



World Food Programme

**Executive Board
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REPORTS OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ON OPERATIONAL MATTERS

Agenda item 10

*For information**



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PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – (1 JANUARY–30 JUNE 2015) – DJIBOUTI 200824

Enhancing the Resilience of Chronically Vulnerable Rural, Urban and Refugee Populations and Reducing Undernutrition

Number of beneficiaries	75,600
Duration of project	32 months (1 May 2015–31 December 2017)
WFP food tonnage	31,317 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
Food and related costs	24,420,605
Cash-based transfers and related costs	4,796,680
Capacity development and augmentation	31,500
Total cost to WFP	39,340,108

* In accordance with the Executive Board's decisions on governance, approved at the Annual and Third Regular Sessions, 2000, items for information should not be discussed unless a Board member specifically requests it, well in advance of the meeting, and the Chair accepts the request on the grounds that it is a proper use of the Board's time.

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for information.

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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ABSTRACT

1. Djibouti is classified as a middle-income country, but food insecurity affects 60 percent of the rural population.¹ Only 4 percent of its land is arable and 90 percent of its food is imported. Insufficient access to water for agro-pastoral activities, effects of climate change and lack of basic services contribute to food insecurity and undernutrition. The national wasting rate is 18 percent and the national stunting rate is 33 percent; in rural areas the stunting rate for children is over 40 percent.
2. The Djibouti Country Strategic Plan (2015–2017) outlines WFP’s objectives as:
 - i) Vulnerable refugees receiving WFP food assistance have adequate daily caloric intake and dietary diversity.
 - ii) Communities supported by WFP have improved access to adequate food.
 - iii) Undernutrition rates are reduced in the areas targeted by government social safety nets.
3. Complementary partnerships will optimize WFP’s added value and impact. WFP will work with the Rome-based agencies to increase the resilience of rural food-insecure and will engage with the United Nations Children’s Fund, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and others to improve nutrition, implement safety net interventions in urban areas and increase refugee self-sufficiency.
4. Protracted relief and recovery operation 200824 is aligned with the Djibouti Country Strategic Plan (2015–2017), the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2013–2017), the Strategic Plan (2014–2017) and Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, 4 and 5.² It will contribute to achieving the targets of sustainable development goal 2 on ending hunger and to the Zero Hunger Challenge, primarily the pillars on food access and nutrition.

¹ WFP comprehensive food security vulnerability assessment, June 2014.

² Millennium Development Goals: 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; 2 – Achieve universal primary education; 4 – Reduce child mortality; and 5 – Improve maternal health.