

**DJIBOUTI  
RAPID RESPONSE  
DROUGHT  
2023**

**23-RR-DJI-60290**

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## PART I – ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

### Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:

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

[18/04/2024]

An after-action review was organized on the 18 of April. Participants included UNICEF, WFP and FAO as recipient agencies, as well as RCO and OCHA.

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

The draft report has been shared with the UNCT before submission to the CERF.

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

The consolidated report was circulated to recipient agencies who confirmed that the reports were reviewed internally by their respective management before submission. The involvement of IPs and government counterparts during monitoring missions and directly during implementation ensured their awareness of results (part of key figures in the report have been reported by the Government counterpart, in the FAO and UNICEF projects).

### 1. STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION

#### Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator:

This CERF allocation was vital to effectively address the continued effects of the drought on people in Djibouti. It has reinforced the results previously achieved in tackling the impact of 2022-2023 drought on vulnerable populations, particularly in terms of addressing food insecurity and preserving livelihoods (livestock in a predominantly pastoralist country). By reinforcing life-saving interventions, this grant ensured close collaboration with affected communities and local authorities. In addition, the CERF's flexibility, which enabled UNICEF to redeploy fund during its project implementation, contributed significantly to partners' efforts in rapidly and effectively countering the country's acute diarrhoea epidemic in end of 2023. However, the CERF's catalytic role in attracting other funds was minimal for this allocation, due to the multiple emergencies in the region, which led organizations and donors to prioritize countries in crisis and with larger numbers of people in humanitarian need. CERF remains critical in countries like Djibouti, receiving little attention due to the scale of humanitarian needs, but requiring punctual support to mitigate the effects of shocks on the most vulnerable and save lives.

#### CERF's Added Value:

In the AAR, recipient agencies indicated that this CERF grant was essential to provide an effective, timely and coordinated response. In a country receiving little attention to address critical humanitarian needs due to the drought in key sectors including WASH, Nutrition and Food Security, the CERF enabled recipient agencies to jointly target the most affected areas based on IPC results, to address critical needs in the most isolated areas and to prioritize particularly vulnerable communities, including people with disabilities. In terms of results, this allocation has helped to improve household food consumption and reduce the use of negative coping strategies such as borrowing or reducing the number of meals. In addition, through the rapid redeployment of funds, CERF has made a significant contribution to the efforts of UNICEF and WASH and Health partners to contain the epidemic of acute diarrhea in the country.

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

Yes

Partially

No

The CERF grant enabled agencies to deliver timely humanitarian responses to the affected communities. For example, as soon as the funds were received end of July, WFP was able to procure food directly from GCMS (an internal structure enabling country offices to purchase food rapidly in WFP stock) and receive it in August for fast Track distributions immediately thereafter, as local purchasing was not an option. This was crucial given that maritime traffic on the Red Sea was severely disrupted afterwards, starting in October 2023. The reallocation of funds for UNICEF was critical in supporting partners' efforts to quickly respond to and contain the acute diarrhoea epidemic in the country in the early stage.

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

Yes

Partially

No

The CERF enabled WFP to provide 720 metric tons of food to the affected people in the rural areas which were also the most affected areas. UNICEF and FAO also prioritized those areas to ensure access to food, water, and sanitation as well as to prevent and respond to malnutrition. This assistance was timely as assisted populations were among the most affected by food insecurity, including IPC phase 4. A key element in the implementation of the life-saving interventions was availability of supplies for infection prevention and control and treatment diarrhoea cases. With the CERF funding, UNICEF was able to rapidly procure the required supplies. FAO was able to match the agricultural season by buying seeds in advance for distribution on time for the agricultural season.

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

Yes

Partially

No

The CERF request itself follows a joint identification of needs and the need to coordinate efforts to meet them. Thus, a taskforce comprising WFP, UNICEF and the Ministry of Health had visited some of the localities affected by drought and food insecurity in July 2023, following which advocacy for the mobilization of funding was strengthened. The need for a multi-sectoral response and coordination subsequently guided the development of the response strategy and project design. During implementation, coordination between UNICEF offices, the WFP, and the authorities, as well as between the FAO and local authorities, was key to reaching those in need and ensuring review/correction of interventions, through and regular discussion initiatives between field offices. Meetings of the WASH-Nutrition Working Group have become more regular in the field. Coordination at national level under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator has enabled meetings to be held to 1) present projects once approved, 2) discuss their progress during implementation and agree NCE requests, when necessary, 3) and discuss their finalization, lessons learned and next steps.

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

Yes

Partially

No

Only UNICEF reported having received internal emergency thematic funding to support its response. The other organizations indicated that they had not received any additional funds to meet the additional needs. The multiplication of crises and the significant increase in needs in the region, with larger caseloads of people in need in neighbouring countries, could have had an impact on the mobilization of funds for Djibouti. While the response through the CERF projects has been able to reach some of the people in need, the vast majority have not been able to benefit from this support.

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

<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](#).

CERF projects responded to the different needs of boys, girls and women, including people with disabilities. For example, WFP targeted a total of 1,885 persons with disabilities, representing ten percent of total beneficiaries for food distribution. These included about 750 individuals living in the village of Doubtee-Bolli, located 7 km from Dorra (Tadjourah region). The village is struck by a visual impairment that affects a large part of the community (totally or partially affected by blindness) for unknown reasons.

FAO projects promotes gender equality and each time beneficiaries' lists are requested, the local authorities and the Ministry of Agriculture have been requested to put 50% of women on the list of beneficiaries. The vaccination campaign concentrated on small ruminants, which are traditionally often cared for and milked by women.

UNICEF project has also contributed to gender equality and empowerment through women participation to the project implementation. In the nutrition sector, in addition to children, the project targeted pregnant and lactating women, often severely affected by malnutrition. Women were also one of the main targets of community awareness sessions considering their role in the infant and young child feeding. In the WASH sector, women and girls are also the main beneficiaries of the intervention. Due to their traditional assigned role in the water collection and management, the rehabilitation of water supply system highly impacted their daily life, alleviating the water burden. Inclusion of menstrual hygiene items in the WASH kits as well as construction of emergency latrines with gender separated sanitary blocks also contributed to empowerment and protection of women and girls.

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

<b>Total amount required for the humanitarian response</b>	<b>16,930,300</b>
CERF	2,500,000
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	NA
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	1,094,000
<b>Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above)</b>	<b>3,594,000</b>

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

Agency	Project Code	Sector/Cluster	Amount
FAO	23-RR-FAO-023	Food Security – Agriculture	525,000
UNICEF	23-RR-CEF-042	Nutrition	616,770
UNICEF	23-RR-CEF-042	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	184,230
WFP	23-RR-WFP-034	Food Security - Food Assistance	798,320
WFP	23-RR-WFP-034	Nutrition	375,680
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,500,000</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>	<b>2,223,335</b>
Funds sub-granted to government partners*	147,019
Funds sub-granted to international NGO partners*	0

Funds sub-granted to national NGO partners*	8,705
Funds sub-granted to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	120,941
<b>Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*</b>	<b>276,665</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,500,000</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, much like its neighbors in the Horn of Africa, has endured four straight years of severe drought, leading to escalating humanitarian needs in the regions of Ali Sabeh, Obock, Tadjourah, Dikhil, Arta. The impact of this ongoing drought, especially on rural communities, has not only been persistent but has also significantly escalated in 2023. There has been a worrying surge in food insecurity, with 250,000 people, representing 21% of the population, facing acute food insecurity between March and June 2023. This number has climbed to 24% (including 8% at emergency levels) in the latter half of the year, from July to December 2023. Despite efforts to provide relief, there is still a need for additional multi-sectorial support to address the humanitarian consequences of the drought as the humanitarian impact of the unprecedented drought in Djibouti continues to erode the coping capacities of the most vulnerable population.

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

In response, the Emergency Relief Coordinator allocated \$2.5 million on July 5 from CERF's Rapid Response window for life-saving action, targeting around 86,132 people, of whom 26,868 are women, 20,500 are men, 38,764 are children, and 8,330 are people with disabilities. The CERF allocation aimed to strengthen essential basic needs in the most drought-affected areas of the country, including food distribution and support to pastoral livelihood activities, rehabilitation of water points, and cash transfer to vulnerable families. In total, more than 93,000 people (104% of the initial target) were reached by food distribution, malnutrition prevention and response activities, access to water and sanitation and support to livelihood activities in the most drought affected localities in the country in the regions of the Ali Sabeh, Obock, Tadjourah, Dikhil, Arta. While, pre-planned cash intervention couldn't be implemented, a deployment of CERF funding enables UNICEF to support Government and partners efforts to address the acute diarrhoea.

### People Directly Reached:

More than 93,000 people, including more than 40 000 girls and boys, and 31 000 women and 15 000 people with disability benefited directly from the CERF funded projects. This total corresponds to the addition of the number of persons, including "other affected persons" directly reached by the recipient agencies interventions. More people were reached than initially planned due to the use of model mothers which result to the expansion of Nutrition interventions to host communities who were not targeted initially. To avoid duplication, the highest number of people reach per sector and category of population has been used.

### People Indirectly Reached:

More than 115 000 people have indirectly benefited from this CERF. FAO reached more than 15 000 families by awareness campaigns on vaccination. In the WASH sector, indirect targeted population is the nomadic people living around rehabilitated water points, counted around 3.000 individuals who sustainably improved their access to drinking water, including their livestock. In the Nutrition sector, indirect targeted population is the whole household of women participating in awareness sessions, around 7,500 persons. It also includes the population covered by the 64 functional health facilities supported with nutritional intrans and medicine, especially children between 0 and 59 months who benefit from improved preventive and curative malnutrition treatment, around 115,000 children.

**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
Food Security - Agriculture	12,995	12,500	8,040	7,715	41,250	6,900	6,900	14,024	16,248	<b>44,072</b>
Food Security - Food Assistance	5,334	3,500	5,220	3,500	17,554	4,952	6,990	3,375	3,531	<b>18,848</b>
Nutrition	4,561	678	4,700	4,400	14,339	5,390	860	5,493	4,901	<b>16,644</b>
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	3,978	3,822	2,652	2,548	13,000	8,736	10,783	4,957	5,304	<b>29,780</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\***

Category	Planned	Reached
Refugees	1,300	0
Returnees	0	0
Internally displaced people	5,498	3,834
Host communities	37,425	42,719
Other affected people	41,900	46,572
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,123</b>	<b>93,125</b>

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

Sex & Age	Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*		Number of people with disabilities (PwD) out of the total	
	Planned	Reached	Planned	Reached
Women	26,868	22,125	2,554	2,095
Men	20,500	21,746	2,023	2,328
Girls	20,601	23,718	1,949	3,094
Boys	18,154	25,536	1,804	2,846
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,123</b>	<b>93,125</b>	<b>8,330</b>	<b>10,363</b>



## PART II – PROJECT OVERVIEW

### 3. PROJECT REPORTS

#### 3.1 Project Report 23-RR-FAO-023

1. Project Information			
<b>Agency:</b>	FAO	<b>Country:</b>	Djibouti
<b>Sector/cluster:</b>	Food Security - Agriculture	<b>CERF project code:</b>	23-RR-FAO-023
<b>Project title:</b>	Protecting livestock assets & safeguarding livelihoods in Djibouti		
<b>Start date:</b>	26/07/2023	<b>End date:</b>	25/01/2024
<b>Project revisions:</b>	No-cost extension <input 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\$ 4,000,000</b>
	<b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 900,000</b>
	<b>Amount received from CERF:</b>		<b>US\$ 525,000</b>
	<b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>		<b>US\$ 64,225.98</b>
	Government Partners		US\$ 64,225.98
	International NGOs		US\$ [0]
	National NGOs		US\$ [0]
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ [0]	

### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

The project assisted a total of 6,900 households (44,072 people), of which 4,900 households through vaccination of 491,081 small ruminants and treatment of 72,195 animals (4,900 households), conducted in December 2023 and February March 2024 as well as 2000 households through distribution of a package of seeds in December 2023.

Livestock was vaccinated depending on localities where they were at time of vaccination campaign as per the table below:

Secteur / Localité	Nombre de familles d'éleveurs	Total d'animaux vaccinés	Total d'animaux traités
<b>Commune de Djibouti</b> : Ambouli, Doralé, Balbala, Douda, Nagad, Pk.12,Pk.20, Pk.23, Agadhere, Bouldhougo	693	71 965	11 030
<b>Arta</b> :Bahour,Atar,CheikFarah,Toukoul,Weah,Bouleh,Ali Ouné,Loyada,Karta, AliFaren,Leyta,Pk.51,skoutir, Hilbaaley	842	78 483	13 264
<b>Ali-sabieh-ville</b> :Gorgallo',Doudoubalalé,Galilé,Aour Aoussa,Ali Addé, Molid, Bio-Kalaf, Holl-Holl, Dikri, Obolé,Assamo, Mouloud, Dasbio	948	87 537	14 377
<b>Dikhil-ville</b> : Cheikato 1et 2, Gobaad, Tamiro, As-Eyla, Hanlé 1 et 2, Kontali, Kileh, Tawao,Sourera,Sankal,Daimo,Gasa-daba, Bondara, Harou, Mouloud, Daoudaouya	870	96 860	9 427
<b>Tadjourah</b> :Tajoura-ville Walwale, Daffo, Adaillou, Weima, Hamoukale, Assa-gayla, Dorra,Andaba, Randa, Ableyta, Afareh, Galsarou, Makarassou,Day,Sagallou, Kalaf	907	89 896	15 980
<b>Obock</b> : Obock-ville, Massay, Gueredayta ; Harsa,Assa-goubi,Medeho,Mele,Waybol,Bologouba,Sedore,Sedre,Sagar,Oulma,AlloliDor wahissi,Sagayto,Assassan,Darri,Fantahero,Guehere,KhorAngar,Souali,Lahassa	640	66 340	8 117
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4 900</b>	<b>491 081</b>	<b>72 195</b>

Seeds were distributed per regions proportionally according to IPC in the most food insecure localities provided beneficiaries had access to arable land:

Seed distribution	
Arta	160
Ali-Sabieh	360
Dikhil	660
Tadjourah	480
Obock	340

### 3. Changes and Amendments

FAO had requested a no-cost extension to continue the vaccination campaign. Due to a cold chain problem during the procurement of vaccines, the efficacy of the vaccines had to be tested through serosurveillance of vaccinated animals. Some vaccines were found to be affected and had to be replaced. Due to this the vaccination campaign was interrupted for two months to allow for testing and therefore delayed and a no cost extension for two months had been requested and was approved by CERF. Nevertheless, due to the Ramadan slowing down implementation, as well as pastoralists moving with their herds and more difficult to reach during that period, some funds

transferred to the implementation partner will not be spent under this project, however, the vaccination campaign will continue under another project up to May and possible June. Nonetheless, within the project implementation period, already 4900 households had their small ruminants vaccinated and sick livestock treated. This has been partially replaced by additional procurement of veterinary drugs, as more livestock than foreseen was found sick. To assure correct use of veterinary vaccines and drugs, 75 community animal health workers of which 7 women received training in prevention of livestock diseases, how to organise a vaccination campaign, control and eradication of PPR and CCPP (2 days) and on use of veterinary drugs, correct disposal of remaining veterinary drugs and waste. AMR/U, diagnostic and treatment of common livestock diseases and notifiable diseases notification as well as the One Health approach (3 days)

Some seed varieties were not available and had to be replaced by others and additional procurement by another company, leading to delay in procurement for some parts. Some funds remain even though seeds were overall more expensive this year than estimated, as well as partially offset through procurement of agricultural tools. Nevertheless, 2000 families received a package of 1.05 kg of seeds (tomato, egg plant, gombo, cucumber, pepper, chili, carrots, cabbage, salad, melon, water melon; as well as Sudan grass for livestock)

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

Sector/cluster	Food Security - Agriculture									
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 people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	12,995	12,500	8,040	7,715	41,250	6,900	6,900	14,024	16,248	44,072
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,995</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>8,040</b>	<b>7,715</b>	<b>41,250</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>14,024</b>	<b>16,248</b>	<b>44,072</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	1,300	1,250	800	775	4,125	690	690	1,402	1,624	4,406

\* 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. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

All livestock owners will profit from reduced disease prevalence and Community Animal Health workers have profited from the capacity building and veterinary service delivery has improved in all regions. Additionally, more than 15 000 families have been reached by awareness campaigns on vaccination. Compared to the vaccination campaign conducted last year, many more families have decided to have their livestock vaccinated, where many had refused (especially in Obock).

## 6. CERF Results Framework

**Project objective** Contribute to Improved nutrition and protect livelihoods of drought affected Pastoral and Agropastoral communities

**Output 1** Livestock disease prevention in drought affected households and other pastoral communities improved

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

**Sector/cluster** Food Security - Agriculture

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Ag.3 Number of people receiving livestock inputs (animal feed/live animals/kits/packages/treatment/vaccination) - 7,500 HH - Vaccination	41,250	31, 297	[DESV Report]
Indicator 1.2	Ag.2 Number of animals vaccinated, dewormed and/or treated - Vaccination	750,000	[491 081]	[DESV Report]

**Explanation of output and indicators variance:**

The vaccine campaign was delayed due to cold chain problem, and more animals were found sick and needed treatment than anticipated. Often sick animals cannot be vaccinated but require treatment first to recuperate and be able to mount an immune response. - They will be vaccinated in May/June (under other funding – the savings were invested into purchase of veterinary drugs).

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Procurement of vaccines	[FAO]
Activity 1.2	Refresher training of Community Animal Health Workers on vaccination of specific vaccines to be used, sterilization of veterinary material before use and disposal of veterinary waste, AMR/U, as well as diagnosis and treatment of common diseases and reporting requirements incl. OH approach (3 days)	[FAO + DESV]
Activity 1.3	Vaccination campaign (LOA)	[DESV]

**Output 2** Livestock health of drought affected households and other pastoral communities improved

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

**Sector/cluster** Food Security - Agriculture

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Ag.3 Number of people receiving livestock inputs (animal feed/live animals/kits/packages/treatment/vaccination) 1000 HH - Treatment	5,500	31,298	DESV LOA Report
Indicator 2.2	Ag.2 Number of animals vaccinated, dewormed and/or treated Treatment	37,500	72,195	DESV LOA Report
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		[More animals were found sick and needed treatment than anticipated]		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Procurement of veterinary drugs	[FAO]		
Activity 2.2	Treatment campaign (LOA) \	[DESV]		

<b>Output 3</b>	Drought affected households can start sowing for the next agricultural season			
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Food Security - Agriculture			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	Ag.1 Number of people receiving agricultural inputs (set of vegetable seeds) (2000 households)	11,000	[12,775]	[Rapport mission]
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		[NA]		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	Procurement of seeds	[FAO]		
Activity 3.2	Distribution of seeds	[FAO]		

## 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 addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

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

<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](#).

The department of livestock and veterinary services through their network of Community Animal Health Workers was able to mobilise most farmers and pastoralists to vaccinate their animals and have the sick animals treated. At the same time, the sous-direction for agriculture at the regions was able to mobilise cooperatives and farmers groups to receive lists of affected farmers who received from vegetable and forage seeds. Since some seeds were difficult to obtain additionally some agricultural tools were procured, as well as more veterinary drugs since more animals than foreseen were found in need of treatment.

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

Complaint mechanisms have been established including village chiefs, community leaders, sub-prefects and local elected officials. Breeders or farmers can directly contact their local elected officials or the community elder in the event of a dispute or failure to comply with a project implemented with the community.

#### **c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):**

To fight against abuse and sexual exploitation and abuse, FAO has put up posters and posters with a telephone number to raise awareness and report cases.

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

The project promotes gender equality and each time beneficiaries' lists are requested, the local authorities and the Ministry of Agriculture have been requested to put 50% of women on the list of beneficiaries. The vaccination campaign concentrated on small ruminants, which are traditionally often cared for and milked by women.

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

When beneficiaries' lists are established, the project staff insists to include handicapped people if they have livestock or a vegetable garden, or if the family targeted has a handicapped family member that will benefit from the project. An estimated 10% of beneficiaries was found to be handicapped.

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

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

75 community animal health workers received training in prevention of livestock diseases, how to organise a vaccination campaign, control and eradication of PPR and CCPP (2 days) and on use of veterinary drugs, correct disposal of remaining veterinary drugs and waste. AMR/U, diagnostic and treatment of common livestock diseases and notifiable diseases notification as well as the One Health approach (3 days), and information campaigns on veterinary vaccination as a tool for disease prevention reached additional 15 000 households.

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

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

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	[Fill in]

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.

[Fill in]

#### 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
[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

### 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
[Insert]	[Insert]
[Insert]	[Insert]
[Insert]	[Insert]



## 3.2 Project Report 23-RR-CEF-042

1. Project Information			
<b>Agency:</b>	UNICEF	<b>Country:</b>	Djibouti
<b>Sector/cluster:</b>	Nutrition Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<b>CERF project code:</b>	23-RR-CEF-042
<b>Project title:</b>	"Life-Saving Assistance to Drought Affected Populations in Djibouti through sectoral response in Nutrition and WASH"		
<b>Start date:</b>	21/07/2023	<b>End date:</b>	20/01/2024
<b>Project revisions:</b>	No-cost extension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Funding</b>	<b>Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 7,400,000</b>
	<b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 1,094,000</b>
	<b>Amount received from CERF:</b>		<b>US\$ 801,000</b>
	<b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>		<b>US\$ 212,440</b>
	Government Partners		US\$ 82,793
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 8,705
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 120,942	

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Thanks to this CERF grant, UNICEF and its partners ensured the nutritional screening of 3,171 children under the age of five and pregnant and lactating mothers; ensured the admission and care of 4,353 malnourished children under the age of five; trained 20 association members in screening techniques, referral of severely malnourished children and messages on good feeding practices for young children and pregnant-breastfeeding women; provided 3,700 cartons of therapeutic RUTF treatment for severe malnutrition; and 600 cartons of therapeutic milk; 100 length/height measuring system and 100 baby scales of anthropometric equipment for monitoring children's growth in health facilities; 1,500 mothers of children were sensitized and received messages on complementary feeding.

In addition, UNICEF and its partners reached in total 10,000 persons with WASH intervention allowing access to sufficient and safe water; around 3000 persons who benefited from the 500 WASH kits distributed; 16,100 persons who received hygiene promotion messaging. Also, UNICEF and its partner built 10 sanitary blocs (representing 30 gender-separated latrines and showers) for internally displaced populations following the drought in Djibouti.

The project assisted a total of 37,834 people in Djibouti (region of Tadjourah, Obock, Dikhil and Ali Sabieh) between July 2023 and March 2024 to address nutrition gaps and challenges related to the drought, providing lifesaving response on both nutrition and WASH. UNICEF contributed to improve curative and preventive management of severe malnutrition (including therapeutic intrants) as well as to improve access safe water and hygiene practices.

### 3. Changes and Amendments

During the project, an epidemic of Acute Watery Diarrhoea epidemic started in the northern region of Djibouti (Obock) and affected both host communities and migrant's communities. Upon solicitation of the authorities, UNICEF and its partners contributed to respond to this emergency. In addition, UNICEF faced challenges to find an agreement on the cash transfer activity to families of SAM children in hospitals with the Ministry of Health, which led to the cancellation of the activity.

UNICEF requested the following changes to the CERF:

- Redeployment of funds on August 1<sup>st</sup>, 2023, aiming at correcting the amount allocated to the WASH sector and reflecting the amount initially allocated to the WASH sector in the concept note.

No-cost extension and reprogramming on November 17<sup>th</sup>, 2023, aiming at requesting the reallocation of the activity 1.6 for which UNICEF faced challenges to find an agreement with authorities on the activity's modality, leading to its cancellation and reprogramming to the Acute Watery Diarrhoea epidemic response.

Although 100% of the budget allocated was spent by the end of the project, UNICEF faced delays in progress due to delay in supply of certain items ((baby scales/nutrition equipment) for nutrition activities (due to the Red Sea crisis having an impact on delivery). UNICEF committed to distribute the missing items as soon as they are received.

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

Sector/cluster	Nutrition									
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 people	69	34	100	95	298	150	57	340	207	754
Host communities	1,302	644	1,896	1,809	5,651	1,679	803	2,482	2,336	7,300
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>1,996</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>5,949</b>	<b>1,829</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>2,822</b>	<b>2,543</b>	<b>8,054</b>

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

	117	58	170	162	507	155	73	240	216	684
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Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	398	382	265	255	1,300	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	1,591	1,529	1,061	1,019	5,200	906	942	604	628	3,080
Host communities	1,790	1,720	1,193	1,147	5,850	6,380	6,641	4,253	4,426	21,700
Other affected people	199	191	133	127	650	1,450	3,200	100	250	5,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,978</b>	<b>3,822</b>	<b>2,652</b>	<b>2,548</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>8,736</b>	<b>10,783</b>	<b>4,957</b>	<b>5,304</b>	<b>29,780</b>

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

	338	325	225	217	1,105	743	917	421	451	2,532
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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.

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

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

In the WASH sector, indirect targeted population is the nomadic people living around rehabilitated water points, counted around 3,000 individuals whom sustainably improved their access to drinking water, including their livestock.

In the Nutrition sector, indirect targeted population is the whole household of women participating in awareness sessions, around 7,500 persons. It also includes the population covered by the 64 functional health facilities supported with nutritional intrans and medicine, especially children between 0 and 59 months who benefit from improved preventive and curative malnutrition treatment, around 115,000 children.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	To respond to the drought in Djibouti and the food insecurity and Nutrition situation, UNICEF will focus its emergency lifesaving response on Nutrition, and WASH. UNICEF will support the needs of the most vulnerable people including using country programme focus and ongoing situation analysis. UNICEF will build on existing partnerships and refresh the capacity of the communities and local association; as well as coordinate and work with other UN agencies and NGOs (such as Women Association of Tadjourah, Women Association of Obock and Paix et Lait Association).			
<b>Output 1</b>	Improvement of curative and preventive management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in all health structures in the country, as well as the availability of therapeutic inputs for SAM			
<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>	Nutrition			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	N.3a Number of people admitted to SAM treatment programme (therapeutic feeding)	3,422	4,353	DHIS 2 report (district health information sanitary) - routine data
Indicator 1.2	N.3b Percentage of people who were admitted for SAM treatment who recovered (SAM recovery rate)	100%	85%	DHIS 2 report (district health information sanitary) - routine data
Indicator 1.3	N4 Number of people screened for acute malnutrition	3,940	3,071	Implementing partner's activity report
Indicator 1.4	N.6 Number of people receiving trainings and/or community awareness sessions on maternal, infant and young child feeding in emergencies	300	1 520	Implementing partner's activity report
Indicator 1.5	H.7 Number of functional health facilities supported	12	64	RUTF distribution plan by CAMME (central medical procurement)
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		<p>Ind 1.1: UNICEF and its partners over-reached the number of people admitted to SAM treatment program due to reinforcement of the mobile team intervention in the project area (following the cancellation of the cash transfer activity and the reprogramming).</p> <p>Ind 1.2: This rate can be explained by missing responses to survey and the drop-off rate of children during the treatment duration.</p>		

	<p>Ind 1.3: This achievement includes only the screening done by national and local associations but does not include the screening done by the mobile team from the health authorities, which explain the under-achievement.</p> <p>Ind 1.4: UNICEF and its partners conducted awareness sessions on maternal, infant and your child feeding in highly populated area (increased population due to drought displacement) reaching more beneficiaries than expected.</p> <p>Ind 1.5: UNICEF supported 64, instead of the 12 health facilities initially targeted through the RUTF distribution plan defined by the CAMME (central medical procurement)</p>	
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Outpatient preventative and curative consultation services including treatment of the common illnesses as well as routine nutrition services for women and children.	MOH
Activity 1.2	Management of moderate and severe malnutrition among children at Health Centers (including provision of supplies)	MOH
Activity 1.3	Screening of moderate and acute malnutrition throughout the mobile teams and by the community NGO	NGOs (Croissant Rouge Djiboutien et Ecologie Village Association) and MOH
Activity 1.4	Raising community awareness on maternal, infant and young child feeding in emergencies	NGOs (Croissant Rouge Djiboutien et Ecologie Village Association) and MOH
Activity 1.5	Support health authorities and facilities in managing the nutrition emergency situation (refresher trainings, supervision, monitoring of nutritional situation)	MOH

<b>Output 2</b>	Provision of emergency life-saving WASH services to 13 000 drought-affected people in Djibouti			
<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>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 2.1	WS.6 Number of people accessing sufficient and safe water for drinking, cooking and/or personal hygiene use as per agreed sector standard	3,250	10,000	Implementing partner's activity report and UNICEF programmatic field visit report
Indicator 2.2	WS.16a Number of people receiving critical WASH supplies (e.g. WASH/hygiene kits)	3,000	3,000	Implementing partner's activity report (including distribution list) and UNICEF programmatic field visit report
Indicator 2.3	WS.13 Number of communal sanitation facilities (e.g., latrines) and/or communal bathing facilities constructed or rehabilitated	10	10	Implementing partner's activity report and UNICEF programmatic field visit report
Indicator 2.4	WS.17 Number of people receiving WASH/hygiene messaging	16,400	16,100	Implementing partner's activity report and

			UNICEF programmatic field visit report
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		<p>Ind 2.1: This indicator is largely overachieved because of an unplanned WASH facility rehabilitation done during the project. Indeed, with minimum fund involved, UNICEF was able to repair a water supply system in Garanle reaching more than 5000 persons.</p> <p>Ind 2.2: 500 kits were purchased and distributed to 500 households (each household is composed of 6 persons on average) in Sankal for IDP and host communities and Obock for households affected by the acute watery diarrhoea.</p> <p>Ind 2.3: 10 sanitary blocks were constructed in Sankal for internally displaced populations affected by the drought (600 individuals) providing them with basic sanitation facilities, preventing open defecation.</p> <p>Ind 2.4: UNICEF and its partners reached 16,100 people with hygiene promotion activities focusing on messaging on handwashing, households water treatment and against open defecation, including 5,000 migrants in the acute watery diarrhoea-affected area to prevent the spread of the epidemic.</p>	
Activities	Description	Implemented by	
Activity 2.1	Provision of adequate and safe water supply to drought - affected people through water-trucking and rehabilitation of water supply systems	DHR (Direction de l'Hydraulique Rurale)	
Activity 2.2	Provision of drought-affected people with emergency WASH supplies including Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) kits, potabilization products, storage facilities and basic WASH Kits	DHR (Direction de l'Hydraulique Rurale)	
Activity 2.3	Promotion of hygiene and sanitation good practices in community and health centres	CRD (Croissant Rouge Djiboutien)	
Activity 2.4	Construction of emergencies latrines for displaced people	CRD (Croissant Rouge Djiboutien)	

## 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 addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

<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](#).

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

Accountability to Affected People is a core value of UNICEF, aiming at ensuring participation, information sharing, feedback and complaints, within UNICEF and its partners.

Targeted communities were involved in the project throughout the project cycle and more specifically during the implementation. Local authorities, including community leaders, were involved when designing the implementation strategy. For instance, UNICEF and its partners worked with the community leaders to define the distribution strategy for the WASH kits within the host community. Similarly, the community leaders, including women, men, youth, were consulted in the design and planification of water supply rehabilitation and positioning of water points.

UNICEF uses several strategies to reinforce its community-based approach: the set up of Tadjourah field office as well as the development of local partnership with civil society organisations are some examples.

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

UNICEF Djibouti feedback and complaints mechanism is operational. It includes promotion of complaint management committee at field level and availability of a free hotline to collect complaints and provide feedback to improve project implementation. At community level, complaint management committees are initiated in a participatory manner to collect information about the project, and to provide feedback to communities.

Capacity-building sessions were organized for implementing partners and committee members to define their roles and responsibilities and the process to collect, record and share complaints. At UNICEF level, complaints received are recorded in a protected database and forwarded to the various heads of section for processing and feedback to the complainants. Sensitive complaints related to sexual exploitation and abuse and GBV are confidentially sent to the PSEA/AAP focal point for review according to UNICEF procedures. Complaints related to embezzlement, corruption and fraud are recorded and processed according to the anti-fraud policy.

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#### **c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):**

UNICEF has a strong policy on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and child safeguarding as well as a toolkit to support implementing partners to strengthen their policies and practices. UNICEF Djibouti has a PSEA focal point person, support partners to assess their capacities, develop and implement a PSEA action plan. Each implementing partners' staff was trained on PSEA in general and provided with tools (posters, flyers, etc.).

UNICEF has developed a culturally appropriate, accessible (multiple language available), and confidential mechanism for reporting cases of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), including a hotline, with a protected database ensuring confidentiality. The focal point is in charge of follow up of the data base and of the implementing partner's support.

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

The project has contributed to gender equality and empowerment. In the nutrition sector, in addition to children, the project targeted pregnant and lactating women, often severely affected by malnutrition. Women were also one of the main target of community awareness sessions considering their role in the infant and young child feeding. In the WASH sector, women and girls are also the main beneficiaries of the intervention. Due to their traditional assigned role in the water collection and management, the rehabilitation of water supply system highly impacted their daily life, alleviating the water burden. Inclusion of menstrual hygiene items in the WASH kits as well as construction of emergency latrines with gender separated sanitary blocks also contributed to empowerment and protection of women and girls.

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<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](#).



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

The Disability Inclusion Policy and Strategy (DIPAS) guides UNICEF programming to ensure inclusion of persons with disabilities, especially children with disabilities. Although there are still room for improvement to be made, Djibouti country office initiated awareness sessions on Disability Inclusion internally as well as with implementing partners, such as the ministry of health, to reinforce disability inclusion into programming. Furthermore, UNICEF developed a long-term partnership with the national agency of persons with disabilities (ANPH). As the main Organization of Persons with Disability, the ANPH represents an important partnership to ensure that women, men, girls and boys with disabilities are considered in all UNICEF projects, including emergency response.

#### f. Protection:

In this project, UNICEF targeted the most affected and at-risk populations to provide them with quality services, prioritizing safety, dignity and do no harm. UNICEF and its partners ensured meaningful access to the most affected and vulnerable population, reaching the most remote and hard to reach area, with local partners and with the MoH Mobile team deployment. Accountability and participation of affected persons were prioritized, through consistent AAP and PSEA mechanisms.

#### g. Education:

As part of this project, awareness-raising and training activities have been at the core of the project to build the capacity of partners and communities. 20 community actors from implementing partners (from local and national NGO) were trained on infant and young child feeding promotion. UNICEF and its partners also conducted awareness sessions to 1,500 women on Infant and young child feeding and more than 16.000 on hygiene promotion messaging.

### 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 a component of the CERF project	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.

Initially, UNICEF planned for a cash transfer activity targeting families of children with severe acute malnutrition. Unfortunately, UNICEF faced challenges to find an agreement with authorities on the activity's modality, which led to the cancellation of the activity. CERF has consulted to confirm this change and a request for redeployment has been submitted and accepted by CERF

#### 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
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[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Djibouti drought CERF/UNICEF response (fr)	<a href="https://t.co/DSOio0I9XN">UNICEF Djibouti on X: "@UNICEFDjibouti et ses partenaires se mobilisent pour aider les populations vulnérables touchées par la sécheresse .Grâce au soutien vital du @UNCERF nous intervenons dans la Nutrition l'Eau l'Hygiène et l'Assainissement pour sauver des vies.Ensemble nous faisons la différence 🙌 https://t.co/DSOio0I9XN" / X (twitter.com)</a>
Djibouti drought CERF/UNICEF response (en)	<a href="https://t.co/pSf9Ovnjec">UNICEF Djibouti on X: "@UNICEFDjibouti and partners are coming together to assist vulnerable populations affected by drought. With vital support from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) @UNOCHA we are intervening in Nutrition WASH to save lives. Together we can make a difference https://t.co/pSf9Ovnjec" / X (twitter.com)</a>
UNICEF and its partners mobilise thanks to CERF funding	<a href="https://t.co/YTkQcp9Rjd">UNICEF Djibouti on X: "🌱🏠 La sécheresse qui a frappé Djibouti l'année passée a eu un impact majeur sur la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition de sa population. L'UNICEF et ses partenaires se mobilisent dans les domaines de la nutrition et du WASH, PSEA et AAP, grâce au financement @UNCERF. https://t.co/YTkQcp9Rjd" / X (twitter.com)</a>
Response to the drought	<a href="https://t.co/erRoAA18BF">UNICEF Djibouti on X: "🌱   Sécheresse 🏠 La sécheresse sévère à Djibouti a des répercussions graves sur la sécurité alimentaire et la santé des habitants. 🇸🇩 Ce projet est financé grâce au @UNCERF qui joue un rôle vital en fournissant des fonds d'urgence pour des interventions humanitaires rapides. https://t.co/erRoAA18BF" / X (twitter.com)</a>
Response to the drought thanks to CERF support	<a href="http://www.facebook.com">www.facebook.com</a>
Response to the drought thanks to CERF support 2	<a href="http://www.facebook.com">www.facebook.com</a>
Implementation of the project for vulnerable populations	<a href="http://www.facebook.com">www.facebook.com</a>
Implementation of the project for vulnerable populations (fr)	<a href="http://www.facebook.com">www.facebook.com</a>
Support for vulnerable populations affected by the drought (fr)	<a href="#">Soutien aux populations vulnérables touchées par la sècheresse   UNICEF</a>

### 3.3 Project Report 23-RR-WFP-034

1. Project Information			
<b>Agency:</b>	WFP	<b>Country:</b>	Djibouti
<b>Sector/cluster:</b>	Food Security - Food Assistance Nutrition	<b>CERF project code:</b>	23-RR-WFP-034
<b>Project title:</b>	Emergency Response to Drought – averting further food security crisis in rural Djibouti		
<b>Start date:</b>	21/07/2023	<b>End date:</b>	20/01/2024
<b>Project revisions:</b>	No-cost extension <input 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\$ 5,530,335</b>
	<b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 1,623,585</b>
	<b>Amount received from CERF:</b>		<b>US\$ 1,174,000</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

Thanks to the CERF RR grant, WFP reached a) in food distribution a total of 18,848 persons affected by drought and food insecurity and b) 21, 872 people in nutrition services. This figure represents a 107 percent achievement compared to plan (17,554 persons initially planned). The assistance consisted in the provision of in-kind food to targeted households and nutritional support to children under the age of five as well as pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBWs) in all five regions of the country: Arta, Ali Sabieh, Dikhil, Obock and Tadjourah.

Under the food security sector, WFP distributed, for four months, a total of 720 metric tons (MT) of food commodities comprising of wheat (596 MT), yellow split peas (84 MT) and vegetable oil (40 MT). In addition, 150 MT of Super Cereal Plus was distributed to 5,059 children under the age of five and 3,561 PBWs. Through its nutrition interventions, WFP reached more persons than initially planned (107% percent achievement) over a five-month period.

WFP implemented the CERF RR grant by focusing on 121 drought-affected areas identified through the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) and rapid assessments. These areas were classified as IPC 4 (Emergency), with additional challenges such as limited water access, restricted market availability, and high rates of acute malnutrition. Beneficiary households were identified using a community-based targeting method, facilitated by local committees, ensuring assistance reached those most in need. Throughout the project duration, beneficiaries received food rations meeting daily energy requirements of 2,100 kcal per person.

The food and nutrition assistance provided through the CERF RR grant allowed communities, harshly hit by the persistent effects of drought, to have regular access to food for four months. As a result, the percentage of beneficiaries who resorted to negative coping strategy strategies such as borrowing for food or reducing the number of meals per day decreased from 8.9 percent in May 2023 to 7.4 percent in December 2023.]

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

[WFP executed the project exactly as outlined in the initial proposal, successfully reaching all predetermined objectives within the designated timeframe. The project remained unchanged, with no deviations or modifications. Following the receipt of the CERF contribution in July 2023, WFP promptly procured the necessary food and nutrition supplies through its Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) by August. Commodities were then dispatched to identified drought-affected localities and distributed to selected households, starting in September 2023, as planned.]

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

Sector/cluster	Nutrition									
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 people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	3,190	0	2,704	2,496	8,390	3,561	0	2,671	2,358	8,590
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,190</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,704</b>	<b>2,496</b>	<b>8,390</b>	<b>3,561</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,671</b>	<b>2,358</b>	<b>8,590</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	319	0	270	249	838	231	0	274	351	856

  

Sector/cluster	Food Security - Food Assistance									
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 people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	5,334	3,500	5,220	3,500	17,554	4,952	6,990	3,375	3,531	18,848
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,334</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>5,220</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>17,554</b>	<b>4,952</b>	<b>6,990</b>	<b>3,375</b>	<b>3,531</b>	<b>18,848</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</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.

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480	390	484	401	1,755	509	415	509	452	1,885
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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.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

[WFP sub-offices located in Obock and Ali Sabieh regions shared messages in all 121 localities covered by the project. In addition, nutrition messages conveyed by counselling mothers contributed to reachover 21,800 persons both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.]

## 6. CERF Results Framework

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<b>Project objective</b>	Food insecure Djiboutian population in targeted regions have improved their access to food and improved nutrition status by the end of 2023.
<b>Output 1</b>	Rural food insecure Djiboutians, affected by drought, receive monthly food assistance, and increasingly have access to government social protection programmes (Programme Nationale Solidarité Famille PNSF) in order to enhance their food security and nutrition status and to prevent further deterioration of their food security situation.

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

<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	FN.1a Number of people receiving in-kind food assistance	17,554	18,848	COMET (Country Office Tool for Managing Programme Effectively)
Indicator 1.2	FN.1b Quantity of food assistance distributed in MT	853	721	COMET
Indicator 1.3	FS.5a Percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score	60%	37%	Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) 2023
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		While the project fell short of reaching 60% of households with an acceptable food consumption score, the initial target, we noted a 5-point decrease in the number of individuals experiencing food insecurity, compared to 2022.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Provision of food assistance to drought-affected communities living in rural areas	WFP		
Activity 1.2	Provision of sensitization session on food assistance	WFP		

<b>Output 2</b>	Targeted Djiboutian children 6-59 months, and pregnant/lactating woman suffering from MAM have access to treatment, including provision of specialized nutrition foods and nutrition counselling, to support nutritional recovery.
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**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes  No

<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Nutrition			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 2.1	N.1 Number of people receiving blanket supplementary feeding (MAM prevention)	8,190	8,590	

Indicator 2.2	FN.1b Quantity of food assistance distributed in MT (MAM prevention)	143	150	COMET
Indicator 2.3	N.4 Number of people screened for acute malnutrition	10,500	21,872	COMET
Indicator 2.4	N.6 Number of people receiving training and/or community awareness sessions on maternal, infant and young child feeding in emergencies	10,500	21,872	COMET
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		The project surpassed its initial targets, due to WFP's integrated approach to its programs. As a result, counselling mothers were able to deliver crucial nutrition messages and conduct beneficiary screenings.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 2.1	Provision of targeted supplementary feeding for malnutrition prevention and treatment	WFP		
Activity 2.2	Provision of counseling on nutrition through the counseling mothers to the target group while supporting national nutrition programmes	Counselling mothers		

## 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 addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

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

[WFP applied a community-based targeting approach involving local committees. To address the potential risks of misappropriation and uneven distribution, WFP ensured the inclusiveness and representativeness of these committees, incorporating beneficiaries, local authorities, as well as personnel from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarities (MASS), Agence Djiboutienne de Developpement Social (ADDS), and WFP.

In line with its people-centred approach, commitment to the 'Do No Harm' principle, and dedication to inclusivity, WFP Djibouti consistently adapted its interventions to prevent and mitigate unintended negative effects of its interventions which can increase people's vulnerability to both physical and psychosocial risks. A safe distribution checklist was recently developed to ensure dignity and a do no harm approach at food distribution points. Results of assessment indicate that 100 percent of drought-affected persons reported no safety concerns. In addition, 98 percent of them reported receiving respectful treatment. In terms of access to distribution sites, most beneficiaries encountered no substantial challenges, with distance and poor infrastructure being prominent impediments.

<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](#).



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

Following a Protection Assessment, WFP took actions to strengthen its in-house Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM). The CFM allows beneficiaries to submit feedback or register complaints with WFP. For this purpose, beneficiaries can place a call to a dedicated phone number printed on their beneficiary card and distribution points. This strategy aims to strengthen accountability to the communities WFP serves and facilitate program adjustments based on beneficiary feedback. Low usage of the CFM among drought-affected persons (18 percent) was due to on-the-spot resolution of complaints.

#### **c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):**

WFP put guidelines in place for the protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) with focal points in each sub-office overseeing the PSEA agenda. The risks of sexual exploitation and abuse were monitored closely with refresher courses and sensitisation of all implementing staff and stakeholders. For beneficiaries, PSEA awareness raising was included in the sensitization sessions during the distribution. Beneficiaries were informed on the channels for SEA-related complaints, i.e., WFP field monitors, local authorities, and head of the village. The PSEA related complaints are followed-up by a senior-level focal point in the country office.

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

In food insecurity contexts, women and girls are generally the ones who bear the burden which put them at risk of gender-based violence. By providing regular food and nutritional assistance to drought-affected households, giving priority to women-headed households and households with people with disabilities, WFP and its partners contributed to alleviate the risks of such violence. Through the nutrition activities, WFP exclusively served PBWs and children under the age of five to help them meet their nutritional needs. This group also benefitted from nutrition messages through counselling mothers, encouraging parents to remain enrolled in the programme until its completion.

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

Through the RR CERF project, WFP provided food assistance to a total of 1,885 persons with disabilities, representing ten percent of total beneficiaries. These included about 750 individuals living in the village of Doubtee-Bolli, located at 7 km from Dorra (Tadjourah region). The village is struck by a visual impairment that affects a large part of the community (totally or partially affected by blindness) for unknown reasons. All the different groups are affected, including women, men, children, young adult, and the elderly.

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

In line with its people-centred approach, commitment to the 'Do No Harm' principle, and dedication to inclusivity, WFP Djibouti consistently adapted its interventions to prevent and mitigate unintended negative effects of its interventions which can increase people's vulnerability to both physical and psychosocial risks. A safe distribution checklist was recently developed to ensure dignity and a do no harm approach at food distribution points. Results of assessment indicate that 100 percent of drought-affected persons reported no safety concerns. In addition, 98 percent of them reported receiving respectful treatment. In terms of access to distribution sites, most beneficiaries encountered no substantial challenges, with distance and poor infrastructure being prominent impediments.]

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

Not applicable to WFP 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>
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No	No	Not applicable to WFP project
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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.

All WFP programmes are context specific and designed with the views of the affected population. More specifically, WFP is providing in-kind food assistance in rural areas instead of cash-based transfer given the beneficiary preference for in-kind food assistance and the absence of markets in a radius of 50 kilometres. Moreover, the in-kind modality was more adequate due to low food availability on local markets.

**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
[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
[Fill in]	[Fill in]	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
WFP Country Brief September 2023	<a href="https://api.godocs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000153379/download/">https://api.godocs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000153379/download/</a>
WFP Country Brief October 2023	<a href="https://api.godocs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000154536/download/">https://api.godocs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000154536/download/</a>
WFP Country Brief November 2023	<a href="https://api.godocs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000155221/download/">https://api.godocs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000155221/download/</a>
Web article: Reaching the Furthest Behind to End Poverty and Hunger	<a href="https://djibouti.un.org/fr/249979-reaching-furthest-behind-end-poverty-and-hunger">https://djibouti.un.org/fr/249979-reaching-furthest-behind-end-poverty-and-hunger</a>
Annual Country Report 2023	<a href="https://www.wfp.org/operations/annual-country-report?operation_id=DJ02&amp;year=2023#/26128">https://www.wfp.org/operations/annual-country-report?operation_id=DJ02&amp;year=2023#/26128</a>
Fact and quote cards	To be published as part of 2023 achievements

## ANNEX: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
23-RR-FAO-023	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$64,226
23-RR-CEF-042	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	RedC	\$89,559
23-RR-CEF-042	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$47,369
23-RR-CEF-042	Nutrition	UNICEF	RedC	\$31,382
23-RR-CEF-042	Nutrition	UNICEF	NNGO	\$8,705
23-RR-CEF-042	Nutrition	UNICEF	GOV	\$35,424