrophes</i> , Indirect : All affected population
Implementing Partners	UNDP and the Ministry of Interior and Decentralisation
Project Duration	July - December 2008
Funds Requested	\$438,700
Contact	mathieu.ciowela@undp.org

Needs

Djibouti is facing the consequences of rain shortages in 2005, 2006, and 2008. These have heavily affected replenishment of water catchments and the regeneration of pastures compromising livelihoods and food security of the rural households. This situation has been aggravated by sharp increase of food prices since 2007 (46% increase on average). It is believed that about 24,000 families or 120,000 people are affected (including 36,000 in sub-urban areas) of which 20% are children with severe malnutrition. As a result the Government has declared a drought emergency and requested international assistance. In general, with regard to disaster management in Djibouti, there are number of constraints: limited technical capacity, weakness in the coordination of responses, lack of dialogue and weak involvement of stakeholders, non-existence of an early warning system, lack of data, and absence of an operation or contingency plan.

Despite the setting up by a Presidential decree in May 2006 of the *Comité Interministériel de gestion des risques et catastrophes*, the above constraints remain unsolved and hamper any action to mitigate disasters. The decree also attempted to create supporting structures and define their roles, however little has been done.

This project will address the above constraints with particular focus on the creating and strengthening of coordination mechanisms mentioned in the decree. Furthermore, the project will build upon national capacity in order to ensure better management of disaster responses, while reducing risk and vulnerability.

Activities

The following activities will be implemented:

- Strengthening national and local mechanisms of coordination—training and technical support, sensitisation and promotion of dialogue, and consensus building on disaster management;
- Developing a decision tool in order to prevent and to manage risks and disasters;
- elaborating a national strategy and plan to mitigate the impact on drought and other natural disasters;
- Updating of national legislation and strengthening of institutional structures at the national and regional levels so as to be more effective in managing risks and disasters;
- Organising of training courses and promotion of community awareness raising programmes;
- Supporting, at an advisory level through technical assistance, of the Government;
- Setting up of an early warning system—regular collection of data, survey, analysis and dissemination;
- Designing and implementing a vulnerability mapping system;
- Networking and disseminating of lessons learnt; and
- Monitoring and evaluating responses.

Outcomes

- Impacts of disasters reduced;
- ORSEC (Organisation de Secours) system in place with responses to disaster better managed, coordinated and implemented;
- An active culture of prevention, planning and reporting in existence;

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- Disaster management capacities at national, local and communities level strengthened;
- Strengthened coping mechanism of the rural populations through demonstration projects; and
- Greater involvement of all stakeholders and development partners.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff (Technical assistance and advisory support)	100,000
Inputs :	
Immediate support: reporting, data gathering and situation reports disseminating	60,000
Short term support: training, IEC, stakeholders	70,000
Informatics and communication equipment	50,000
Pilot community response	80,000
Nation wide training and sensitisation	50,000
Administrative cost	28,700
TOTAL	438,700

2. Food Aid

Appealing Agency	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)
Project Title	PRRO 10544 “Food Assistance to Refugees and Vulnerable Groups”
Project Code	DJI-08/F01
Sector or Cluster	Food Aid
Objective	To save lives and improve the nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups in rural and urban areas in the next year
Beneficiaries	TOTAL: 149,000 - Women: 76,500.
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Interior and Decentralisation; ONARS; UNFD
Project Duration	July – December 2008
Funds Requested	\$11,106,162
Contact	Benoit.Thiry@wfp.org , WFP Representative Giorgia.Testolin@wfp.org , Head of Programme

Needs

Pastoral food security is deteriorating and pastoralists’ coping mechanisms are stretched to the limit due to recurrent rain failure. With the loss of up to 60% of their livestock, pastoralists have reduced their daily intake to one or two meals. In addition, their food basket is becoming more and more homogenous due to the lack of animal products (meat and milk). The inability to access to water has hampered the already difficult situation for this vulnerable group. Furthermore, remittances from family members living in town can no longer be relied upon as food prices have increased. As a result, many pastoralists have started migrating toward the capital in the hope of finding support.

Prices of staple foods in Djibouti have increased to 46% above the five-year average in Djibouti City,¹² affecting the purchasing power of poor households. FEWSNET emphasized that the total expenditure basket is now 63% above the lowest paid salaries in the urban areas¹³ and it subsequently estimates that 55,000 people are in need of food assistance in urban and semi-urban.

The refugee caseload in the refugee camp of Ali-Addeh is now at 8,500, with an increase of about 2,000 from central and southern Somalia since the first semester of 2008.

Activities

The following activities will be implemented:

- Distributing of three months of general food,¹⁴ providing full rations to 80,000 people living in rural areas highly affected by drought and high food prices;
- Distributing of six months of food/cash vouchers to 55,000 people living in urban and semi-urban areas of Djibouti town;
- Assisting health centres of Djibouti town and districts with take-home rations for 5,500 malnourished under five year old children and pregnant and lactating women; and
- Distributing of general food to 8,500 refugees settled in Ali-Addeh camp.

Outcomes

- Nutritional status of drought victims and vulnerable groups improved, through timely provision of food in sufficient quantity;
- Acute malnutrition among vulnerable groups—under five children, and pregnant and lactating women—reduced and/or stabilised;
- Acute malnutrition among refugees—through timely provision of sufficient quantities of food—reduced and/or stabilised;
- Migration to cities reduced by assisting affected populations in their location of origin; and
- Increased coping mechanisms in affected populations with the implementation of food for work projects: reforestation, agro pastoral perimeter (date trees) and establishment of district buffer stocks.

¹² Since 2007 all prices have shown a steady upward trend. For example, vegetable oil increased by 68% and wheat flour by 82% between January 2007 and April 2008. Source: FEWSNET, 2008.

¹³ FEWSNET, 2008.

¹⁴ Four months for rural general food distribution can be covered by a received contribution from the European Commission and USAID.

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FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff Costs	943,570
Direct Operational Costs	
Purchase of food (10,709MT of food commodities/average price of \$650 per MT)	6,998,332
External transport	931,683
Internal transport	1,356,937
Other direct operational costs	149,069
Sub-total Direct Operational and Support Costs	10,379,591
ISC (7%)	726,571
TOTAL	11,106,162

3. Nutrition

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN’S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Case management of malnutrition and improvement of the nutritional status of children and mothers
Project Code	DJI-08/H01
Sector or Cluster	Nutrition
Objective	The main objective of the project is to improve the management of moderate and severe acute malnutrition for children and women, enhancing the coverage and the community based approach, and improving infant and young child feeding.
Beneficiaries	120,000 people; Children: 25,000; Women:20,000 (pregnant and lactating)
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Health, UNICEF, Local associations and NGOs
Project Duration	July – December 2008
Funds Requested	\$ 1,395,280
Contact	Dr Ahmed, Head of National Nutrition Programme, Ministry of Health Dr Sagbohan, Nutrition Specialist, UNICEF asagbohan@unicef.org

Needs

The nutrition activities in Djibouti need to be strengthened and coverage of the supplementary and therapeutic feeding enhanced countrywide, with particular attention to children under five years old, pregnant and lactating women, resulting in improved household food security.

Activities

The following activities will be implemented:

- Improving the screening of moderate and acute malnutrition throughout the health facilities and at the community level, using mobile units, community workers and community associations, in close collaboration with WHO;
- Improving the management of moderate and severe malnutrition among children and women throughout the health facilities and at the community level, with the provision of therapeutic milk, drugs and materials, monitoring and supervision;
- Promoting of infant and young child feeding with an emphasis on the development of local recipes using food locally available;
- Controlling of micronutrient deficiencies with micronutrient supplementation and the promoting of the consumption of fortified foods;
- Training of health and community workers for the screening and management of moderate and severe malnutrition;
- Strengthening of the capacity of mobile units and community associations for the screening and management of moderate and severe malnutrition at community level;
- Improving social mobilisation and communication methods for nutrition education of the population, focusing mainly on food and nutrition best practices for mothers; and
- Organising of a national nutrition survey at household level, jointly with the food security survey, in order to evaluate the malnutrition prevalence among children under five years old.

Outcomes

- Coverage increased from 30% to 60% of under five year old children severely malnourished received at health facilities and at community level;
- Reduced fatality rate of severe acute malnutrition treated in hospitals to below 5%;
- Improved infant and young child feeding, and general household food security; and
- Improved micronutrient status for children, and pregnant and lactating women.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	184,000
Inputs costs: malnutrition case management, infant and young child feeding, supplies, improvement of storage capacity of Ministry of Health, training and social mobilisation	1,090,000
Administration costs	121,280
TOTAL	1,395,280

4. Water and Sanitation

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	WASH response in vulnerable areas
Project Code	DJI-08/WS01
Sector or Cluster	Water and Sanitation
Objective	The main objective of the project is to assist the affected men, women and children in vulnerable areas through provision of safe water supply, adequate sanitation and hygiene education
Beneficiaries	TOTAL: 75,000 people
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea in Charge of Hydraulic Resources, UNICEF
Project Duration	<i>July – December 2008</i>
Funds Requested	\$ 4,253,348
Contact	asidibahah@unicef.org (WASH specialist, UNICEF)

Needs

During the 2008 first semester, the CERF funding has allowed UNICEF in collaboration with the Government (Ministry of Agriculture) to provide water and sanitation emergency assistance to 45,000 of the worst-affected people in the rural areas—out of which 25,000 people were assisted through water trucking. Considering the current drought situation and the dire needs of the affected populations, there is a need to continue focusing on affected people countywide, providing them with: trucking water, rehabilitation of existing schemes and development of new water sources. Hygiene promotion and sanitation interventions, in order to ensure prevention of the occurrence and spread of diseases and infections resulting from the unavailability of these basic services, need be given due attention.

The project would be a very good opportunity to keep pushing for more sustainable ways and innovative manners to try and look for to give Djiboutian a chance to address the underlying causes for these recurrent droughts.

Activities

The following activities will be implemented:

- organising and implementing a comprehensive assessment study;
- providing 30 locations with safe water through provision of water-trucking assistance regularly;
- rehabilitating and/or construction: 100 existing traditional wells, 20 under ground cisterns for domestic use and watering stock, and 25 new wells and 15 new boreholes equipped with hand pumps or solar energy;
- supplying of 1,000 plastic barrels, to assist in establishing water security at the home and facilitate clean use of water;
- supporting the Ministry in charge of water with experts in drilling, electro-mechanics and geophysics, and supporting the ministry's staff in the operation of studies and drilling activities; and
- developing and implementing IEC material for WASH skills and practices.

The activities are tailored to achieve the objective of reinforcing local authority capacity to meet the demands of the communities and to respond to their needs while providing them with the mechanisms to sustain interventions. These target groups will be enabled to ensure community-driven decision making at all levels of planning, implementation and management of WASH systems, with technical assistance provided for low cost, easily maintainable infrastructure, resulting in increased access to sustainable water and sanitation.

Outcomes

- Provision of safe water supply, adequate sanitation and hygiene education to 55,000 people.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff	430,000
Inputs (Rehabilitation of rural water supply and sanitation infrastructure, water trucking, hygiene promotion)	3,545,000
Administration	278,348
TOTAL	4,253,348

5. Human Health

Appealing Agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)
Project Title	Emergency health response to the food security crisis in Djibouti
Project Code	DJI-08/H02
Sector or Cluster	Health
Objective	To reduce the health consequences of emergencies, disasters, crises and conflicts, and minimise their social and economic impact.
Beneficiaries	285,000
Implementing Partner	Ministry of Health
Project Duration	July – December 2008
Funds Requested	\$ 1,330,000
Contact	Dr Tyane Mostafa, WHO representative

Needs

Parts of Djibouti continue to experience food security crises with subsequent avoidable mortality and morbidity from acute malnutrition and associated co-morbidities in marginalised segments of the population. Furthermore, the border conflict between Eritrea and Djibouti escalated in recent weeks worsening food security conditions for rural and urban poor households already having to cope with high prices and the ongoing drought in Djibouti.

Even without the conflict, droughts conditions, high food prices, limited food availability and high rates of acute malnutrition put the estimated population at risk of food insecurity at 285,000 people, or 45% of the total population (FEWSNET 20 June 2008). Of this amount, 155,000 people (including 25,000 malnourished children) require immediate emergency food assistance, with persistent border conflicts likely to increase the number of people in need.

The WFP and UNICEF assessment conducted in December 2007 estimated that the acute malnutrition rate has risen to 33.4% in 2007 from 28.9% in 2006 and chronic malnutrition rate has risen marginally to 21.8% in 2007 from 20.6% in 2006.

Experience from past emergencies clearly attests an alarming mix of co-morbidities on the ground i.e. malnutrition and communicable diseases—acute diarrhea, acute respiratory infections, tuberculosis, skin infections, among others—which, if remained unchecked, can significantly exacerbate disease burden and mortality, especially in children under five years of age. Therefore, curative healthcare should be added in the minimum care package of mobile teams in order to avoid further deterioration of the health of this population.

The Joint Appeal will enable UN Agencies, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, and WHO, to implement short-term projects in order to prevent further increase in and reduce the acute malnutrition caseload and to improve the outcomes for malnourished individuals. WHO will seek to improve the management of severe acute malnutrition and mitigate the impact of communicable and epidemic-prone diseases on the nutritional status and overall mortality and morbidity among semi pastorals and nomads as well as the rural population in the periphery of the five districts and suburb areas in the district of Djibouti City.

Through the Joint Appeal, WHO will strengthen mobile teams and ensure the availability of medicines for the mobile teams. Furthermore, emergency care in district hospitals will be improved leading to better healthcare for victims of malnutrition and the complications that they may suffer. This will contribute to reducing the impact of direct expenses on the economic and health situation of the poor and vulnerable population. These populations are already considerably weakened by the high levels of malnutrition, where any adverse event in this epidemic-prone region may lead to significant loss of life.

Activities

The following activities will be implemented:

- Increasing field activities for early emergency response;
- Improving early detection and referral of malnourished cases as well as other cases suffering from consequent diseases;
- Increasing operational activities of mobile teams;
- Improving healthcare quality in six district hospitals;

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- Increasing social mobilisation towards malnutrition and other related diseases;
- Providing medicines for mobile teams and emergency rooms of district hospitals; and
- Strengthening health systems for better responses to emergency situations.

Outcomes

- Prompt and adequate response to malnourished cases and to other related diseases;
- Improved early detection of malnourished cases and referral system;
- Increased operational activities of mobile teams in the five districts;
- Improved healthcare quality in six district hospitals and amongst mobile teams;
- Increased community awareness and involvement towards malnutrition and other related diseases through a multi sectoral and decentralised social mobilisation action plan;
- Reduced impact of direct expenses particularly for poor and vulnerable populations; and
- Reinforced capacity of health systems to respond to emergency and crisis situations.

BUDGET BREAKDOWN	
Budget Items	\$
Staff Costs	13,000
Travel cost	30,000
Recruitment of one international staff	45,000
Vehicle for supervision activities	
Direct Operational Costs	110,000
Operational cost for mobile teams	188,000
Purchase of 7 IHEK kits	14,000
Purchase of 2 cholera treatment kits	150,000
Purchase of 6 4x4 vehicles to reinforce and extend the mobile teams operations	350,000
Purchase of 5 ambulances (2 for the northern part and 3 for the southern parts)	50,000
Social mobilisation (Radio-TV sport and broadcasting)	140,000
Community based, early detection and referral	42,000
Support to the project implementation by recruitment of 6 national staff	15,000
Decentralised training on emergency preparedness and response	30,000
Monitoring and evaluation (by the central level)	
Sub-total Direct Operational and Support Costs	1,177,000
Admin cost	153,000
TOTAL	1,330,000

6. Animal Health

Appealing Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)
Project Title	Mitigation response against drought
Project Code	DJI-08/A01
Sector	Livestock
Objective	To improve livestock owners' access to quality services and goods to enhance the health and productivity of their animals.
Beneficiaries	400,000 animals
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea, local communities, FAO
Project Duration	July – December 2008
Funds Requested	\$ 4,645,940
Contact	Ali Haribou, FAO representative

Needs

Animal husbandry, 90% of which consists of nomadic pastoral activities, constitutes the main economical activities of the farming sector in Djibouti. The majority of the livestock displaces itself permanently to search for pastoral resources to assure the survival of the herds. However, reoccurring droughts have accentuated the imbalance between the available water resources and the needs of the pastoral communities and their livestock. This crisis situation has drastically reduced livestock production and increased the vulnerability of pastoralists. As a result, the morbidity of livestock in 2008 was as high as 50% and animal production as well as its market value was greatly reduced.

The proposed project targets 400,000 animals countrywide through: provision of animal foods; improvement of the livestock health situation; and improvement of pasture within the regions where the rainwater can be easily harvested. Furthermore, it offers an opportunity to examine more sustainable ways to address the underlying causes for the recurrent droughts in the country.

Activities

The following activities will be implemented in support of Government institutions:

- Providing assistance to breeders in building capacity in basic livestock health care;
- Undertaking a study to clearly diagnose livestock coupled with a brief census;
- Providing animal foods;
- Improving the livestock health situation;
- Developing rainwater harvesting techniques for fodder production;
- Organising regional livestock markets;
- Creating information, education and communication campaigns towards bleeders; and
- Training of livestock breeders to recognise illnesses and to administer prophylactic measures to prevent contraction of illnesses.

Outcome

- Improved livestock productivity leading to an increased nutritional value in the livestock.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff	42,000
Inputs: provision of animal foods, development of rainwater harvesting for fodder production, livestock health, and monitoring and evaluation.	4,300,000
Administration	303,940
TOTAL	4,645,940

7. Agriculture

Appealing Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)
Project Title	Mitigation response against drought
Project Code	DJI-08/A02
Sector	Food Security and Livelihoods
Objective	To increase food production by promoting agro-pastoral activities
Beneficiaries	Agro-pastoral families in drought affected areas
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Agriculture and the local communities, FAO
Project Duration	July- December 2008
Funds Requested	\$ 1,833,330
Contact	Ali Haribou, FAO Representative

Needs

The drought situation has caused a great reduction of ground water levels in many agricultural sites. As a result, most wells in farming areas operate with minimal water supply. In addition to the climatic conditions, these areas have limited water distribution capacity as irrigation networks are in poor conditions. This has resulted in extremely low production levels, whereby the income of farmers has been greatly reduced creating difficulties in acquiring seeds and agricultural tools.

Due to the particularly unfavourable climatic situation, the only way to use agricultural land is by the utilisation of deep phréatiques waters. At present there are around 1,500 farmers that are installed on the oueds' terraces distributed on 80 agricultural sites in the country. Responses from the last CERF projects have proved better results and need to be continued to address the underlying causes for these recurrent droughts.

The project will support the development of 50 hectares of small agro-pastoral plots (between two and five hectares per plot), which will be implemented around the water points equipped with solar energy in order to provide fodder crops and limit the alleviation of agriculture due to the drought.

Activities

The following activities will be implemented:

- Providing of agricultural inputs—seeds and agricultural tools—to agricultural cooperatives;
- Developing of 50 hectares of agro-pastoral units in appropriate drought affected areas;
- Extending of services and training of beneficiaries; and
- Continued monitoring of production activities.

Outcomes

- Fodder production in agro-pastoral units complemented with animal feeding in concerned areas;
- Increased vegetable and fruit production enhanced to improve the nutritional status of beneficiaries, especially vulnerable groups—women, the elderly and children; and
- Increased diversification of income for pastoralist households.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff	15,000
Inputs	1,694,444
Administration	123,886
TOTAL	1, 833,330

8. Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance for Refugees and Asylum-seekers

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)
Project Title	Protection and multi sectoral assistance for refugees and asylum-seekers mixed with migrants in Djibouti.
Project Code	DJI-08/P/HR/RL01
Sector	Protection
Objective	Provide quality protection and assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers in Djibouti.
Beneficiaries	20,000 people (12,000 refugees and 8,000 asylum-seekers) mixed with migrants and host communities.
Implementing Partners	ONARS, MUHEAT, AMDA and UNESCO
Project Duration	July - December 2008
Funds Requested	\$ 2,514,622
Contact	Ms Ann Encontre, UNHCR Representative

Needs

Responding to the identified needs, it is intended that activities will address the problems relating to refugees and mixed migration in Djibouti. The basis of the problem is threefold: refugees, many of whom have been in the country for almost two decades; continuous in-flow of new arrivals from South Somalia and from the Somalia region of Ethiopia (Ogaden); and mixed migration movements.

The Government has traditionally taken an open-door approach to Somalis, accepting them as refugees on a *prima facie* basis but this is starting to become a serious burden for a country, which is among the least developed in the world. The national asylum-seeker reception mechanisms are fragile and do not guarantee full respect for the basic human needs of the populations—absence of immediate medical assistance, and absence of shelter and food for the people waiting to be screened.

In addition to the Somalis, there are hundreds of irregular arrivals every month, notably Ethiopians who use Djibouti both as a transit and as a destination country. They arrive as part of a mixed asylum and migration movement. The majority vanish, avoiding the authorities for fear of being detained and deported by the security forces, others are hosted by relatives and host communities. There are no strategies in place to differentiate between economic migrants and asylum-seekers/refugees—people with protection needs. As UNHCR is not routinely given access to these groups and no reception centre exists, it is difficult to estimate the numbers that arrive.

The Government claims that over 20,000 Ethiopians and a similar number of Somalis are permanently settled in the country with host communities without legal status while several hundred others arrive or transit through the country every month. In late 2007, the Government started to implement stricter measures on the north coast of Djibouti—Obock and Khor Hangar used as transit hubs to Yemen and farther a field to Gulf States and Europe—and at the main border entry points to control the influx of new arrivals.

Due to several years of poor rainfall, all six districts in the country have been severely affected by drought with high rates of malnutrition. Remote rural areas and persons who are not registered as refugees or asylum seekers in urban areas suffer from poor medical coverage and community services assistance. Based on the ongoing trends of increasing numbers of arrivals of asylum-seekers coming from south and central Somalia as well as the Somali region of Ethiopia (Ogaden), UNHCR and its partners have planned for 20,000 beneficiaries.

The budget is designed to cover all sectors: including amounts foreseen for shelter—1,000 tents, \$ 262,000; the extension of the existing water facilities at Ali Addeh refugee camp and near by villages in Ali Sabieh District; health—international procurement of medicines and medical supplies; a vehicle for transport of supplies; and NFIs (non-food items)—coming from Liberia providing savings on the original budget. Protection and legal assistance is increased by \$126,045 to cover training for the authorities—border officials and police—new staff at ONARS' Eligibility Commission and UNHCR's new recruits—national UN volunteers.

Activities

The following activities will be implemented:

- Creating momentum for the implementation of a comprehensive approach in the areas of protection, advocacy, security from violence and exploitation, as well as improving delivery in the education, health and sanitation sectors, and resource mobilisation;
- Capacity building: establishment of a national eligibility bureau (neb) and a national eligibility commission (nec);
- Improving reception facilities and assistance to refugees and asylum seekers at the main entry point at loyada border; and
- Increasing the delivery of assistance to address the protection gaps designed to ameliorate the conditions of stay, making them more humane and sustainable for as long as may be necessary.

Outcomes

- Guaranteed engagement between UNHCR and its partners to effectively address the needs arising from food insecurity for refugees, asylum-seekers and mixed migrants;
- Better living conditions provided for 800 refugee families with special needs in the camp and 800 asylum-seeker host families in Djibouti town and other urban areas;
- Improved primary health care at the health centre in the camp and in urban areas;
- Strengthened HIV/AIDS protection monitoring, response and reporting;
- Scaled up prevention, care and support treatments / interventions for persons of concern to UNHCR;
- Improvement made to the Ali Adde Refugee Primary School;
- Reduced human rights abuses;
- Individual refugee identity cards issued;
- Improved and strengthened socio-community assistance to prepare refugees for self-sufficiency;
- Enhanced access to durable solutions for refugees and asylum-seekers—repatriation of 600 to 1,000 people from Somaliland, resettlement of 250 people and local integration of remaining groups; and
- IGAD provided with a UNHCR secondment to work closely on harmonisation of regional mechanisms to address refugee issues.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget items	\$
Food	52,599
Transport/Logistics	204,746
Domestic Needs	89,972
Water	175,000
Sanitation	28,249
Health/Nutrition	625,480
Shelter/Other Infrastructures	264,000
Community Services	145,198
Education	294,689
Forestry	50,000
Protection /Legal Assistance	126,045
Agency operational support	458,644
TOTAL	2,514,622

9. Income-generating Activities

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
Project Title	Strengthening capacities to develop income generating activities.
Project Code	DJI-08/ER/101
Sector	Community empowerment
Objective	Strengthen capacities to develop income generating activities.
Beneficiaries	Vulnerable groups in urban and rural areas—youth, elderly, handicapped, women and nomads.
Implementing Partners	Government and decentralised public entities, civil society, UNDP and <i>Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de la Solidarité Nationale</i>
Project Duration	July – December 2008
Funds Requested	\$ 1,498,000
Contact	mathieu.ciowela@undp.org

Needs

In Djibouti, poverty is widespread with 42% of the population living in absolute poverty and 74% living in relative poverty. Recently, living conditions have been worsened by drought and the global food crisis. Furthermore, a high unemployment rate, estimated at about 60%—particularly affecting the youth, women, the handicapped and the elderly—threatens the traditional mechanism of family solidarity.

The increase in food prices over the past three years is estimated to have led to an increase in extreme poverty from 40% to 54%,¹⁵ aggravating the vulnerability of the population who are facing the drought. The World Bank has provided a grant to compensate for taxes on food grains, but this action should be accompanied with direct support to the vulnerable and the most affected, in order to improve their purchasing power and develop income generating activities.

At present the Djiboutian economy is strongly service orientated, this project will promote pilot activities to diversify the economy and boost productivity. Peri-urban and rural populations will be the primary beneficiaries of this project allowing their income to increase and their living standards to improve.

Activities

The following activities will be implemented:

- Providing small grants and/or micro credit to people strongly affected by the food shortages and inflation;
- Identifying, promoting and financing viable economic activities adapted to the local context;
- Providing training and technical support for people setting up micro enterprise; and
- Strengthening local institutions in their role of promoting economic development.

Outcomes

- Social stability assured and a favourable environment for local development created;
- Increased revenues for vulnerable groups and thus increased food security and access to basic social services;
- Reduced unemployment rates of vulnerable groups; and
- Strengthened capacities to deliver services in favour of local economic development.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff	200,000
Inputs: small grant, micro-credit scheme, productive equipment and training	1,100,000
Operations/travel/field mission	100,000
Administration costs	98,000
TOTAL	1,498,000

¹⁵ World Bank, G8 Summit: *Double Jeopardy: Responding to high food and fuel prices*. July 2008.

Appealing Agency	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)
Project Title	UN Logistics hub
Project Code	DJI-08/CSS02
Sector or Cluster	Logistics
Objective	Rapid delivery of UN goods for Djibouti and the region
Beneficiaries	Humanitarian community, affected population
Project Duration	Six months
Funds Requested	\$2,675,000
Contact	Belkacem Machane, Head of Logistics, WFP

Needs

UN agencies are facing delays in procuring and clearing goods for the region. Since Djibouti is the main entry for Ethiopia and the northern part of Somalia, and considering the transport time to get the needed items in the region, an emergency stock is essential to ensure a quick and effective reaction in the region.

Activities

The following activities will be implemented:

- Creating of a 4,000m² storage facility, allowing UN agencies to have an emergency stock in a secured and accessible space; and
- Improving of forwarding and clearing processes.

Outcomes

- Reduced UN reaction time;
- Improved logistics coordination; and
- Reduced operational costs.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff Costs	
Direct Operational Costs	
Infrastructure building and Equipments	2,500,000
Sub-total Direct Operational and Support Costs	
ISC (7%)	175,000
TOTAL	2,675,000

ANNEX II. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADDS	<i>Agence Djiboutienne de Développement Social</i>
AMDA	Association Medical Doctors of Asia
ANEFIP	<i>Agence Nationale pour l'Emploi et la Formation et l'Insertion Professionnelle</i>
APEF	<i>Association pour la Protection et l'Epanouissement de la Famille</i>
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
DISED	<i>Direction des Statistiques et des Etudes Démographiques</i>
EC	European Commission
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning System
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GFD	General Food Distribution
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IGAD	Inter-governmental Authority on Development
INDS	<i>Initiative Nationale pour le Développement Social</i>
MAEMRH	<i>Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et de la Mer, Chargé des Ressources Hydrauliques</i>
MUHEAT	<i>Ministère de l'Urbanisme, de l'Habitat, de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement du Territoire</i>
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
Mm	Millimetres
MT	Metric Tonne
MUAC	Mid-upper Arm Circumference
NFIs	Non-food Items
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ONARS	<i>Office National pour l'Aide aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés (National Office for Assistance to Refugees and affected populations)</i>
ORSEC	<i>Organisation de Secours</i>
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
RSOCEA	Regional Support Office for Central and East Africa
RUTF	Ready-to-use Therapeutic Food
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFD	<i>Union Nationale des Femmes Djiboutiennes (National Union of Women of Djibouti)</i>
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNTA	Therapeutic Feeding Units
USD	United States Dollar
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

