

**DJIBOUTI  
RAPID RESPONSE  
FLOOD  
2019**

**19-RR-DJI-40092**

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## PART I – ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

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### Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:

Please indicate when the After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

N/A

An AAR was not conducted due to the limited availability of UN staff in relation to the additional workload caused by the response to the Covid-19 pandemic. The government of Djibouti put in place containment measures, including the closure of land and air borders from March until July to limit the spread of the Corona virus. As a result, planned activities of UN agencies were mostly postponed, as national partners, including the Government of Djibouti, slowed down activities and agencies had limited time to deliver planned activities for this year. The recipient agencies have continued to support the government in managing this crisis, which has increased the workload of United Nations staff. However, recipient agencies (FAO, WHO, IOM, WFP, UNDP, UNICEF) were actively involved in the drafting of the RC/HC report. Due to barrier measures and alternate working arrangements put in place as a prevention to Covid-19, the exchanges were carried out virtually. In addition, the beneficiary agencies worked closely with their implementing partners to report on the progress of activities. As a result, implementing partners, such as the Red Crescent and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity, have been involved and are aware of the data and information reported here.

Please confirm that the report on the use of CERF funds was discussed with the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team (HCT/UNCT).

Yes  No

Please confirm that the final version of this report was shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

Yes  No

## 1. STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION

### Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator:

Djibouti experienced heavy rains from 21 to 28 November 2019, which triggered flash floods and caused the destruction of infrastructure, homes and livelihoods across the country. This compounded pre-existing vulnerabilities, following massive rains resulting from the Cyclone Sagar in May 2018; the response to this emergency also received CERF funding. The 2019 floods primarily affected most of the already vulnerable people, increased cases of epidemics of malaria, dengue fever, and chikungunya and negatively impacted the food security and livelihood assets of people living in rural areas. An estimated of 150,000 people, including migrants and refugees, were in need of immediate humanitarian assistance. However, Djibouti does not have a Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and humanitarian funding was in short supply compared to the estimated overall requirements. Despite the absence of an HRP, the RC submitted a financing strategy to donors to respond to the emergency. In this context, CERF funds have provided an important source of humanitarian funding. CERF has always responded positively, effectively, and in a timely manner to the requests for humanitarian funding in Djibouti. Thanks to CERF funding, more than a third of the total population of Djibouti has been provided with much needed life-saving humanitarian aid through the various allocations. In addition, the CERF allocation supported enhanced coordination. The projects supported by CERF funding were jointly implemented by the recipient agencies and their main national humanitarian partners.

### CERF's Added Value:

All CERF funded projects led to a fast delivery of assistance to targeted flood-affected people. CERF funding allowed for the provision of assistance to beneficiaries before other funds were available. For example, through this CERF Rapid Response grant, WFP, in collaboration with the Government of Djibouti, provided food assistance to 30,440 flood-affected individuals, including 845 individuals with disabilities. The implementation of the CERF funded activities at the very early stage of the floods response (within 72 hours) has helped to reach 2,000 flood-affected households with critical hygiene kits comprising material for cleaning and disinfecting latrines, soap for hand washing, and aquatabs (300,000 tablets) for the treatment of water. With the help of the CERF grant, WHO supported the strategies identified by the government for the Covid-19 pandemic to ensure efficient response and the effective coordination of humanitarian partners. Through the CERF grant, the health authorities of Djibouti, together with other ministries, have rapidly increased their capacity for management, coordination, preparedness and response to Covid-19. In addition, CERF funding contributed to wider resource mobilization efforts. Thanks to the CERF Rapid response funding, UNDP mobilized additional funding from Danish fund (DANAID) and from USAID for two additional emergency response projects that made it possible to increase the number of high-capacity water pumps.

#### Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to people in need?

Yes

Partially

No

#### Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

Yes

Partially

No

#### Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

Yes

Partially

No

#### Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

Yes

Partially

No

## Considerations of the ERC's Underfunded Priority Areas<sup>1</sup>:

Djibouti's CERF strategy is focused on achieving a protective environment for the most vulnerable and marginalized groups, including refugees, migrants and vulnerable host community populations including women, children, elderly and disabled people. Efforts were made to identify the most vulnerable who were sheltered in safe spaces during the peak period of the floods. The UN country team ensured that programmes were protection mainstreamed, people centered and gender-inclusive and that there was meaningful participation of affected people through community engagement.

Through the CERF Rapid Response (RR) grant, WASH and Health projects reached out to 104,942 women and 71,065 girls. The CERF Rapid Response grant has allowed restoring the livelihood and enhancing the food security of 8,354 women and girls living in rural areas. The CERF fund enabled collaboration with the NGO Union Nationale des Femmes de Djibouti (UNFD) who were actively engaged against gender-based violence and conducted activities in support of gender equality and protection of women and girls. In Djibouti City, the NFI distribution and the Covid-19 risk awareness campaigns carried out under by the CERF-funded project was integrated into a larger project to reduce gender-based violence in Djibouti, implemented by IOM in collaboration with the UNFD. Concerning the WASH facilities, part of the 15 water tanks at the transit camp in Obock, were installed for women and girls to ensure their safety.

Under CERF funding, people with disabilities were included in almost all sectors. The breakdown by sex and age is as follows:

CERF-funded projects reached a total of 1,761 People with Disabilities (712 women, 476 men, 259 girls and 314 boys).

For example, 8 per cent of the IOM WASH project beneficiaries were people living with a physical disability, and 1 per cent per cent with an intellectual disability. In addition, people in charge of identifying beneficiaries and their needs were trained on vulnerability and protection criteria. People with disabilities or reduced mobility received kits adapted to their needs (e.g. hygiene kits containing additional items).

On education, the CERF allocation supported an education project. Based on the rapid assessment findings, an estimated number of school children affected by floods and those who lost their school kits and uniforms were targeted during this CERF Rapid Response project and this has helped to reach out 9,800 school children out of 10,000 affected and targeted..

In the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, barrier measures were put in place to ensure responsible project implementation. For example, social counters were closed and of food vouchers were distributed was door-to-door, rather than in traditional group settings, to avoid contagion risks and as well.

**Table 1: Allocation Overview (US\$)**

<b>Total amount required for the humanitarian response</b>	<b>14,251,896</b>
CERF	2,975,819
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	0
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	2,144,969
<b>Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above)</b>	<b>5,120,788</b>

<sup>1</sup> In January 2019, the Emergency Relief Coordinator identified four priority areas as often underfunded and lacking appropriate consideration and visibility when funding is allocated to humanitarian action. The ERC therefore recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and HCTs/UNCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. These areas are: (1) support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment; (2) programmes targeting disabled people; (3) education in protracted crises; and (4) other aspects of protection. While CERF remains needs based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the questions and answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

**Table 2: CERF Emergency Funding by Project and Sector/Cluster (US\$)**

Agency	Project code	Sector/cluster	Amount
FAO	19-RR-FAO-039	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture-based livelihoods)	300,000
IOM	19-RR-IOM-040	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items	338,444
UNDP	19-RR-UDP-013	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	100,024
UNICEF	19-RR-CEF-120	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items	190,400
UNICEF	19-RR-CEF-120	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	175,101
UNICEF	19-RR-CEF-120	Education - Education	144,500
WFP	19-RR-WFP-076	Food Security - Food Assistance	737,350
WHO	19-RR-WHO-059	Health - Health	990,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,975,819</b>

**Table 3: Breakdown of CERF Funds by Type of Implementation Modality (US\$)**

<b>Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods</b>	<u>2,747,123</u>
Funds sub-granted to government partners*	<u>163,200</u>
Funds sub-granted to international NGOs partners*	0
Funds sub-granted to national NGOs partners*	<u>65,496</u>
Funds sub-granted to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	0
<b>Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*</b>	<u>228,696</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,975,819</b>

\* Figures reported in table 3 are based on the project reports (part II, sections 1) and should be consistent with the sub-grants overview in the annex.

## 2. OPERATIONAL PRIORITIZATION:

### Overview of the Humanitarian Situation:

Djibouti experienced heavy rains from 21 to 28 November 2019, triggering flash floods and causing the destruction of infrastructure, homes and livelihoods across the country. In Djibouti City the equivalent of 2 years of rainfall occurred during the peak 3-day period from 21 to 23 November. While Djibouti's yearly average rainfall is 127mm or less, over 295mm of rainfall were recorded. An estimated of 150,000 people, including migrants and refugees, were in need of immediate humanitarian assistance. Areas affected by flooding had also been hit by Cyclone Sagar and subsequent flooding in late May 2018, and vulnerable people that were affected then were still recovering when they were hit by this new flooding. Flooding has impacted household food security, with 95 per cent of affected households in Djibouti City reporting having lost key household food stock Djibouti City. Further compounding chronic food insecurity is the loss of crops, rearing animals and the expansion of the desert locust invasion, triggered by the heavy rains. Given the concerning sanitation situation, coupled with limited access to safe water, and with forecasted more rains, the risk of potential outbreak is rising. Flooding has increased protection concerns, especially among the most vulnerable, including women and children. The Government of Djibouti and Humanitarian partners have launched an appeal for \$14.3 million, targeting 150,000 people.

In addition, during the implementation period of CERF projects, the Covid-19 pandemic hit the world and created a new emergency that required a major mobilisation of UN agencies. Thanks to CERF funding, the recipient agencies were able to support the government in managing the various crises.

### Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:

In response to the sudden onset of emergency, the Emergency Relief Coordinator approved an allocation of \$3 million from CERF's Rapid Response window on 10 January 2020 to mitigate the severe effects of floods and to support the fast delivery of urgently needed assistance to a total of 150,000 people. The Covid-19 pandemic had a stark impact on the already vulnerable people and required the recipient agencies to mobilize to support the government's crisis management and response efforts. With the help of CERF funding, UN agencies and partners were able to reach a total of 153,830 people. UN agencies and partners provide emergency food assistance to 7,829 vulnerable families. In addition, UN agencies and partners distributed emergency shelter materials various non-food items comprised of school kits, hygiene kits and aquatabs to 280 migrants and host communities households; In the agricultural sector, UN agencies and partners distributed agricultural inputs for 16,380 people. These were composed of vegetable seeds composed of tomatoes, peppers, onions, okra, beets, eggplants, melons and watermelons, motor pumps, anti-heat net rollers, micro-irrigation kits, solar immersed pumps, fodder seeds, flexible watering hoses, Sudan Grass, Panicum maximum, alfalfa and Chloris gayana, wheat bran. In the health sector, with the support of CERF funding, UN agencies and partners were able to procure diagnostic kits supporting health centres and other health care services, benefiting 150,000 people. In addition, in the water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) sector, UN agencies and partners carried out hygiene activities benefiting 132,000 people. This included distribution of long-lasting insecticidal nets, WASH kits containing masks, sanitizers and dignity hygiene items for women and girls. In the education sector, UN agencies and partners distributed emergency school kits and uniforms to 9,800 boys and girls.

### **People Directly Reached:**

The targeted people with CERF funds has been reached and has even exceeded the objectives. Initially the direct beneficiaries concerned people affected by the November's floods. Thanks to the CERF funds, the recipient agencies has reached the targeted 150,000 affected people by floods, and even increased the number to 153,830 including those impacted by covid-19 pandemic. This is explained by a re-assessment by the government, a synergy created with additional fund mobilized, price variations. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, constraints and measures were put in place by the national authorities, such as the lockdown of the country, which increased the number of people in need. Therefore, some agencies requested an NCE and/or reprogramming to respond to this new emergency, and this helped to reach out more people than planned. The approach used to avoid counting the same people multiple times has been to count one time the people reached by different allocations in the same sector.

### **People Indirectly Reached:**

Thanks to the CERF funding, approximately 157,128 people were indirectly reached through inclusive awareness and promotional campaigns and trainings. 44, 880 people were indirectly reached through livestock and agriculture packages, such as pastoral wells rehabilitated and wheat bran, because each direct beneficiary shared benefits and technical support with at least 4 additional persons, including extended family members. The CERF funding has also indirectly benefited to local trade as access to local retailers has been facilitated for project beneficiaries.

**Table 4: Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Sector/Cluster\***

Sector/Cluster	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Education - Education	0	0	4,998	4,802	<b>9,800</b>	0	0	4,998	4,802	<b>9,800</b>
Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items	2,937	2,823	1,958	1,882	<b>9,600</b>	2,937	2,823	1,958	1,882	<b>9,600</b>
Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture-based livelihoods)	4,350	4,178	2,688	2,584	<b>13,800</b>	5,406	5,078	2,948	2,948	<b>16,380</b>
Food Security - Food Assistance	5,023	4,829	3,105	2,983	<b>15,940</b>	12,330	11,743	7,634	7,438	<b>39,145</b>
Health - Health	44,306	47,944	26,109	31,641	<b>150,000</b>	44,306	47,944	26,109	31,641	<b>150,000</b>
Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	37,359	35,894	24,906	23,929	<b>122,088</b>	39,963	38,277	27,418	26,342	<b>132,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,975</b>	<b>95,668</b>	<b>63,764</b>	<b>67,821</b>	<b>321,228</b>	<b>104,942</b>	<b>105,865</b>	<b>71,065</b>	<b>75,053</b>	<b>356,925</b>

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.



**Table 5: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Category\***

<b>Category</b>	<b>Planned</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Refugees	4,000	7,830
Returnees	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0
Host communities	140,330	140,330,
Other affected persons	5,670	5,670
<b>Total</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>153,830</b>

**Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\***

<b>Sex &amp; Age</b>	<b>Planned</b>	<b>Reached</b>	<b>Number of people with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>	
			<b>Planned</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Women	44,306	45,472	712	712
Men	47,944	48,793	476	476
Girls	26,109	27,086	259	259
Boys	31,641	32,479	314	314
<b>Total</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>153,830</b>	<b>1,761</b>	<b>1,761</b>

## PART II – PROJECT OVERVIEW

### 3. PROJECT REPORTS

#### 3.1 Project Report 19-RR-FAO-039

1. Project Information			
<b>Agency:</b>	FAO	<b>Country:</b>	Djibouti
<b>Sector/cluster:</b>	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture-based livelihoods)	<b>CERF project code:</b>	19-RR-FAO-039
<b>Project title:</b>	Rapid response for food security and livelihood restoration of rural food-insecure communities affected by floods and locust invasion		
<b>Start date:</b>	30/12/2019	<b>End date:</b>	29/06/2020
<b>Project revisions:</b>	No-cost extension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Funding</b>	<b>Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>	<b>US\$ 550,000</b>	
	<b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>	<b>US\$ 300,000</b>	
	<b>Amount received from CERF:</b>	<b>US\$ 300,000</b>	
	<b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>	<b>US\$ 0</b>	
	Government Partners	US\$ 0	
	International NGOs	US\$ 0	
	National NGOs	US\$ 0	
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation	US\$ 0		

### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

This CERF RR grant enabled FAO to provide direct emergency assistance to 16,380 people living in rural food-insecure communities of the five regions of Republic of Djibouti (RoD) (Arta, Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjourah and Obock), whose food security and livelihood assets were negatively impacted by floods and locust invasion. The project allowed FAO to restore productive capacities of agropastoralists' beneficiaries by purchasing and distributing 20 anti-heat net rollers to 120 people in Arta, Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil and Tadjourah regions, 200 micro-irrigation kits of 200 m<sup>2</sup> each to 1,200 people in Arta, Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil and Tadjourah regions, 12 motor pumps for 72 people in Arta, Dikhil and Tadjourah regions, 160 kg of vegetable seeds consisting of tomatoes, peppers, onions, okra, beets, eggplants, melons and watermelons to 1,800 people in Arta, Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil and Tadjourah regions, 1,100 kg of fodder seeds composed of Sudan Grass, *Panicum maximum*, alfalfa and *Chloris gayana* to 1,800 people in Arta, Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil and Tadjourah regions, and 150 flexible watering hoses to 900 people in Arta, Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil and Tadjourah regions.

Among the actions, nine pastoral wells were rehabilitated for 4,320 people in Tadjourah (five wells) and Obock (four wells) regions, 14 solar immersed pumps for agriculture were procured and distributed to 84 people in Ali-Sabieh (four pumps), Dikhil (six pumps) and Tadjourah (four pumps) regions, 3,600 bags of wheat bran were distributed to 6,000 people for feeding of their animals for a period of three months in Ali-Sabieh and Dikhil regions, and 450 PVC pipes for irrigation of one-hectare agricultural perimeters were distributed to 84 people in all five interior regions (Arta, Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjourah et Obock).

During the period between January and September 2020, the project assisted a total of 61,260 people, including those indirectly targeted, restoring productive capacities and safeguarding animals-related livelihoods in the regions of Arta, Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjourah and Obock.

### **3. Changes and Amendments**

Changes from the original plan were introduced. Following the occurrence of Covid-19 in Djibouti, the restrictions to people's movements were put in place for 35 days (up to 28 April 2020) by the government at the time when three (out of five) main activities were implemented with a project's original timeline of 4 months. The no-cost extension was envisaged to allow the full completion of all project activities. The FAO team in Djibouti needed some time to re-organize the workflow in the face of the restrictive situation and was figuring out alternative ways to successfully implement the project's activities in order to achieve their objectives, namely the (i) the reconstruction of critical water structures after flood-caused shock after all the preliminary activities were already completed, (ii) the procurements and distribution of animal feeds after the procurement process was completed with the competitive identification of the supplier but the dispositions for the delivery and the distribution was difficult due to the Covid-19 situation, and (iii) the recovery of land assets (pumps, pipes, reservoirs, agricultural tools, etc.) after the preparatory work was completed just prior to the Covid-19 restrictions.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/Cluster	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture-based livelihoods)									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	4,350	4,178	2,688	2,584	13,800	5,406	5,078	2,948	2,948	16,380
Other affected persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,350</b>	<b>4,178</b>	<b>2,688</b>	<b>2,584</b>	<b>13,800</b>	<b>5,406</b>	<b>5,078</b>	<b>2,948</b>	<b>2,948</b>	<b>16,380</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	434	418	269	258	1,379	540	508	295	295	1,638

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. Persons Indirectly Targeted by the Project

About 44,880 people are estimated to have indirectly benefited from the project. The estimates of indirect targeted persons are as follows:

- About 36,360 people other than the directly targeted people have been reached by livestock packages, i.e. pastoral wells rehabilitated, wheat bran as animal feed and fodder seeds (12,120 direct beneficiaries, estimated that each one shared benefits with at least 4 additional persons, including extended family members) in addition to provision of technical support for good animal husbandry practices.
- Agriculture packages benefitted indirectly about 8,520 people (4,260 direct beneficiaries, estimated that each one shared benefits with at least 3 other people, including extended family members) in addition to provision of technical support for improved agriculture practices.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

<b>Project Objective</b>	Ensure immediate support to food insecure, floods-hit and locusts-hit individuals in the rural areas				
<b>Output 1</b>	Flood-affected livelihood is rapidly restored, based on sensible zones and household composition to minimize impact on food insecurity				
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b>				Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture-based livelihoods)				
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>	
Indicator 1.1	Number of individuals recovering their land asset (pumps, pipes, reservoirs, agricultural tools, etc.)	1,800	3,900	Field mission reports. Reception signatures of agricultural tools.	
Indicator 1.2	Number of agriculture livelihood water access structures rehabilitated after flood-caused shock	10	10	Field mission reports.	
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		Due to their reduced prices, more agricultural tools could be purchased and distributed to more beneficiaries.			
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>			
Activity 1.1	Procure and distribute agricultural livelihood assets and tools	Conducted by FAO team with contracted local suppliers, in collaboration with decentralized services of the Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry (DAF), agro-livestock monitoring agents, in consultation with administrative authorities and traditional chiefs of the beneficiary localities.			
Activity 1.2	Rapid rehabilitation works of agriculture water infrastructures	FAO conducted the field assessment and tendering process. FAO and Directorate of Rural Hydraulics (DHR) of MAEPE-RH collaborated to conduct the conformity and quality control missions.			
<b>Output 2</b>	Animal, fodder and vegetable productions are rapidly restored in locust-crisis hit areas to minimize impact on food insecurity				
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b>				Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

Sector/cluster	Food Security - Agriculture (incl. livestock, fisheries and other agriculture based livelihoods)			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Kg of short cycle fodder seeds distributed to locust-affected households.	2,550	1,260	Field mission reports. Receipts signed by beneficiaries.
Indicator 2.2	Metric tons of complementary animal feed distributed to locust-affected households.	120	144	Field mission reports; Procurement transport contracts; Distribution lists validated by local authorities.
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		Due to their higher prices, less quantity of fodder seeds could be purchased and distributed to beneficiaries. Because of their lower prices, higher quantity of animal feeds could be procured and distributed to beneficiaries.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Procure and distribute short cycle fodder seeds to locust-affected households	Conducted by FAO team with contracted local suppliers, in collaboration with decentralized services of the Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry (DAF), agro-livestock monitoring agents, in consultation with administrative authorities and traditional chiefs of the beneficiary localities.		
Activity 2.2	Procure and distribute concentrate animal feeds to locust-affected households.	Conducted by FAO team with contracted local suppliers, in collaboration with decentralized services of the Directorate of Livestock and Veterinary Services (DESV), agro-livestock monitoring agents, in consultation with administrative authorities and traditional chiefs of the beneficiary localities.		

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>2</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been integrated and given due consideration.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>3</sup>:

Following the combined crises triggered by floods and invasions of desert locusts in November 2019, field missions were conducted by FAO team, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fishery, Livestock and Marine Resources (MAEPE-RH) staff and local authorities, to assess the seriousness and extent of impacts of the crises on the local communities and their environments and livelihood assets. Thorough discussions were held with local administrative authorities and traditional chiefs of the beneficiary localities, which

<sup>2</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>3</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

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enabled to identify crisis-affected populations, damages incurred, and areas concerned. All the information, collected through participatory and inclusive approaches, was used in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project. With reference to the potential negative impact of the crises on the already precarious food insecurity situation, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)/food insecurity results were made use of to further refine project beneficiaries (i.e. vulnerability, women led households, etc.) and areas to be covered.

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**b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:**

In Djibouti, FAO has a network of field agents in contact with the communities of beneficiaries. In general, needs, feedbacks and complaints are conveyed directly to FAO through community leaders, who have direct and easy access to FAO office and managers. However, often requests or complains are also passed through the FAO network of field agents.

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**c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)<sup>2</sup>:**

The likelihood of any SEA-related complaint in this project is considered negligible because (i) the beneficiaries groups are members of traditionally structured and gender-segregated communities (and FAO respects this traditional system in Djibouti), and (ii) there were very limited interactions between the staff distributing the agricultural tools and livelihood assets and beneficiary groups. No SEA complaint was received.

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**d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

The project made efforts to involve and make sure women and disadvantaged groups participate in the project, during its various stages of design, implementation and monitoring. Administrative authorities and traditional chiefs of the beneficiary localities were sensitized to ensure that more than 20 per cent of beneficiary households were headed by women and disadvantaged groups. This was achieved, wherever possible.

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**e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

Efforts were made to involve and make sure PwD groups participate in the project, during its various stages of design, implementation and monitoring. Administrative authorities and traditional chiefs of the beneficiary localities were sensitized to ensure that at least 5 per cent of beneficiary households of the project were headed by PwD groups in areas they are present. This was achieved, wherever possible.

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**f. Protection:**

During the exploratory missions in negatively affected regions, data and information about all people affected and at-risk were collected at administrative authorities, traditional chiefs and general customary chiefs of the localities, called 'Okal'. The collected data and information were then analysed and made use of during the design of the project.

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**g. Education:**

This is not relevant in this project.

## 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	0

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

CVA was not considered because the project aimed at procuring and distributing agricultural tools and rehabilitating water infrastructures conducted by specialized local suppliers.

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
N/A	N/A



## 3.2 Project Report 19-RR-IOM-040

1. Project Information			
Agency:	IOM	Country:	Djibouti
Sector/cluster:	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items	CERF project code:	19-RR-IOM-040
Project title:	Lifesaving emergency assistance to vulnerable migrants affected by floods in Djibouti		
Start date:	31/12/2019	End date:	29/06/2020
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Funding	<b>Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 2,478,854</b>
	<b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 338,444</b>
	<b>Amount received from CERF:</b>		<b>US\$ 338,444</b>
	<b>Total CERF funds sub-awarded to implementing partners:</b>		<b>US\$ 0</b>
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

The project has been originally designed to support, through the distribution of vouchers and shelter repair kits, the most flood-affected vulnerable households among migrant communities Djibouti City. The intervention was supposed to be carried out in collaboration with the National Statistics Bureau, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity (MASS), the Executive Secretariat for Disaster Risk Management (SEGRC), and the *Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistres* (ONARS). Priority needs were identified by the Inter-Agency humanitarian Need Assessment, and synergies with other UN agencies were put in place, to ensure consistency with existing structures and avoid duplication. IOM identified 900 households (4500 persons) in need of assistance through a voucher system, and 234 households (1170 persons) in need of assistance through shelter repair kits. Out of the total number of 5670 individuals, 10 per cent were estimated to be Persons with Disabilities.

Of this CERF Rapid Response grant to be implemented between 31/12/2019 and 29/06/20, IOM and its local partners could not achieve any outputs nor outcomes and requested a reprogramming without cost extension for the reason below:

IOM has immediately started the engagement with the relevant authorities (MASS), for the verification of the beneficiary list given by MASS itself. A series of meetings were held, between IOM and the parties involved, with the participation of other UN agencies (WFP, who agreed on supporting in the distribution, given their previous experience). The beneficiary list was shared with IOM in the first stages of the project, but there were impediments from the authorities in allowing an independent verification of beneficiaries from IOM side. While the negotiation continued, and the actual distributions were put on hold, IOM conducted a market assessment for the different items that compose the shelter repair kit and initiated the preparation of the training for MASS operators on registration procedures and good distribution practices.

The sudden outbreak of Covid-19 and the subsequent deceleration of all commercial activities resulted in an increased challenge in performing those activities on time. All activities have been put on hold, while an agreement on the implementation of the distribution after the verification of the beneficiary list was been negotiated between IOM and MASS.

From then on given the emergency nature of this assistance, and the lack of transparent engagement from the relevant authorities in

supporting the planned proposed distributions in the original flood-relief project, IOM Djibouti requested to relocate all the funding to Covid-19 prevention and response.

### 3. Changes and Amendments

A reprogramming request was submitted and approved by CERF. The following two reasons justified the reprogramming request: The allocation could not be used in the foreseen timeframe (31 December 2019 to 30 June 2020) due to several challenges encountered in the engagement with MASS, as explained in the previous question. sudden outbreak of Covid-19 and the subsequent deceleration of all commercial activities resulted in an increased challenge in performing those activities on time. Djibouti was among the most affected countries of Covid-19 confirmed cases in the region (363 confirmed cases, update as of April 15, 2020), and given the rising number of migrants that were stranded in Djibouti, given the strict border restrictions in Yemen and Ethiopia, it was found to be crucial to reprogram the project for Covid-19 related preparedness and response activities.

As the Government of Djibouti was taking robust preparedness and response measures, IOM Djibouti has become part of the national Covid-19 preparedness mechanism. The initiative contributed to protect vulnerable migrants and prevent the spread of the disease to new areas in the region.

Therefore, the whole budget of both Output 1 and 2 was relocated on the new intervention, namely the support to the Government of Djibouti for provision of life saving assistance in migrant's government-led sites, and quarantine site.

As a result, the following indicators and targets were amended and approved:

- 1) Support in the provision of adequate WASH facilities and services:
  - Procurement and distribution of Hygiene Kits (target 2500)
  - Procurement and distribution of NFIs (Target 2500)
  - Procurement and distribution of WASH NFIs
- 2) Support in the provision of adequate emergency shelter
  - Procurement and fixing of emergency shelters (target 112)

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/Cluster	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected persons	1,787	1,717	1,105	1,061	5,670	1,928	1,946	135	250	4,259
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,787</b>	<b>1,717</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>5,670</b>	<b>1,928</b>	<b>1,946</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>4,259</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	179	172	110	106	567	121	116	74	72	383

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. Persons Indirectly Targeted by the Project

In the six regions of Djibouti, the displaced populations identified through DTM assessments were indirectly benefitting from IOM's activities as the information collected was used by the humanitarian actors to inform their response and target locations with high displacements and pressing humanitarian needs.

A second category of indirect beneficiaries corresponds to the enumerators and local partners IOM worked with during the project to carry out the beneficiary's assessments needs and list in the 6 regions. The enumerators 16 (3 by region) in the Dikhil, Al Sabieh, Arta, Tadjourah and Obock, and 35 in Djibouti-city, benefited from trainings on vulnerable criteria, protection, human trade, data collection, and a training on the risk of Covid-19. These people are now strong focal points to carry out new projects in their communities.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

**Project Objective** Improve access to shelter and NFI to affected migrants' population

**Output 1** 900 flood affected migrants household have access to NFI kits

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes  No

**Sector/cluster** Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of vouchers distributed to migrant households affected by floods	900 HH (4500 people)	0	N/A

### Explanation of output and indicators variance:

Indicators achievements of the reviewed project are as follows:

- Procurement and distribution of NFIs and Hygiene (Target 2,500)
- Achieved = 2,500; During the identification of beneficiaries as well as during distributions in the regions and Djibouti City, the 51 trained enumerators have conducted awareness campaigns on the risk related to the Covid-19 pandemic. The number of beneficiaries reached is estimated at around 6,000.
- Procurement and distribution of Hygiene Kits (target 2,500)
- Achieved = 1,699; Following a needs assessment, IOM attempted to distribute complete kits containing NFI and hygiene items adapted to the needs of the population to migrants and the host population. The initial assessment is based on the usual market prices in Djibouti. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, border closures and supply difficulties, prices have increased considerably, which has prevented us from reaching our target.
- Procurement and distribution of WASH NFIs
- Installation of 15 (500l) water tanks at Massagara migrant Government led site.
- Installation of 3 (3,000l) water tanks along the migratory road, Khor Hangar, Ras bir, in Obock.
- Donation of Water tank maintenance kits to the Obock prefecture for a period of 3 months.

Given the increase number of returnees from the Arabian Peninsula, it was necessary to provide additional assistance in terms of water supply in this region. In order to carry out this activity in an efficient and sustainable manner, it seemed appropriate to join a project financed by ECHO also

conduct for emergency multisectoral assistance in the context of Covid-19. This co-financing will allow an effective monitoring of the water supply until December 31, 2020.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Identify and contract vendors for the procurement of shelter and NFIs	IOM
Activity 1.2	Distribute NFI kits through voucher system to affected populations	N/A
Activity 1.3	Undertake Post Distribution Monitoring	IOM – DTM team and the M&E consultant

**Output 2** Access to basic shelter amongst affected migrants' households is strengthened.

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes  No

**Sector/cluster** Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of vouchers distributed to migrant households affected by floods	234 HH (1170 people)	0	N/A

**Explanation of output and indicators variance:**

Indicators such as these could not be achieved for the reasons mentioned in parts 2 and 3 above. Indicators achievements of the reviewed project are as follows:

- Procurement and fixing of emergency shelters (target 112) Achieved = 220 shelters
- Provision and setting up of 156 tents in the migrant quarantine government led site in Ali Sabieh.
- Provision of 4 tents at the Masagara migrant government led site.
- Distribution of 60 shelter repair kits for the most vulnerable shelters in the Fantaherou neighbourhood in Obock. For this activity, 3 persons, designated by their communities to identify shelters, were trained by IOM on the criteria of vulnerabilities, protection and risk related to Covid-19. During the distribution of the kits, these people were able to raise awareness in their communities about the risk of the pandemic.

IOM was able to reach more beneficiaries and set up a project of shelter repair kits, as the reference indicator (112) was based on the price of tents during the lockdown period of the Covid-19 pandemic. The tents in the end costed less than expected, which allowed the IO M team, after a new need's assessment, to reach more beneficiaries in need, while respecting the project guidelines.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Identify and contract vendors for the procurement of shelter & select and contract vendors	OIM
Activity 2.2	Distribute shelter repair kits through voucher system	N/A
Activity 2.3	Undertake Post Distribution Monitoring	IOM – DTM team and the M&E consultant

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>4</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been integrated and given due consideration.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>5</sup>:

IOM incorporates (AAP) in all its projects, undertaking activities only after assessments and/or verifications with community members including women and girls, and involving the community in planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. Displaced populations were directly involved and included in the assessments as they were the ones providing information on their living conditions, most pressing sectoral needs etc. This project prioritised vulnerable groups including pregnant women, lactating mothers, elderly people, people with disabilities, and unaccompanied/separated children. Women and girls were targeted for distribution of menstrual management kits. Focus group discussions with women were conducted during monitoring activities, ensuring that gender considerations were taken into account. In order to ensure that the opinions of all population groups were considered during the assessments, enumerators were trained to collect information through interviews with these different population groups (youth groups, women, elderly). The vulnerability criteria used to identify beneficiaries were created with the enumerators and community members.

### b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

Even though a formal complaint mechanism was not set-up during the project implementation period, IOM was in permanent contact with its local partners and enumerators through a two-way feedback mechanism (daily phone calls with focal points during the assessments) to ensure the sharing of information and concerns. During the field verification visits, IOM followed up directly with the key informants and affected populations to ensure any concerns or complaints were addressed.

### c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)<sup>2</sup>:

IOM did not establish a specific mechanism for reporting and handling Sexual Exploitation and Abuse related complaints. However, enumerators from the DTM team in charge of the pre and post distribution monitoring as well as beneficiaries identification, were trained on how to respond to protection concerns they may encounter during data collection which included specific modules on basic protection principles, GBV guiding principles, do no harm, how to safely respond to a disclosure and IOM's policy on SEA. The 16 enumerators from the communities in charge of establishing the beneficiaries list in the region, benefits a basic training on protection, GBV and human trade.

### d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

In order to contribute to gender equality and to promote the empowerment and protection of women and girls, IOM strives to integrate women and girls in all phases of the project cycle. The teams of enumerators in charge of identifying the beneficiaries among the community were all composed of at least one woman. These teams of enumerators also received training on protection risks, GBV and vulnerability criteria. The composition of the NFI kits distributed in the regions takes gender into account.

<sup>4</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>5</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

Also, the NFI kits distribution was implemented in collaboration with UNFD (Djiboutian Women Union) who actively fight against gender-based violence, for gender equalities and protection of women and girls. In Djibouti City, the NFI distribution as well as the Covid-19 risk awareness campaigns conducted by the CERF project was integrated into a larger project implemented by IOM in collaboration with the UNFD, to reduce gender-based violence in Djibouti.

Concerning the WASH facilities, part of the 15 water tanks at the government led site transit camp in Obock, has been installed for women and girls to ensure their safety.

#### e. People with disabilities (PwD):

During the implementation of the activities, to ensure accessibility, promote the protection and safety of PwD or poor mobility, IOM has set up a dedicated distribution team. The beneficiaries were informed in advance of the day and time, the list of items and any eligibility criteria. To prevent discrimination and stigmatization of people with disabilities, the elderly and people with reduced mobility, IOM distributed NFI items directly to households. Identifying and addressing any barriers to access to distribution points were identified, particularly women and girls, the elderly, and people with disabilities. 8 per cent of the project's beneficiaries are person living with a physical disability, and 1 per cent with an intellectual disability. Also, the persons in charge of identifying beneficiaries and their needs were trained on vulnerability and protection criteria. People with disabilities or reduced mobility received kits adapted to their needs (e.g. hygiene kits contain more items).

#### f. Protection:

IOM provided direct assistance to migrants and host communities in a safe and secure environment. Distributions were coordinated with government authorities as well as different groups within the community. They took place in neutral locations, chosen by community leaders. In the migrant's government led site, the installation of water points takes into account ethnic and gender considerations in order to avoid conflicts and ensure the protection of displaced persons. Although the project does not have a stand-alone protection component, protection was mainstreamed throughout the implementation with IOM staff trained and able to provide immediate and constant support to individuals who have suffered violations, including referral to appropriate assistance services.

#### g. Education:

Not relevant.

### 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

#### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	NoNo	0

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

N/A

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
RT. Radio télévision Djibouti – Opening ceremony of distributions in Djibouti City	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=668094860580474">https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=668094860580474</a>
Training of enumerators in charge of Beneficiary identification	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/iomdjibouti/posts/2863738627187882">https://www.facebook.com/iomdjibouti/posts/2863738627187882</a>



### 3.3 Project Report 19-RR-UDP-013

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNDP	Country:	Djibouti
Sector/cluster:	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	CERF project code:	19-RR-UDP-013
Project title:	Reduce flooding and restoring sanitary conditions through emergency drainage and waste management interventions		
Start date:	01/12/2019	End date:	31/05/2020
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	<b>Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 930,000</b>
	<b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 290,396</b>
	<b>Amount received from CERF:</b>		<b>US\$ 100,024</b>
	<b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>		<b>US\$ 0</b>
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

UNDP project directly reached about 120,000 people through its WASH component, by providing a comprehensive mechanical solution, in support of most affected people by the November 2019 floods after development of an hydrodynamic Modelling of flood and Stormwater. The total budgetary requirement was US\$ 900,000 and UNDP received US\$ 100,024 from CERF fund covering the period from 1<sup>st</sup> December 2019 to 30<sup>th</sup> May 2020. The project aims to mitigate the effects of the November 2019 floods on the affected population in urban Djibouti, as part of a comprehensive response strategy developed by the UNCT.

For information, the Ministry of Interior, through the civil protection had less than fifty pumps of low or middle capacity. In addition, the ministry of Agriculture and Water through the National Water Agency (ONEAD) reported having only 14 pumps in stock. Thanks to this project and the assistance of 2 additional emergency response projects (USAID and UNDP funding window on Danish fund) has made possible to acquire 3 sets of high-capacity pumps. This project contributed specifically to the purchase of one pump of 350 m3/hr capacity and thanks to the synergy created in its portfolio programme, UNDP was able to provide a comprehensive mechanical response by the provision of the 3 needed pumps to strengthen the government response capacity to floods. The delivery of pumps to Djibouti has been done, the training and commissioning of the pumps carried out and the comprehensive mechanical response for Djibouti City is fully operational.

### 3. Changes and Amendment

No major changes.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/Cluster	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected persons	36,720	35,280	24,480	23,520	120,000	36,720	35,280	24,480	23,520	120,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,720</b>	<b>35,280</b>	<b>24,480</b>	<b>23,520</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>36,720</b>	<b>35,280</b>	<b>24,480</b>	<b>23,520</b>	<b>120,000</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	367	352	244	235	1,198	367	352	244	235	1,198

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. Persons Indirectly Targeted by the Project

The constituencies targeted and served by the Ministry of Interior in the affected areas will benefit as a whole beyond the specific groups targeted by the project. There is no precise assessment of the considered numbers.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

<b>Project Objective</b>	Ensure emergency removal of stagnant water from the black spots in Djibouti City through mechanical solutions			
<b>Output 1</b>	Rapid quick fixes to boost current mechanical response			
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of household/neighbourhoods drained from floodwater and benefiting from improved emergency pumping system	120,000 people (20,000 households)	120,000	Data provided by the Statistic Office of Djibouti (INSD)
Indicator 1.2	Number of large size pumps and accessories purchased/maintained	2 pumps 350m3/hr	3	Completion report of the pumps reception (14 <sup>th</sup> September 2020)
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		Indicator 1.2 has been increased thanks to synergy created by UNDP in its portfolio programmes with additional fund mobilized.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Purchase of additional large capacities pumps, accessories and spare parts and maintenance	UNDP		

<b>Output 2</b>	Training and systematic dispatching of floods operations taskforce (management team, emergency response technician)			
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 2.1	Number of people trained within the national mechanical and technical experts on disaster response	2 trainings for 21 (3 people from each Government entity Civil defence, ORSEC, Police, Army, Gendarmerie	17 technicians trained in classroom and on field from 5 different institutions (Secretary of State for Risks and Disasters management – SEGRC in charge of ORSEC, Civil Protection, Sanitation directorate of ONEAD, ONARS, Prefecture of Djibouti)	Attendance sheet to the training and medias.

Indicator 2.2	Number of checklists developed for immediate disaster response techniques in the events of flash flood	1 checklist for each district (total 5districts)	1 checklist developed for Djibouti City	Consultancy final report
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		The study focused mainly on Djibouti City, which concentrated the majority of people affected by the floods. Moreover, less participants than expected have attended the trainings after the Secretary State of Riks and Disasters Management reevaluated the people to train.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 2.1	Recruitment of mechanical engineering and emergency drainage expert	UNDP		
Activity 2.2	Training of the technical civil protection teams to drain floodwaters effectively	UNDP with the support of the supplier		

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>6</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been integrated and given due consideration.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>7</sup>:

At the starting of the project, the consultants visited most affected areas and met people living there including women, children, elderly and people with disability. During the consultation, information has been collected by interviews but also during this assignment the approach was described to people met.

### b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

N/A

### c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)<sup>2</sup>:

N/A

### d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

The current project is inclusive and women and girls, as well as sexual and gender minorities living in the covered areas by the project will benefit from it.

### e. People with disabilities (PwD):

<sup>6</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>7</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

The current project is inclusive and PwD living in the covered areas by the project will benefit from it.

**f. Protection:**

N/A

**g. Education:**

N/A

**8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)**

**Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?**

<b>Planned</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Total number of people receiving cash assistance:</b>
No	No	0

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

N/A

**9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Weblink</b>
Djibouti floods response	<a href="https://twitter.com/PNUDDjibouti/status/1305790494895738880">https://twitter.com/PNUDDjibouti/status/1305790494895738880</a>
Djibouti floods response	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/pnuddedjibouti/posts/3448751971856480">https://www.facebook.com/pnuddedjibouti/posts/3448751971856480</a>

### 3.4 Project Report 19-RR-CEF-120

#### 1. Project Information

<b>Agency:</b>	UNICEF	<b>Country:</b>	Djibouti
<b>Sector/cluster:</b>	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education - Education	<b>CERF project code:</b>	19-RR-CEF-120
<b>Project title:</b>	Improving access to lifesaving interventions to families affected by floods in Djibouti		
<b>Start date:</b>	09/12/2019	<b>End date:</b>	08/06/2020
<b>Project revisions:</b>	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>

#### Funding

<b>Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>	<b>US\$ 3,202,582</b>
<b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>	<b>US\$ 654,948</b>
<b>Amount received from CERF:</b>	<b>US\$ 510,001</b>
<b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>	<b>US\$ 228,696</b>
Government Partners	
International NGOs	US\$ 0
National NGOs	US\$ 65,496
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation	US\$ 0

#### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Following the floods occurred in Djibouti in November 2019, UNICEF has received CERF funds to address the critical needs of affected populations. The implementation of the CERF funded activities at the very early stage of the floods response (within 72 hours) has helped to reach 2,000 affected households with critical hygiene kits comprising materials for cleaning and disinfecting latrines, soap for washing hands, Aquatabs (300,000 tablets) for the treatment of water. An intensive and multi-channels hygiene promotion campaign was carried out over a period of three months with messages focused on hand washing with soap, and home demonstration of treatment of water using Aquatabs products was held helping 12,000 people from 2,000 households to access safe drinking water within the flood's context. Moreover, 3500 hygiene promotion brochures were printed and distributed, as well as the production and broadcasting of tv and radio spots reaching 12,000 people directly affected by the floods via home and door-to-door approaches.

In addition, 387 vulnerable families living in the neighbourhoods areas impacted by the floods with significant damages to their latrines received support to empty the pits and rehabilitate the slabs of the latrines, therefore helping these families to re-access their sanitation infrastructures and retrieving dignity were possible for the impacted families by the flooding.

The support was extended to include the provision of foods and hygiene kits vouchers to 1,600 households (9,600 people) through the existing social nets system put in place by the Ministry of Social Affairs with the joint support from UNICEF and WFP. The CERF funds have therefore contributed to expand the social nets reach by adding additional vulnerable families into the list of beneficiaries within the very critical and needful floods context, contributing to bring the needed assistance to the highly vulnerable households affected by the floods within the required timeframe.

Thousands of school children from vulnerable households affected by the floods also lost their school kits and uniforms during the floods and therefore unable to resume back to school. Exceptionally, the CERF funds helped to replenish 9,800 school kits and 6,000 school uniforms for an equivalent number of affected children, enabling them to regain their lost school kits and uniforms and resume back to school.

### **3. Changes and Amendments**

N/A

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/Cluster	Education - Education									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected persons	0	0	4,998	4,802	9,800	0	0	4,998	4,802	9,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,998</b>	<b>4,802</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,998</b>	<b>4,802</b>	<b>9,800</b>

#### People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total

0	0	499	480	979	0	0	499	480	979
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Sector/Cluster	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected persons	639	614	426	409	2,088	3,243	2,997	2,938	2,822	12,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>2,088</b>	<b>3,243</b>	<b>2,997</b>	<b>2,938</b>	<b>2,822</b>	<b>12,000</b>

#### People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total

64	62	43	41	210	324	298	294	282	1,198
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\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.



Sector/Cluster	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected persons	2,937	2,823	1,958	1,882	9,600	2,937	2,823	1,958	1,882	9,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,937</b>	<b>2,823</b>	<b>1,958</b>	<b>1,882</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>2,937</b>	<b>2,823</b>	<b>1,958</b>	<b>1,882</b>	<b>9,600</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	294	282	196	188	960	294	282	196	188	960

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. Persons Indirectly Targeted by the Project

The intensive and multi-channels hygiene promotion carried out over three months has helped to reach estimated 12,000 people living in 2,000 households affected by the floods considering a ratio of 6 persons per household (as per the rapid assessment carried out upon the floods) against the 150,000 people affected by the floods in various areas Djibouti City and surroundings. Besides 9,800 school children have benefitted from this CERF allocation (in terms of provision of school kits) and 6,000 school children have received school uniforms. 9,600 people in 1,600 households have received NFI support through the voucher system.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

<b>Project Objective</b>	Improve access to sanitation to at least 348 families (2,088people) affected by floods			
<b>Output 1</b>	348 flooded family latrines clean and functional Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Water Sanitation Hygiene - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of drained family latrines	348	387	Implementing partner's reports
Indicator 1.2	Number of households reached with hygiene promotion activities	348	2000	Implementing partner's reports
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		The intensive hygiene promotion over 3 months duration using multiple channels (rather than the unique door-to-door initially planned channel) has helped to reach more households than initially planned. Besides the initial target of 348 families with drained latrines has increased to reach 387 due to the fact that the cost of draining latrines were varying according to the level of damage occurred on the latrines. The implementing partner was able to save some resources and later use them to drain additional 39 latrines.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Drain latrines (removing water and sludge)	Red Crescent Djibouti (Croissant Rouge Djiboutien)		
Activity 1.2	Implement door-to-door visits to promote hygiene good practices in households affected by floods	Red Crescent Djibouti (Croissant Rouge Djiboutien)		

<b>Output 2</b>	Replace school kits and uniforms damaged by floods to ensure the return to school for children affected by floods			
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Education - Education			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 2.1	Number of school kits procured and distributed	10000	9,800	Reports from the Ministry of Education
Indicator 2.2	Number of school uniforms procured and distributed	5000	6,000	Reports from the Ministry of Education
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		The initial number of 10000 school children with school kits damaged by the floods was later revised to 9800 by the Ministry of Education upon re-		

		assessment. Similarly, the number of school children with damaged uniforms was revised up to 6,000 after a systematic verification by school authorities. Number were then adjusted upon further verification from the Ministry of Education.
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Procure and distribute school kits and uniforms	Ministry of Education

<b>Output 3</b>	Ensure families affected by floods have access to essential hygiene kits through the voucher system			
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b>		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Sector/cluster	Emergency Shelter and NFI - Shelter and Non-Food Items			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	Number of vouchers distributed to families affected by floods	1,600	1,600	Ministry of Social Affairs
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		N/A		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	Distribute hygiene kit through the voucher system for emergency food/NFI vouchers for flood affected families put in place by MASS and WFP	Ministry of Social Affairs.		

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>8</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been integrated and given due consideration.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>9</sup>:

To ensure ownership of the affected people to the project UNICEF together with the implementing partners have involved the beneficiaries in the final phase of the project therefore enabling them to take part to the interventions (peers promoters), express their views (identification of beneficiaries) and take part of decision-making processes.

### b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

The community-based approaches used by the implementing partner (door-to-door approach) was decisive in getting better interaction with the affected households and instating a community dialogues and interpersonal communication which provided an excellent

<sup>8</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>9</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

opportunity to collect views from the affected populations on an ongoing basis and also ensured that these perspectives feed back into the project design and implementation.

#### **c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)<sup>2</sup>:**

The feedback mechanism put in place to gather more opinions and information from the beneficiaries as well as getting their inputs and contributions to the programming, implementation and monitoring of the interventions was also used to ensure that any sexual exploitation and abuse is immediately recorded and handle within the required conditions (confidentiality, accessibility and follow-up).

#### **d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

The project equally target men and women, boys and girls without any discrimination at all stage of the implementation, either door-to-door during which all genders were equally addressed, latrines rehabilitation during which all households members were beneficiaries and multi-channels promotion of hygiene best practice with everyone receiving messaging at equal level.

#### **e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

In Djibouti, statistically people with disabilities are estimated at 10 per cent of the total population and all were equally receiving the services through the project. In the absence of effective mechanisms and tools to quickly identify and register PLWD within the affected communities during the rapid assessment phase, proxy numbers for PWD are used based on the expected proportion of PLWD among a given population obtained from the National Statistics Office.

#### **f. Protection:**

The rapid assessment to identify and quantify the population affected by the floods was inclusive. The rapid assessment was also directed to areas shown to be the most affected by the floods (satellite maps). Besides, the voucher components of the interventions was specifically tailored to reach those of the affected families already on the national social net register assuming that the floods damages may be worse in these families already living in precary situation before the floods.

#### **g. Education:**

Based on the rapid assessment findings, an estimated number of school children affected by floods and who lost their school kits and uniforms were targeted during this CERF RR project and this has helped to fully take into account the education needs in the project.

## **8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)**

### **Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?**

<b>Planned</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Total number of people receiving cash assistance:</b>
Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	9,600

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

The Voucher component of the project was based on the existing Social nets baseline which already identified the most vulnerable families needing CVA. Those among these families who were affected by floods were systematically enrolled into the vouchers system

and therefore received the vouchers for foods and non-foods items. UNICEF has reached 1,600 households with the voucher system during this project.

<b>Parameters of the used CVA modality:</b>				
<b>Specified CVA activity</b> (incl. activity # from results framework above)	<b>Number of people receiving CVA</b>	<b>Value of cash (US\$)</b>	<b>Sector/cluster</b>	<b>Restriction</b>
Essential hygiene kits through the voucher system	9,600 (1600 households)	US\$ 102	Conditional	Restricted

### 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

<b>Title</b>	<b>Weblink</b>
Floods response in Djibouti	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNICEFdjibouti/posts/3160492590632742">https://www.facebook.com/UNICEFdjibouti/posts/3160492590632742</a>
Floods response in Djibouti	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNICEFdjibouti/posts/3221723697842964">https://www.facebook.com/UNICEFdjibouti/posts/3221723697842964</a>
Floods response in Djibouti	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/MASS.DJIBOUTI/posts/2111736248928403">https://www.facebook.com/MASS.DJIBOUTI/posts/2111736248928403</a>
Floods response in Djibouti	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/grdjibouti/posts/716725345486340">https://www.facebook.com/grdjibouti/posts/716725345486340</a>

## 3.5 Project Report 19-RR-WFP-076

1. Project Information			
Agency:	WFP	Country:	Djibouti
Sector/cluster:	Food Security - Food Assistance	CERF project code:	19-RR-WFP-076
Project title:	Food assistance to flood-affected households in Djibouti City		
Start date:	26/11/2019	End date:	25/08/2020
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 1,360,386
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 2,037,000
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 737,350
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 0
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF RR grant, WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarities provided a food assistance to 30,440 individuals including 845 individuals with disabilities affected by the floods in November 2019 and 17,400 beneficiaries affected by the Covid crisis in June and July 2020, both targeted populations in the most vulnerable areas of Djibouti City.

In total 39,145 persons redeemed their voucher for food commodities at selected retailers in Djibouti City.

The list of floods and Covid-19 affected populations has been provided by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarities who was responsible for registering affected households.

The total duration of the intervention has been 3 months (December 2019, June 2020-July 2020) thanks to the reprogramming of the fund which was Covid oriented as well.

WFP used the already-existing government social helpdesks as distribution points of vouchers. The value of each monthly commodity voucher amounts approximately to 56 USD (10,000 DJF) and covered the following commodities: flour, rice, sugar, vegetable oil, dates and pasta.

Distribution of food vouchers to 30,440 beneficiaries was coupled with non-food items NFI (hygiene and housing items) vouchers during the first cycle which was funded by UNICEF and MASS in order to have all immediate needs of flood-affected families covered. While the NFI voucher is a one-off distribution, food vouchers continued for two additional months to ensure that all affected households (floods and Covid) do not have to use negative coping mechanisms to meet food security needs.

### 3. Changes and Amendments

WFP requested a reprogramming of the fund from the original proposal because:

- WFP had to suspend the last two vouchers distribution cycles in December 2020 due to the lack of funding for the non-food items part and for equity concerns towards beneficiaries. This reprogramming respected the objectives and results of the initial programme, by providing food assistance to families experiencing food insecurity in Djibouti City.
- The reprogramming also addressed the needs of affected vulnerable populations in the frame of the Covid-19 crisis response.

WFP Djibouti achieved to distribute one food vouchers cycle to 6,088 households for a month period. This achieved distribution allowed these households to face essential food needs during the initial 30 days of the flood impact. Households affected by the flood could not receive the next two cycles of food distribution taking into consideration the decision of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarities and WFP to stop the launch of the second and third cycle due to the lack of resources of other partners to add NFIs to the voucher values. The ministry had decided to suspend vouchers distributions for the sake of equity towards the beneficiaries. This reprogramming of the CERF funds made possible to maintain the distributions of food for the vulnerable families of Djibouti who are in food insecurity because of the Covid crisis and have been impacted by the floods, registered in the social register of the Ministry of Social Affairs. In conclusion, thanks to this reallocation, WFP was able to carry out the operation that was initially planned.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/Cluster	Food Security - Food Assistance									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	201	194	121	119	<b>635</b>	2,466	2,349	1,527	1,488	<b>7,830</b>
Returnees	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Host communities	4,320	4,152	2,673	2,565	<b>13,710</b>	8,631	8,220	5,344	5,206	<b>27,401</b>
Other affected persons	502	483	311	299	<b>1,595</b>	1,233	1,174	763	744	<b>3,914</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,023</b>	<b>4,829</b>	<b>3,105</b>	<b>2,983</b>	<b>15,940</b>	<b>12,330</b>	<b>11,743</b>	<b>7,634</b>	<b>7,438</b>	<b>39,145</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	266	256	165	158	<b>845</b>	518	493	321	312	<b>1,644</b>

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.



## 5. Persons Indirectly Targeted by the Project

Local retailers benefited indirectly from this project as beneficiaries redeemed their vouchers at retailers' point of sales to collect their food. This action participated as well to the good functioning of the local economy during difficult economic periods such the Covid-19 project benefited as well to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarities because WFP strengthened its capacities to put in place an improved cash transfer system through emergency vouchers to affected populations by crisis.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

<b>Project Objective</b>	Contribute to improve food security of the most vulnerable households				
<b>Output 1</b>	Targeted households benefit from food vouchers during a three months period				
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b>				Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Food Security - Food Assistance				
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>	
Indicator 1.1	Number of persons having received 3 food vouchers (disaggregated by locations, by sex, by age, by status)	15,940	39,145	1. List of beneficiaries from the MASS register who collected their food at retailers. 2. WFP's beneficiaries management platform: COMET	
Indicator 1.2	Number of persons having redeemed their voucher for food commodities (disaggregated by locations, by sex, by age, by status)	15,940	39,145	1. List of beneficiaries from the MASS register who collected their food at retailers. 2. WFP's beneficiaries management platform: COMET	
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		The variance between targeted and achieved output is related to the reprogramming of the funding due to the lack of funding for the NFI part of the vouchers' assistance from UNICEF and MASS and the reorientation of the programme to respond the economic effects of the Covid crisis. Initially it was foreseen to assist 3,188 households for a period of 3 months. After the reprogramming, WFP assisted 6,088 households for one month during the first cycle and 1,741 households for next two cycles.			
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>			
Activity 1.1	Conduct monitoring for selected retailers / wholesalers to enable expansion of the program	WFP			
Activity 1.2	Print vouchers based on the list provided by the MASS	WFP			
Activity 1.3	Distribute vouchers to beneficiaries through the government social helpdesks	WFP			

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>10</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been integrated and given due consideration.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>11</sup>:

The neighborhood leaders of Djibouti city have targeted the most vulnerable households in neighborhoods affected by floods and Covid. For Covid, the neighborhood committees supported WFP and MASS to carry out door-to-door distributions as the social counters were closed to avoid the risk of contagion.

### b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

WFP created a toll-free number which was communicated at the shops where beneficiaries collected the food in order to allow them to report complaints and / or demands on the quality, quantity of the food and the quality of the retailers' services. This number was also accessible for retailers, in case of vouchers' processing difficulties. WFP managed registered complaints and coordinate the response to such complaints according to their nature with partners.

### c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)<sup>2</sup>:

WFP and MASS have collaborated with the NGO UNFD (Union des Femmes Djiboutiennes) which has staff in branches in Djibouti City. UNFD staff collects sensitive complaints through the establishment of a toll-free number or face-to-face. Depending on the nature of the complaint, UNFD coordinates the appropriate response with partners and contact the authorities to take legal action if necessary.

### d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

Vouchers are given to the woman of the household in order to decide what to buy because women buy food in main of the households. Community leaders are women and do the targetting lists.

### e. People with disabilities (PwD):

WFP has included a term in the contracts with retailers that they have put in place arrangements to facilitate access for people with disabilities.

### f. Protection:

As mentioned above, the distribution of food vouchers was implemented by the WFP and MASS teams from door to door during the Covid-19 crisis to avoid contagion risks and social counters were closed as well.

### g. Education:

Not relevant.

<sup>10</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>11</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

## 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
Yes, CVA is the sole intervention in the CERF project	Yes, CVA is the sole intervention in the CERF project	39,145

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

As part of the flood response, food vouchers were paired with Non Food Items vouchers funded by MASS and UNICEF in the first cycle. The targeting of beneficiaries of this program was carried out through the lists of beneficiaries of the MASS, part of it comes from the social register.

### Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
Activity 1.3	39,145	US\$ 540,565	Unconditional	Restricted

### 3.6 Project Report 19-RR-WHO-059

1. Project Information					
Agency:	WHO		Country:	Djibouti	
Sector/cluster:	Health - Health		CERF project code:	19-RR-WHO-059	
Project title:	Emergency response to vector borne and waterborne diseases				
Start date:	06/01/2020		End Date:	05/07/2020	
Project revisions:	No-cost extension	<input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Funding	<b>Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>	<b>US\$ 4,075,500</b>
	<b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency</b>	<b>US\$ 1,500,000</b>
	<b>Amount received from CERF:</b>	<b>US\$ 990,000</b>
	<b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>	<b>US\$ 0</b>
	Government Partners	US\$ 0
	International NGOs	US\$ 0
	National NGOs	US\$ 0
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation	US\$ 0	

### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through the CERF grant, WHO was able to respond adequately to several health challenges including Vector borne diseases and Covid-19. The grant played an essential role to respond to these public health threats during the period from January to October 2020, when Djibouti was hit by the Covid-19 pandemic as every single country around the globe and continued to face the consequences of the severe floods that happened in November 2019 by having an upsurge in the number of cases of vector borne diseases specifically Malaria that we are currently facing the biggest outbreak in the history of the country with 60,019 cases officially reported during the first 6 months of 2020 (Figure 1). The project assisted a total of 150,000 people in Djibouti and allowed for maintaining an adequate and effective response to infectious diseases outbreak in Djibouti-ville, the capital of the Republic of Djibouti.

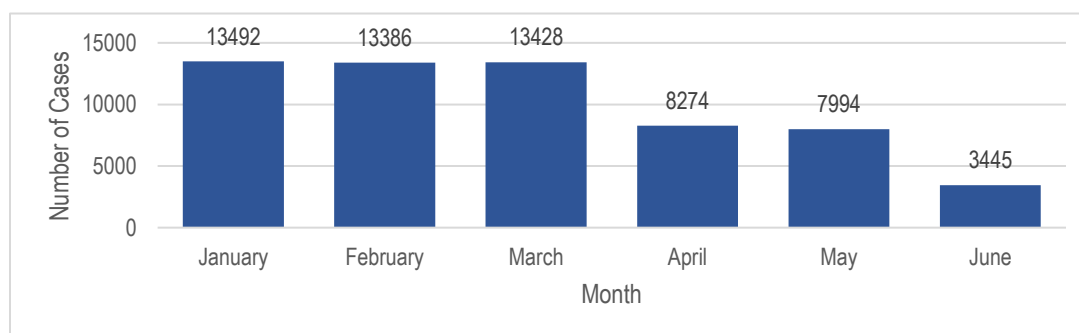


Figure 1. Number of Malaria cases reported in Djibouti, January-June 2020

### 3. Changes and Amendments

The first case of Covid-19 was detected in Djibouti on 17 March 2020 (epidemiological week 12), and since that date till 31 October 2020 (epidemiological week 44), the country realized 85,261 PCR tests for Covid-19 (8.5 per cent of the population have been tested by PCR for Covid-19, a record in Africa and the WHO region for the Eastern Mediterranean) and reported 5,563 cases including 61 deaths (Case Fatality rate: 1.1 per cent), with a total positivity rate of 7 per cent (Figure 2).

It was highly important to reprogramme the CERF grant in May 2020 in order to be able to respond to the emergence of the novel coronavirus disease (Covid-19) in Djibouti. The disease spread into different regions in the country with clusters reported in Djibouti-ville (the capital), Arta and Ali Sabieh regions. Tadjourah and Dikhil regions reported also few cases, which mean that 5 out of the 6 regions of the country were affected by the pandemic with very limited health resources in these regions. Immediate action from WHO to support the country in its fight against the emerging disease by increasing the capacities of the preparedness and response in different health programmes including the surveillance, detection, isolation and case management. The strategies identified in the country required a strong support from WHO and different partners to ensure the effective coordination and efficient response. The health authorities of Djibouti together with other ministries have rapidly increased the capacity for managing the preparedness and response to Covid-19, with the help of CERF grant, specifically the laboratory capacities. The country was able to scale up the testing capacities to reach 2,000 suspected cases tested per day after starting with a limited capacity of 200 suspected cases tested per day in March and first week of April 2020.

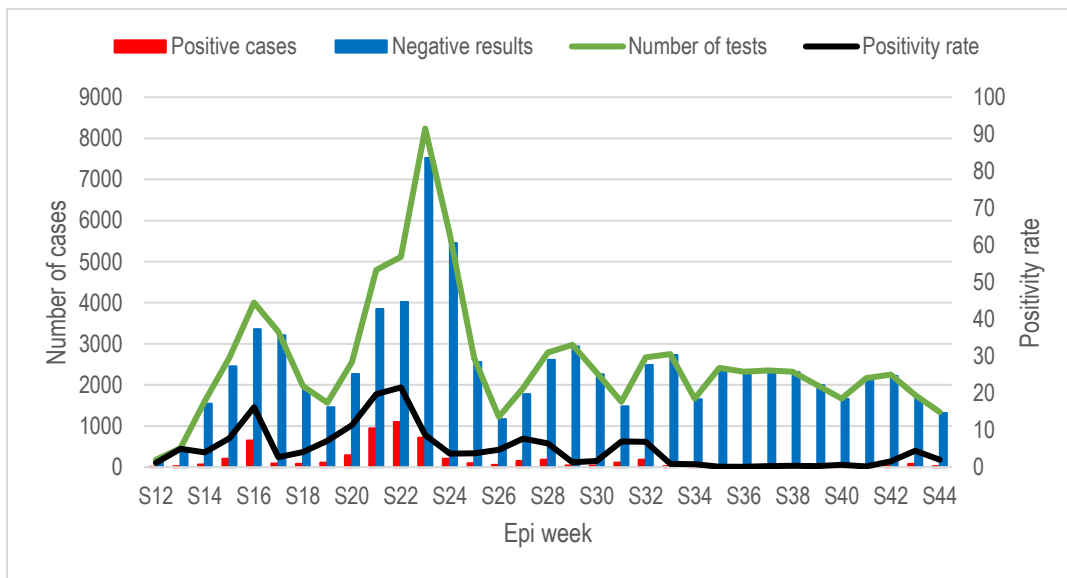


Figure 2. Number of Covid-19 tests, positive cases, negative results and the positivity rate in Djibouti from 17 March to 31 October 2020

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/Cluster	Health - Health									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	1,300	1,500	550	650	<b>4,000</b>	1,300	1,500	550	650	<b>4,000</b>
Returnees	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Internally displaced persons	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Host communities	43,006	46,444	25,559	30,991	<b>146,000</b>	43,006	46,444	25,559	30,991	<b>146,000</b>
Other affected persons	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,306</b>	<b>47,944</b>	<b>26,109</b>	<b>31,641</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>44,306</b>	<b>47,944</b>	<b>26,109</b>	<b>31,641</b>	<b>150,000</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	712	476	259	314	<b>1,761</b>	712	476	259	314	<b>1,761</b>

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. Persons Indirectly Targeted by the Project

WHO organized in July and September 2020 two events that happened for the first time in the history of the country and even the whole Region. These events were:

- A Hackathon “DJIB'HACK Covid-19” was organized for the first time in Djibouti with the aim of stimulating the collective intelligence of Djiboutians and co-create with participants' innovative local solutions to help improve the lives of Djiboutians and thus meet the challenges caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. The Hackathon targeted the Djiboutian youth, at least 100,000 Djiboutian were targeted with this activity. This contest allowed young volunteer developers to come together to propose ideas during 4 days to mobilize and sensitize young people and achieve an inclusive awareness product that reaches all segments of Djiboutian society. The young people mobilized for this event had to deliver solutions adapted to the sustainable behavioural and societal change needed to combat Covid-19. The World Health Organization was committed to finding talent to facilitate the production of animated videos and data visualization for risk communication.
- A Telethon «Covid Je m'engage» was organized by WHO Djibouti country office, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and its partners. As part of the flagship activities of the risk communication plan, this telethon facilitated mass awareness focusing on barrier measures while helping to ensure that the population of Djibouti takes charge of its health and becomes actively involved in spreading awareness messages. The program aired on 24 September 2020 on Djibouti national TV and on social media platforms, which registered 10,000 views.

Several Djibouti ministers intervened such as the Prime Minister, the Minister of Health, the Minister of Communication, the Minister of Social Affairs and Solidarity, the Secretary of State for Youth and Sport and the Secretary of State for decentralization. They shed light on the response against the pandemic, through its essential dimensions, linked in particular to sensitizing the population to the need to respect preventive measures. This telethon was honoured by the participation of Dr Ahmed Al-Mandhari, Regional Director of the WHO regional office for the Eastern Mediterranean, who praised the efforts of the Djiboutian authorities in the fight against Covid-19 while reminding the population to continue to respect the barrier gestures.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

<b>Project Objective</b>	To mitigate excess mortality and morbidity due to vector-borne and water-borne diseases among floods affected populations			
<b>Output 1</b>	Strengthen early detection, investigation and control of waterborne, vector borne, epidemic-prone and vaccine preventable diseases			
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b>		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Health - Health			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	Percentage of alerts detected, investigated and responded to within 72 h	100 per cent	No	NA
Indicator 1.2	Number of established outreach and rapid response teams	100 per cent / 5	No	NA
Indicator 1.3	Number of outreach and rapid response teams provided with necessary training	100 per cent / 5	No	NA
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		These activities have been reprogrammed for the response to Covid-19 pandemic in the country. The new activities included the support of the MoH to equip 50 individual case management sites with all needed materials for the treatment of Covid-19 patients including the procurement of PPE Kits for		

		the Covid-19 health care providers at the isolation sites and in different health facilities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 23,000 surgical masks</li> <li>- 1,200 FFP2 masks</li> <li>- 50 N95 masks</li> <li>- 6,400 pairs of gloves different sizes (M- L – XL)</li> <li>- 2,200 gowns of different sizes (M – L – XL)</li> <li>- 510 goggles</li> </ul>
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Extend coverage of EWARS system to ensure countrywide timely detection, investigation and response to epidemic-prone diseases	NA
Activity 1.2	Train staff of healthcare facilities in surveillance, detection, investigation, reporting and response to priority conditions	NA
Activity 1.3	Train outbreak investigation teams including both men and women and members of local health authorities	NA
Activity 1.4	Establish outreach and rapid response teams	NA
Activity 1.5	Collect data on communicable diseases trends disaggregated by age and gender	NA

<b>Output 2</b>	Interrupt the transmission of malaria among floods affected populations through adequate vector control			
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b>		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Sector/cluster	Health - Health			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Percentage of people sleeping under Long Lasting Insecticide treated bednets among the target populations	100 per cent (150,000 people)	Yes (100 per cent)	Activity report by MoH
Indicator 2.2	Percentage of households protected with Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS)	100 per cent (19,000 households) (114,000 people)	Undergoing (100 per cent)	Activity report by MoH
Indicator 2.3	Number of people reached with the risk communication campaign	150,000 people	Undergoing (100 per cent)	Activity report by MoH
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		N/A		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Procurement and distribution of 50,000 Long Lasting Insecticide treated bednets (LLINs) (enough to cover the needs of 100,000 people) to floods affected populations and increase correct utilization through an effective risk communication strategy	WHO		
Activity 2.2	Conduct Indoor Residual Spraying to cover 19,000 households (6,000 households were sprayed through a global Fund/WHO funded project)	WHO		
Activity 2.3	Organize chemical treatment and physical management	WHO		



	of anopheles' breeding sites	
Activity 2.4	Conduct a Risk communication campaign focused on sensitizing communities on the use of LLINs, the acceptance of indoor residual spraying (IRS), the destruction of peri-domestic breeding sites and on better health seeking behavior	WHO
Activity 2.5	Recruitment of an International consultant for risk communication strategy development and implementation	WHO

**Output 3** Interrupt the Transmission of Dengue and Chikungunya among floods affected populations through adequate Vector Control

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes  No

**Sector/cluster** Health - Health

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	Timely and completeness of the dengue and chikungunya specific surveillance monthly report	100 per cent / 4 monthly reports	No	NA
Indicator 3.2	Percentage of localities fully benefiting from Space Spraying campaign	100 per cent of affected localities (Arhiba, Einguela, Quartiers 1, 4, 6 and 7) with (25,000 households)	Undergoing (100 per cent)	Activity report by MoH
Indicator 3.3	Number of people reached with the risk communication campaign	150,000 people	No	NA

**Explanation of output and indicators variance:** The majority of the activities have been reprogrammed for the response to Covid-19 pandemic in the country. The new activities included the procurement of 5 Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) machines for the detection and verification of the Covid-19 virus. Also, included the procurement of more than 19,000 PCR testing kits covering more than 100,000 persons to be tested.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 3.1	Conduct refresher training on the diagnostic and case management of arboviruses	NA
Activity 3.2	Procurement of diagnostic tests for dengue and chikungunya	WHO
Activity 3.3	Conduct a spatial spraying campaign in highly endemic areas and flood affected localities to reduce vector populations	NA
Activity 3.4	Regular larviciding and breeding sites destruction with adequate documentation and mapping	WHO
Activity 3.5	Conduct a risk communication campaign focused on community sensitization on how to prevent and control the arboviruses (dengue and chikungunya)	NA

**Output 4** Scale up Emergency Response to Waterborne diseases

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes  No

<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Health - Health			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 4.1	Timely and completeness of the diarrhoea specific surveillance monthly report	100 per cent / 4 monthly reports	No	N/A
Indicator 4.2	Number of health facilities with diarrhoea medicine stock out	0 of 14 health facilities	No	N/A

**Explanation of output and indicators variance:**

These activities have been reprogrammed for the response to Covid-19 pandemic in the country. The new activities included the procurement of essential Laboratory equipment and reagents to facilitate the testing of Covid-19 virus and other diseases detected by PCR machine including Chikungunya.

- 4 units Hotte Class II
- 4 Centrifuges de paillasse
- 4 Centrifuges de refrigerée
- 4 Vortex
- 5 (ABI 7500 RT-PCR) Optical TUBE PCR strip (MicroAmp) , 0.2 ml, 8 tubes, pack-125
- 2 (ABI 7500 FAST RT-PCR) ADHESIVE FILM (MicroAmp) , ster., for optical weel plate, pack-100
- 10 CRYOBOX, 1.2-2.0 ml, 9X9, for 81 tubes, pack-4, (cat.479-0474)
- 10 TUBE CRYOGENIC, PP, 2ml, ster., self stand., ext. thread + cap, natural, box-500
- 5 ABSORBENT BENCH LINER, 15 m, white, roll 32X460cm
- 2 MicroAmp Optical 96 well reaction plate (0.2ml)
- 2 Cryogenic tubes, 4.5 mL external cap thread, self standing, printed, sterile

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>
Activity 4.1	Strengthen epidemiological surveillance focused on diarrheal diseases and other waterborne diseases	N/A
Activity 4.2	Procurement of medicines and equipment to respond to Acute Watery Diarrhea cases	WHO
Activity 4.3	Performing regular water quality control and monitoring at all levels	N/A

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>12</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been integrated and given due consideration.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>13</sup>:

During the development of the National preparedness and response plan for Covid-19, the vulnerable and marginalized groups were targeted and put into consideration. The recommendations of WHO to leave no one behind made it possible to take into account all the marginalized or special target populations that was included in the project.

### b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

N/A

### c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)<sup>2</sup>:

N/A

### d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

A communication plan has been developed and integrated into the national preparedness and response plan for Covid-19. This plan took into account the specificities of the local population and marginalized populations including the gender equality as well the sexual and gender minorities.

### e. People with disabilities (PwD):

This project was keen to include Persons with disabilities into consideration by putting 1 per cent of the response plan to different infectious diseases in the project, including Malaria and Covid-19, targeting PwD, in particular women and girls with disabilities.

### f. Protection:

N/A

### g. Education:

N/A

<sup>12</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>13</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

## 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	NoNo	0

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

N/A

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Grant from WHO to the Ministry of Health in Djibouti of testing kits and medications for Malaria (April 2020).	<a href="https://twitter.com/WHODjibouti/status/1252165131880083456?s=20">https://twitter.com/WHODjibouti/status/1252165131880083456?s=20</a>
Grant from WHO to the Ministry of Health in Djibouti of 100 PCR tests kits that allowed the country to test more than 10,000 persons for Covid-19 (June 2020).	<a href="https://twitter.com/WHODjibouti/status/1275841720010276872?s=20">https://twitter.com/WHODjibouti/status/1275841720010276872?s=20</a>
Grant from WHO to the Ministry of Health in Djibouti of 10,000 units of insecticides (SumiShield) to be used for indoor residual spraying (IRS) campaign (October 2020).	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/WHODjibouti/videos/946902912382129/">https://www.facebook.com/WHODjibouti/videos/946902912382129/</a>

## ANNEX: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
19-RR-CEF-120	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	NNGO	\$65,496
19-RR-CEF-120	Shelter & NFI	UNICEF	GOV	\$163,200

## ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

<b>ADDS</b>	Agence Djiboutienne pour le Développement Social
<b>AWD</b>	Acute Watery Diarrhea
<b>CHW</b>	Community Health Workers
<b>CRD</b>	Croissant Rouge de Djibouti
<b>DAF</b>	Direction Agriculture et Forêts (Ministère de l'Agriculture)
<b>DANIDA</b>	Danish International Development Agency
<b>DTM</b>	Data Tracking Matrix
<b>EWARS</b>	Early Warning Alert & Response System
<b>FAO</b>	Food & Agriculture Organisation
<b>HH</b>	Households
<b>HRP</b>	Humanitarian Response Plan
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Persons
<b>IOM</b>	International Office for Migration
<b>IP</b>	Implementing Partners
<b>IPC</b>	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
<b>MAEPE</b>	Ministère de l'Agriculture de l'Elevage et des Pêches
<b>MOH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>MOI</b>	Ministry of Interior
<b>NRC</b>	Norway Refugee Council
<b>NGO</b>	Non Governmental Organizations
<b>NFI</b>	Non food Items
<b>PCA</b>	Programme Cooperation Agreement
<b>PCR</b>	Polymerase Chain Reaction
<b>PPE</b>	Protective Personal Equipment
<b>PSEA</b>	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
<b>PwD</b>	Persons living with Disability
<b>ONARS</b>	Office National pour l'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Siinistrés
<b>ONEAD</b>	Office National de l'Eau et l'Assainissement de Djibouti
<b>RCO</b>	Resident Coordination Office
<b>MASS</b>	Ministère aux Affaires Sociales et des Solidarités
<b>SEGRC</b>	Secretariat Executif pour la Gestion des Risques de Catastrophes
<b>ToT</b>	Training of Trainers
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNFD</b>	Union Nationale des Femmes de Djibouti
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Education Fund
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>WASH</b>	Water Sanitation & Hygiene
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization