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DJIBOUTI NATIONAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS BASELINE ASSESSMENT

**A DATA-DRIVEN TOOL FOR
ASSESSING RISK AND BUILDING
LASTING RESILIENCE**





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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACM: Adaptive Collaborative Management

ADME: Agence Djiboutienne de Maîtrise de l’Energie (Djibouti Energy Management Agency)

ADR: Agence Djiboutienne des Routes (Djibouti Roads Agency)

AfDB: African Development Bank

AFRICOM: Africa Command (see also USAFRICOM)

ANSIE: National Agency for State Information Systems

ANT: Agence Nationale du Tourisme (National Tourism Agency)

AU: Africa Union

CARAD: Comprehensive Approach for Risk Assessment in Djibouti

CCA: Climate Change Adaptation

CCD: Chambre de Commerce de Djibouti (Djibouti Chamber of Commerce)

CCRF: Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework

CDC: Community Development Center

CERD: Le Centre de d’Etudes et de Recherche de Djibouti (Djibouti Center for Research Studies)

CJTF-HOA: Combined Joint Task Force – Horn of Africa

CNCC: Comité national des changements climatiques (National Climate Change Committee)

CNDCC: Comité Directeur National des Changements Climatiques (National Steering Committee on Climate Change)

CNDD: Commission Nationale de Développement Durable (National Commission for Sustainable Development)

CNDH: Commission Nationale des Droits de l’Homme de Djibouti (National Human Rights Commission of Djibouti)

CNSCD: Conseil National de la Société Civile de Djibouti (Djibouti National Civil Society Council)

CNSS: Caisse Nationale de Sécurité Sociale (National Social Security Fund)

COG: Continuity of Government

COOP: Continuity of Operations

COP: Common Operating Picture

COVID-19: Coronavirus Disease 2019

CPEC: Caisses Populaires d’Epargne et de Crédit (Credit Unions Savings and Credit)

CRD: Croissant Rouge de Djibouti (Red Crescent of Djibouti)

CRGRC: Comités Régionaux de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes (Regional Risk and Disaster Management Committees)

CSO: Civil Society Organization

DISED: Direction de la Statistique et des Etudes Demographiques (Department of Statistics and Demographic Studies) (see INSD)

DJICLIR: Djibouti Climate Informed Resilient Communities

DM: Disaster Management

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DMA: Disaster Management Analysis (of the NDPBA)

DPFZA: Djibouti Ports and Free Zones Authority

DRFI: Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance

DRM: Disaster Risk Management

DRR: Disaster Risk Reduction

EAFF: East Africa Farmers Federation

EDD: Electricité de Djibouti (Djibouti Electricity)

EOC: Emergency Operations Center

EOP: Emergency Operations Plan

EU: European Union

EU-ECHO: European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations

FAD: Forces Armées Djiboutiennes (Djibouti Armed Forces)

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization (of the UN)

FDED: Fonds de Développement Economique de Djibouti (Djibouti Economic Development Fund)

FDJ: Franc Djiboutien (Djiboutian Franc)

FEWS-NET: Famine Early Warning Systems Network

FSN: Fonds de Solidarité Nationale (National Solidarity Fund)

FTZ: Free Trade Zone

GEF: Green Environment Facility/Fund

GFDRR: Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery

GMDAC: Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (of IOM)

GoDJ: Government of Djibouti

GP: Guiding Principle (of Sendai Framework)

GRC: Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes (Risk and Disaster Management)

GT: Global Target (of Sendai Framework)

HAZMAT: Hazardous Materials

HFA: Hyogo Framework for Action

HGP: Hôpital Général Peltier (Peltier General Hospital)

HLB: Humanitarian Logistics Base

HOA: Horn of Africa

IAP: Incident Action Planning

IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

ICPAC: IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre

ICS: Incident Command System

ICT: Information and Communication Technology

IDP: Internally displaced populations

IFAD: International Fund for Agricultural Development

IFC: International Finance Corporation

IFRC: International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent

IGAD: Intergovernmental Authority on Development

ILO: International Labor Organization

IMF: International Monetary Fund

IMO: International Maritime Organization

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

INDC: Intended Nationally Determined Contribution

INGO: International Nongovernmental Organization

INSARAG: International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (of the UN)

INSD: Institut de la Statistique de Djibouti L'Institut National de la Statistique de Djibouti (National Institute of Statistics) – see also INSTAD (formerly DISED)

INSTAD: – see INSD

IOM: International Organization for Migration

IRENA: International Renewable Energy Agency

ISCAE: Institut Supérieur de Comptabilité et Administrations des Entreprises (Higher Institute of Accounting and Business Administration)

ISSS: Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Santé (Higher Institute of Health Sciences)

ITOPF: International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation

JICA: Japan International Cooperation Agency

LDC: Least Developed Country

LDCF: Least Developed Countries Fund

MAEPE-RH: Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Eau, de la Pêche et de l'Elevage, Chargé des Ressources Halieutiques (Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries and Livestock, in charge of Fisheries Resources)

MASS: Ministère des Affaires Sociales et des Solidarités (Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity)

MC-PT: Ministère de la Communication, chargé des Postes et Télécommunications (Ministry of Communication, in charge of Posts and Telecommunications)

MEFIP: Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, Chargé de L'Industrie (Ministry of Economy and Finance in Charge of Industry)

MENESUP: Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche (Ministry of Higher Education and Research) (see MENFOP)

MENFOP: Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale et de la Formation Professionnelle (Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training) (formerly MENESUP)

MERN: Ministre de l'Energie chargé des Ressources Naturelles (Ministry of Energy in charge of Natural Resources)

MET: Ministère de l'Équipement et des Transports (Ministry of Equipment and Transport)

MFF: Ministère de la Femme et de la Famille (Ministry of Women and the Family)

MHUEAT: Ministère de l'Habitat, de l'urbanisme, de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement du Territoire (Ministry of Housing, Urban Planning, Environment, and Regional Planning) – superseded by MUET

MNA: Middle East and North Africa (a.k.a MENA)

MoS: Ministère de la Santé (Ministry of Health)

MUET: Ministère de l'Urbanisme, de l'Environnement et du Tourisme (Ministry of Urbanism, Environment and Tourism) supersedes MHUEAT

NAP: National Adaptation Plan

NDPBA: National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

NGO: Nongovernmental Organization	National pour le Développement des Capacités en matière de Gestion Durable de l'Environnement en République de Djibouti (2009-2018) (National Action Plan of Capacities in Sustainable Environmental Management in the Republic of Djibouti)	(National Agricultural Investment Program and Food and Nutritional Security)
NGP: National Gender Policy		
NMA: National Meteorological Agency		PNSF: Programme National de Solidarité Famille (National Family Solidarity Program)
NRC: Norwegian Refugee Council		PoA: Plan of Action
NSWID: National Strategy for Women's Integration in Development (also see SNIFD)	PASS: Programme d'Assistance Sociale de Santé (Social Health Assistance Programme)	POLMAR: Maritime Pollution
ODDEG: L'Office Djiboutien de Développement de l'Energie Géothermique (The Djibouti Office for the Development of Geothermal Energy)	PC: Poste de Commandement (Command Post)	PPP: Public-Private Partnership
OHCHR: Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	PDC: Pacific Disaster Center	PRSP: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
ONARS: Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistré (National Office for the Assistance with Refugees and Disaster Victims)	PDNA: Post-Disaster Needs Assessment	RDMCOE: Regional Disaster Management Emergency Operations Center
ONEAD: Office National de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement de Djibouti (National Office of Water and Sanitation of Djibouti)	PERSGA: Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden	REC: Regional Economic Community
ORSEC: Plan d'Organisation des Secours en cas de Catastrophe (Disaster Relief Organization Plan)	PFA: Priority for Action (of Sendai Framework)	RIMES: Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System
PANDEC: Plan d'Action	PNDS: Plan National de Développement Sanitaire (National Health Development Plan)	RTD: Radiodiffusion Télévision de Djibouti (Djibouti Television Broadcasting)
	PNIASAN: Programme National d'Investissement Agricole et de Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnel	RVA: Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (of the NDPBA)
		SAR: Search and Rescue
		SCAPE: Strategy of Accelerated Growth and

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Promotion of Employment	SME: Small and medium-sized enterprise	Educational Scientific, and Cultural Organization
SD: Sustainable Development	SMUR: Service médical d'urgence (Emergency Medical Services)	UNFCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
SDG: Sustainable Development Goal	SNCC: National Strategy on Climate Change	UNFD: Union Nationale des Femmes Djiboutiennes (National Union of Women of Djibouti)
SDTV: Societe Djiboutienne de Gestion du Terminal Vraquier (Djibouti Bulk Terminal Management Company)	SNIFD: Stratégie Nationale pour l'intégration des Femmes dans le Développement (National Strategy for Women's Integration in Development (also see NSWID)	UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund
SECO: Switzerland State Secretariat for Economic Affairs	TIKA: Türk İşbirliği ve Koordinasyon Ajansı (Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency)	UNHCR: UN High Commissioner for Refugees
SEGRC: Secrétariat Exécutif de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes (Executive Secretariat of Disaster Risk Management)	UN OCHA: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	UNICEF: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
SEJS: Secrétariat d'Etat à la Jeunesse et aux Sports (State Secretariat for Youth and Sports)	UN: United Nations	UNOCHA: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
SFDRR: Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction	UNDP: United Nations Development Programme	UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
SIGVD: Geographic Information System of Djibouti City	UNDRR: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction	UNOPS: UN Office for Project Services
SIHD: Société Internationale des Hydrocarbures (International Hydrocarbons Company)	UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme	UoD: University of Djibouti
	UNESCO: United Nations	USAFRICOM: United States Africa Command

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

USAID: United States Agency
for International Development

WASH: Water, Sanitation, and
Hygiene

WFP: World Food Programme
(of the United Nations)

WHO: World Health
Organization

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NDPBA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PDC's National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment (NDPBA) is more than just an assessment; it is a sustainable system for understanding, updating, accessing, and applying critical risk information in decision-making. The NDPBA provides the necessary tools, scientific data, and evidence-based practices to reduce disaster risk – informing national and sub-jurisdictional-level decisions. The NDPBA includes a Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) which examines several components of risk, including hazard exposures, vulnerability, and coping capacity. These findings are further reviewed through the lens of PDC's unique Disaster Management Analysis (DMA). The DMA contextualizes the RVA and guides recommendations to increase resilience and reduce disaster risk.

The NDPBA provides Djibouti with the tools and data essential for disaster risk monitoring while aligning recommended actions with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. PDC worked in partnership with the Republic of Djibouti Ministry of the Interior – National Directorate of Civil Protection and the Executive Secretariat of Disaster Risk Management (Secrétariat Exécutif de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes, SEGRC) to integrate national priorities and stakeholder feedback throughout every step of the process. The findings of this analysis were compiled into a Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Plan offering practical actions to be taken over a five-year period.

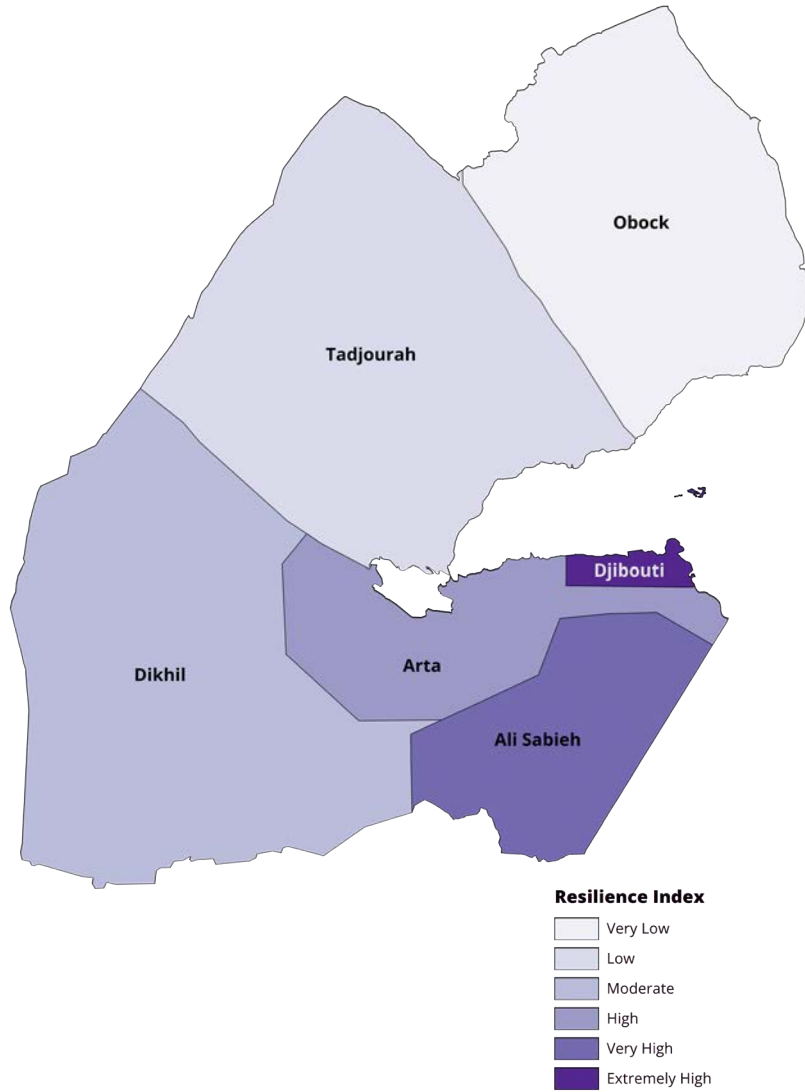
While the NDPBA was conducted, the effects of climate change, especially droughts, a refugee crisis, and the Global COVID Pandemic, challenged the government of Djibouti. These events presented challenges and opportunities in helping to understand and actively observe the capabilities of Djibouti's disaster management structure. The NDPBA was funded by the United States Government through the United States Africa Command (USAFRICOM) and conducted in coordination with United States Embassy in Djibouti and SEGRC.

To access all findings, recommendations, and data (tabular and spatial), developed for this analysis, please visit the PDC's DisasterAWARE platform at <https://disasteraware.pdc.org/>.



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

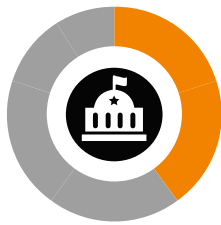
RESILIENCE BY REGION



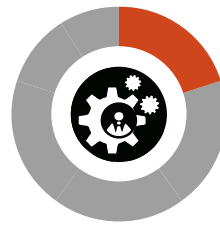
RANK	REGION	INDEX SCORE
1	Djibouti	0.707
2	Ali Sabieh	0.553
3	Arta	0.530
4	Dikhil	0.427
5	Tadjourah	0.325
6	Obock	0.323

DISASTER MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

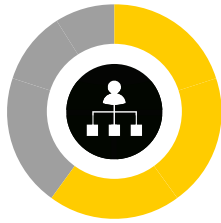
■ Limited or No Capacity ■ Early Capacity Development ■ Achievement with Significant Limitation ■ Substantial Progress with Some Limitation ■ Advanced Capacity



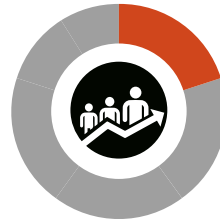
Enabling Environment



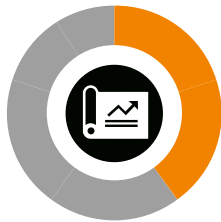
Capabilities and Resources



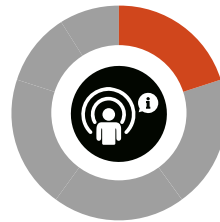
Institutional Arrangements



Capacity Development



Disaster Governance Mechanisms



Communication and Information Management

RECOMMENDATIONS



These recommendations are included in greater detail in the body of the report. We hope that the Government of Djibouti and key development and disaster management partners will leverage the results of this comprehensive assessment to enable a more robust and sustainable disaster risk reduction effort in Djibouti that will contribute to saving lives and property.

IN LIGHT OF OUR FINDINGS, PDC MAKES THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS:

1

Update the legal framework to support national and community disaster preparedness in Djibouti.

2

Strengthen the institutional capacity of the Executive Secretariat for Risk and Disaster Management (SEGRC).

3

Increase resilience and resident capabilities at the subnational, local, and community levels.

4

Leverage existing partnerships with international aid organizations, international/foreign funding agencies, donors, and the US military to develop regional capacity building.

5 Develop a formal mechanism to assess progress made toward the achievement of DRR (Sendai), Climate Adaptation, and SDGs.

6 Update the national disaster preparedness plan (ORSEC).

7 Develop resilience/COOP/COG plans for the country's critical infrastructure sectors and integrate plans across the sectors and regional plans.

8 Build human resource capacity across the nation to support DM efforts.

9 Implement a standard incident management system at all levels of government.

10 Develop/upgrade early warning systems for hydrometeorological events.

11 Engage the private sector, NGOs, academia, and media in the government DRM framework.

12 Explore strategies to support the National DRR/DM Fund.

13 Develop a national risk transfer strategy for natural hazards, including national and household-level insurance programs.

14 Require inventories of disaster warehouses and maintain inventories locally and at the HLB at the Port of Djibouti.

RECOMMENDATIONS

15

Develop a nationwide evacuation and shelter plan.

16

Standardize data collection and storage for the National Statistical System.

17

Increase information access and sharing among all DM stakeholders.

18

Engage the public in efforts to reduce vulnerability and increase coping capacity.

19

Reduce marginalization and promote gender equality to enhance national resilience.

20

Develop sustainable land use planning policies by taking into consideration primary hazards.

21

Develop and enforce environmental conservation laws and incentives to prevent land, air, and groundwater degradation.

22

Diversify electrical options for rural and remote communities.

23 Increase access to improved sanitation and water in rural and remote communities.

24 Recognize the mobility of livestock farmers as an adaptation strategy and work to target disaster response and sheltering strategies to the seasonal movements of non-permanent residents.

25 Develop and implement strategies to expand economic capacity and alleviate population pressures.

26 Develop strategies to improve vulnerable health status.

27 Develop and implement strategies to mitigate risks to agriculture and expand food system capacity.

28 Improve transportation access through maintenance of roads in rural areas.

29 Reassess progress made towards DRR and resilience goals.



NDPBA

COUNTRY BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

GEOGRAPHY

Horn of Africa

Location in the World

23,200 km² (8,985 mi²)

Land Area

Coastline: 314 km (195 mi)

Land boundaries: 575 km (357 mi)

Neighboring Countries

- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- Somalia

6

Administrative Regions

- Ali Sabieh
- Arta
- Dikhil
- Djibouti (city)
- Obock
- Tadjourah

Each regional capital shares its name with the region.

GEOLOGY AND CLIMATE

Djibouti is located at the depression created by the Afar Triple Junction, where the African (Nubian), Somalian, and Arabian plates pull away from each other. The country’s location at the convergence of the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, and East African rift systems, combined with its desert climate, increases its susceptibility to geologic and climate-related hazards. Since 1970 there have been 72 earthquakes greater than a magnitude of 5.0 on the Richter scale, with the highest recorded magnitude of 6.5. Most earthquakes are too small to be felt. The last volcanic eruption in Djibouti was a fissure eruption in 1978 at the Ardoukôba rift.

Djibouti is one of the most water-scarce countries in the world and has no permanent above-ground sources of freshwater, though some subterranean rivers do exist. Djibouti has very little annual precipitation, and approximately 90% of the country is desert with very little arable soil. As a result, Djibouti imports nearly all of its food. There are two distinct seasons: The hot/dry season lasts from May-June and September-October with mean high temperatures over 30°C (86°F) and extremes over 45°C (113°F). This season also has a dry sand wind called khamsin. The cool/humid season ranges from October-April, with temperatures averaging 25°C (77°F). Average annual precipitation is irregular and is influenced by the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) and El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO). The rainiest months are typically April, July, and August; the driest are January, June, and December.

Geologic hazards are: Earthquakes and Volcanic eruptions

Key climate change risks for the country include increases in:

Droughts, Floods (coastal and fluvial), Landslides, Extreme Heat, Desertification, Erosion, Wildfires, Food Insecurity, Water- and Vector-borne Diseases, and Insect Infestation (locust).

Key climate change risks



Floods
643,077
(72.6%)
 People exposed



Wildfires
513,862
(58%)
 People exposed



Drought
149,158
(16%)
 People exposed



Sea Level Rise
2,728
(0.3%)
 People exposed

DEMOGRAPHICS



1,002,197

Total population (2021)



1.64%

Average annual population growth (2010-2020)



67

Average life expectancy (2020)

42.6 per km²
(16.5 per mi²)

Population density (2020)

Population by region: Djibouti (city): 475,322, 47% of the total population



53%

Literacy Rate (DISED,2017)

75%

Urban population

78%

of the poor live in rural areas

Ethnic groups population:

60% Somali population

35% Afar population

5% Other population (Yemeni Arab, Ethiopian, French, Italian)



63%

Relevant age group with primary education completion rate, total (2020)

20%

Rural Nomadic Population, Countrywide

Tadjourah: 56%, Dikhil: 47%, Obock: 43%, Ali Sabieh: 43%, Arta: 42%



76%

People using at least basic drinking water services (2020)

~35,000 (23,000 refugees and 11,000 asylum seekers)

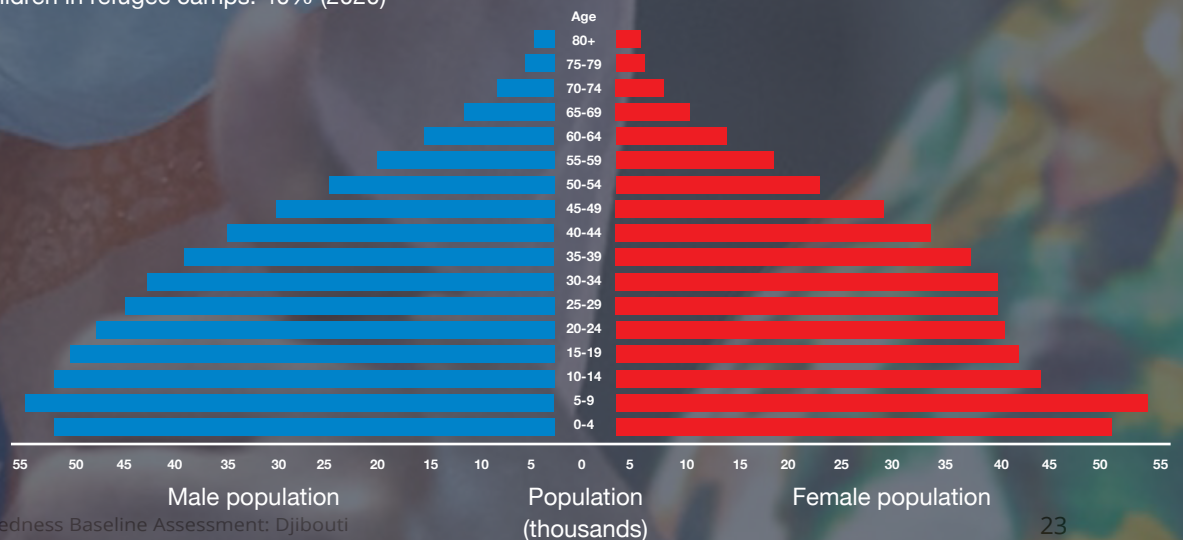
Refugee Population (2022)

- Somalia (40%), Ethiopia (38%), Yemen (18%), and Eritrea (3%)
- Number of refugee camps: 4 (Ali Addeh Camp, Holhol Camp, Djibouti Camp, Markazi Camp in Obock)
- Percentage of women in refugee camps: 46% (2020)
- Percentage of children in refugee camps: 40% (2020)



1.4

Hospital beds per 1,000 people



ECONOMY

GDP and Key Exports

\$ 3.384 billion (USD)

GDP (2020)

\$3,425 (USD)

GDP per capita



6.2%

Avg. annual growth in GDP (2014-2020)

10%

GDP from direct/indirect payments from the US

102.9%

Debt-to-GDP Ratio (2018) (World Bank Group, n.d.)

47%

Unemployment (DISED, 2017)

79.9%

Youth unemployment (ages 15-24), (World Bank, 2021)



21.1%

People living below national poverty line (2019)

16% Extreme poverty

90%

Food Imported (WFP, 2021)

Major Exports (2019)



Animals/animal products



Aircraft parts



Chlorides



Dried legumes



Coffee



Chickpeas



Fatty acids/oils

Key Trade Partners

India, Ethiopia, Persian Gulf States, China, Egypt, South Korea, Turkey

SECTORS (% OF GDP)

80.2%
Services

17.3%
Industry

2.4%
Agriculture (2017)

41% **Government Employment**

- **Percentage of Household Consumption spent on food: 40% (DISED, 2017)**
- **Chronic Food Insecurity: 280,000 (~33%, 2022) (IPC, 2019)**
- **Imported Power Supply: 65% (Ethiopia)**
- **Access to Electricity: 61.8% Countrywide (World Bank, 2020)**
- 20% in Rural regions (DISED, 2017)
- **Population Using the Internet: 59% (2019)**

KEY INFRASTRUCTURE

Transportation and Other Key Infrastructure



1

Medium airport
(Ambouli International Airport)



8

Ports

Port of Djibouti, an international port, is a free-trade zone with modern container and refrigerator facilities and a rail link to Ethiopia. It is a sophisticated international shipping hub that manages the Doraleh Multi-Purpose Port, the Port of Tadjourah, and the Damerjog livestock port. The port complex has emergency services, including firefighting and rescue equipment.

3

Heliports



10

Small airport
Only 3 airports have paved runways

33

Merchant marines

1 bulk carrier, 1 container ship, 2 general cargo, 8 oil tankers, 21 other

~3,000 km
(less than 50% paved)

Merchant roads

Primary routes: Linking Tadjourah and the north with Djibouti City (paved) and Grand Bara road linking the capital with the south.

97 km

Railroads (Djibouti segment of the 756 km Djibouti-Addis Ababa Railway)

New Djibouti-Addis Ababa, Ethiopia railway jointly owned by the GoDJ and Ethiopia, financed by China completed in 2016, accommodates freight and passengers via an electric line.

Emergency Services

15

Hospitals

67

Clinics

33

Police Stations

4

Fire Stations
(All in Djibouti City)

3

Disaster Warehouses
(All in Djibouti City)

OTHER IMPORTANT INFRASTRUCTURE

 **122**
Schools

3 
Data Centres

4 
Refugee/Migrant camps

Humanitarian Logistics Base (HLB)

Located on Djibouti Port on a 50,000 m² (538,195 ft²) plot of land designated by GoDJ and operated by WFP Ethiopia.

- Designated container terminal for humanitarian cargo - Storage capacity of 20,000 MT bulk and 10,000 MT break bulk.
- Supports 1/4th of the people that WFP assists worldwide.

Logistics Telecommunication

- Djibouti's international telecommunication services are some of the best in sub-Saharan Africa, supporting the country's position as a financial and business hub.
- DARE 1 (Djibouti-Africa Regional Express 1) was deployed to connect the countries of the east coast of Africa via an undersea fiber-optic communication cable operated by Djibouti Telecom that boasts as being the "drop-off point for submarine interconnection cables between Europe, the Middle East, Asia and Africa". There are 13 submarine cables that arrive in Djibouti and 2 cable landing points.
- Djibouti Ministry of Communication, Post and Telecommunication (MCPT) has deployed low-cost 4G wireless Internet using WiMAX technology to connect rural and remote locations, especially schools and hospitals.
- Telecommunication Towers: 9 (8 of them located in Djibouti City, 1 in Tadjourah)

Energy and Power

- 65% of Djibouti's electricity is hydroelectric power imported through a grid connection to Ethiopia, with 35% coming from diesel thermal power plants and other non-renewable sources.
- Electricity Production: 57 million kWh (2019)
- Electricity Consumption: 63 million kWh (2019)
- Access to Electricity (% of population, 2020): 61.8%
- Installed Capacity: 100MW (Available capacity: 57 MW) (2020)
- Existing Electrical network: 215 km (Proposed electrical network: 200 km) (2020)

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

- Due to chronic drought, rainfall in Djibouti decreased by 50% (2008-2018)
- Population with access to improved drinking water: 90.3% - a 22.3% increase, from 78% in 1990 (rural 59.1%, urban 99.3%)
- Households with access to improved sanitation facility access: 70.1% (rural 21.5%, urban 84%)

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Major capacity improvements/milestones (past 20 years):

- In 2004, the GoDJ created the Civil Protection unit within the National Inspectorate for Civil Protection, adding prevention, response, and SAR tasks to existing firefighting duties.
- The GoDJ, through support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP):
 - Issued the National Policy for Disaster Risk Management in 2005, which defines the framework for decision-making through the inter-ministerial committee chaired by the Prime Minister.
 - Created the National Platform for DRM.
 - Established the Executive Secretariat of Disaster Risk Management (SEGRC), under the Ministry of the Interior, to advise the National Committee on DRM technical issues coordinating prevention, mitigation, and response and as the head of the National Platform for DRM (2006).
 - Conducted a National Programme on Adaptation to Climate Change (PANA) through the Ministry of Housing, Urban Planning, Environment, and Regional Planning (MUET) (2006).
 - Conducted drought post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA) in partnership with the UNDP, European Union (EU), and USAID deepening risk management cross-sectoral collaboration and mobilizing \$13.2 million for drought risk reduction from World Bank (2011).

Major Disaster Impacts (2004-2020)

- April 2004: Ambouli Basin Floods, 51 deaths, 100,000 affected.
- 2005-2006: Drought and Famine, 150,000 affected.
- 2008-2009: Drought and food shortage, 340,000 affected.
- 2010-2011: Drought and food shortage, 200,258 affected.
- May 2018: Tropical Cyclone Sagar, 2 deaths, 25,000 affected.
- Nov 2019: Heavy rain, flood, mudslides, 11 deaths, 250,000 affected.
- April 2020: Torrential rains and flood, 8 deaths, 110,000 affected.

(Major Disaster Impacts Continued...)

- As a result of the 2004 Ambouli Flood event in Djibouti City, and the recurrent flood events, the GoDJ set up a flood monitoring system and a flash flood early warning system (EWS) in 2008 including 7 stations in the watershed of Ambouli wadi, with the help of United States Agency for International Development (USAID).
- Starting in 2008 through support from the World Bank's Global Disaster Reduction and Recovery Facility (GFDRR) Djibouti:
 - Developed the first hazard and risk map of its capital.
 - Developed evidence-based emergency response plans that are connected to early warning systems.
 - Developed DRM e-learning curriculum within the University of Djibouti.
 - Initiated efforts to establish evaluation procedures to assess its disaster management capacities.
 - Enabled six different national authorities including the MUET, and the national meteorological agency to assist Ministry. SEGRC, together with CERD and MUET, began developing a detailed inventory of vulnerability and hazard risk data for Djibouti in 2011.
- The GoDJ set aside a contingency fund.
- Since 2015, the GoDJ has been implementing the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) of the UNHCR initiative in providing refugee protection and shelter for almost 35,000 refugees from conflict-ridden neighboring countries. GoDJ is set to receive \$18 million from UNHCR in 2022.



THE RVA

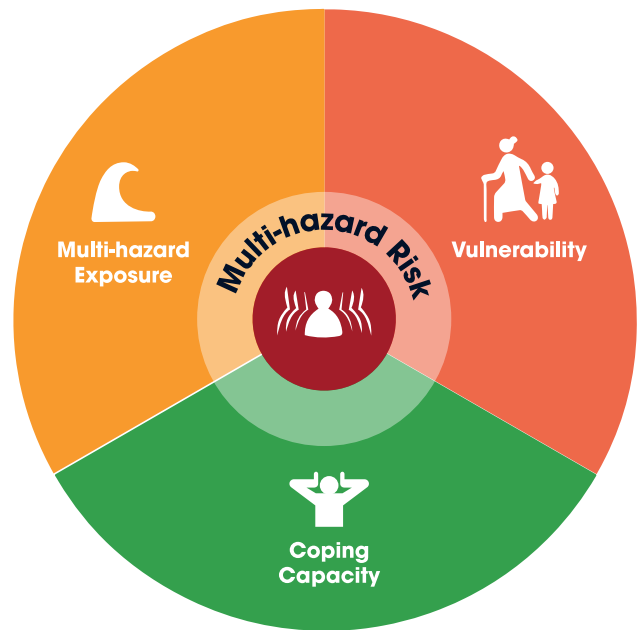
RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT RESULTS

RISK AND VULNERABILITY

ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Provided in this section are the Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) results conducted by the Pacific Disaster Center as part of the Djibouti National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment. For more information about PDC’s NDPBA Data Sharing Guidebook and Assessment Methodology, please visit: <https://www.pdc.org/wp-content/uploads/NDPBA-Data-Sharing-Guide-English-Screen.pdf>

DJIBOUTI



COMPONENTS OF RISK





THE RVA

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE

The following hazards were assessed by PDC as part of the National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment:

Global Multi-hazard Exposure Rank (PDC Global RVA)

140 OUT OF 216 COUNTRIES / TERRITORIES ASSESSED

Multi-Hazard Exposure within Africa

50 OUT OF 55 COUNTRIES / TERRITORIES ASSESSED

DJIBOUTI HAZARD ZONES

SEA LEVEL RISE



0.31% Population Exposed
2,728 Raw Population Exposure

\$6.3 Million (USD) Raw Economic Exposure

EARTHQUAKE



99% Population Exposed
878,571 Raw Population Exposure

\$4.6 Billion (USD) Raw Economic Exposure

DROUGHT



16% Population Exposed
140,158 Raw Population Exposure

Not calculated Raw Economic Exposure

FLASH FLOOD



73% Population Exposed
643,077 Raw Population Exposure

\$3.5 Billion (USD) Raw Economic Exposure

LANDSLIDE



17.5% Population Exposed
154,523 Raw Population Exposure

\$447 Million (USD) Raw Economic Exposure

WILDFIRE



58% Population Exposed
513,862 Raw Population Exposure

\$3.2 Billion (USD) Raw Economic Exposure

VOLCANO

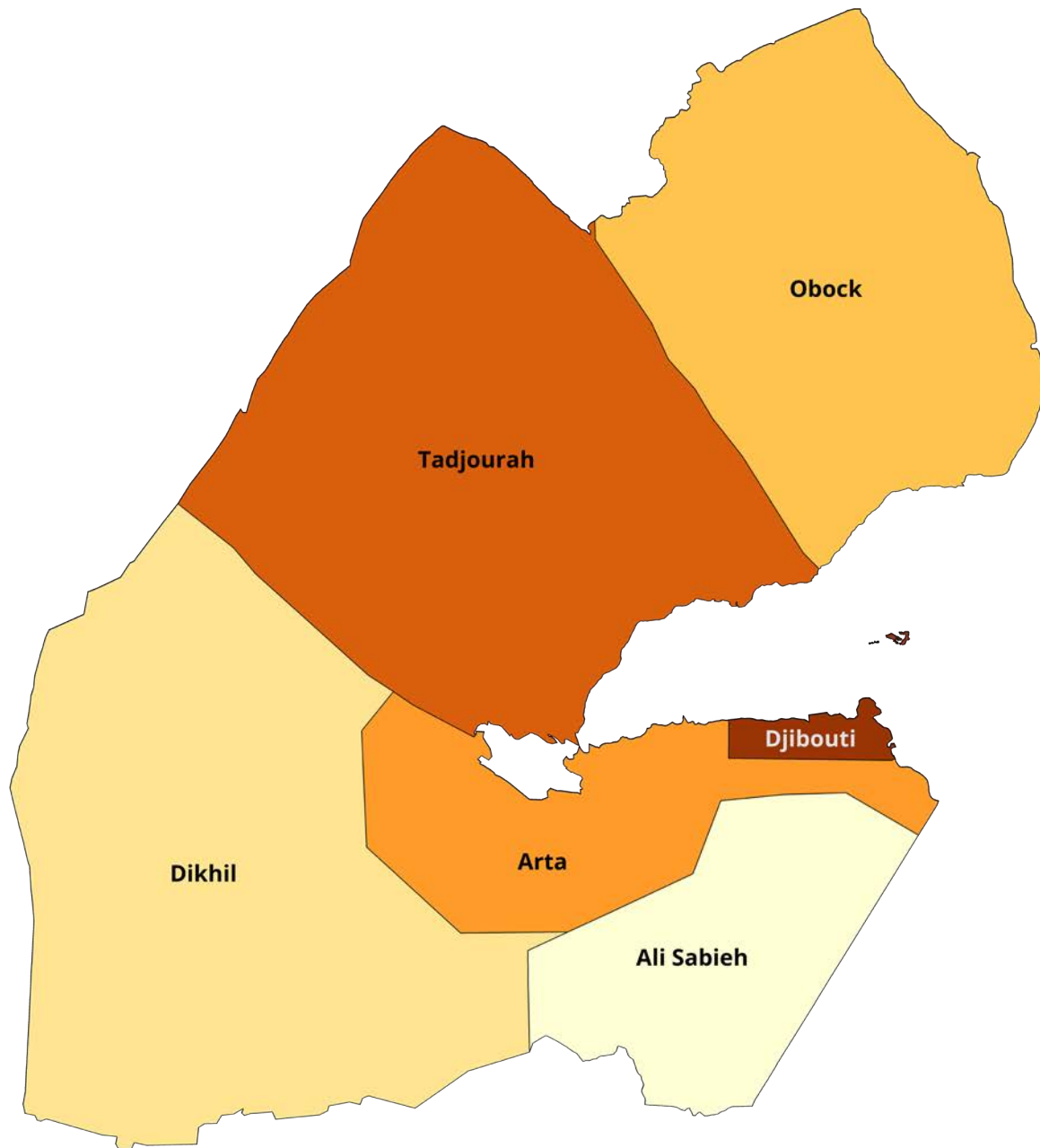


3.4% Population Exposed
30,172 Raw Population Exposure

\$185 Million (USD) Raw Economic Exposure

MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE BY REGION

RANK	REGION	INDEX SCORE
1	Djibouti	1
2	Tadjourah	0.354
3	Arta	0.330
4	Obock	0.275
5	Dikhil	0.181
6	Ali Sabieh	0.013



Multi-Hazard Exposure Index



Djibouti: Sea Level Rise Hazard Exposure



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE



2,728 (.31%)

People exposed to sea level rise hazard (all areas)

POTENTIAL ECONOMIC EXPOSURE



\$6.3 Million (.14%)

Capital stock exposed to sea level rise hazard (all areas)

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE EXPOSED



0 (0%)
Airports



0 (0%)
Fire Stations



0 (0%)
Health Clinics



0 (0%)
Hospitals



0 (0%)
Police Stations



0 (0%)
Schools



2 (25%)
Seaports



0 (0%)
Warehouses



1.8km (2%)
Railway



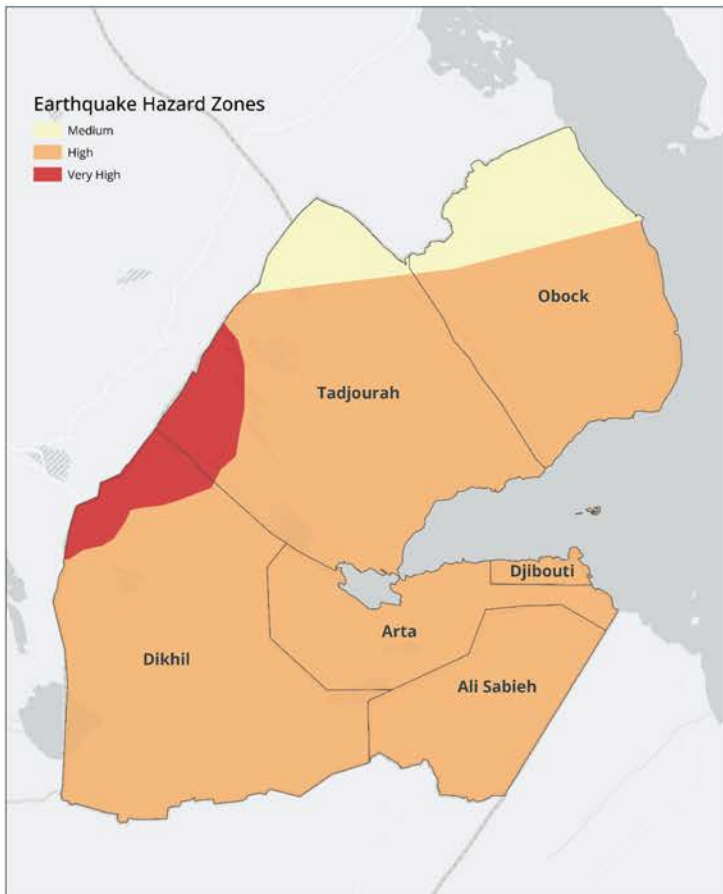
0km (0%)
Electric Grid

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 Data: PDC, Kopp et al., Muis et al., Airbus WorldDEM.

Djibouti: Earthquake Hazard Exposure



[VIEW IN DISASTERWARE](#)



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE



878,571 (99%)

People exposed to earthquake (high, very high)

POTENTIAL ECONOMIC EXPOSURE



\$4.6 Billion (99%)

Capital stock exposed to earthquake (high, very high)

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE EXPOSED



11 (100%)
Airports



4 (100%)
Fire Stations



66 (99%)
Health Clinics



15 (100%)
Hospitals



33 (100%)
Police Stations



119 (98%)
Schools



8 (100%)
Seaports



3 (100%)
Warehouses



117km (95%)
Railway



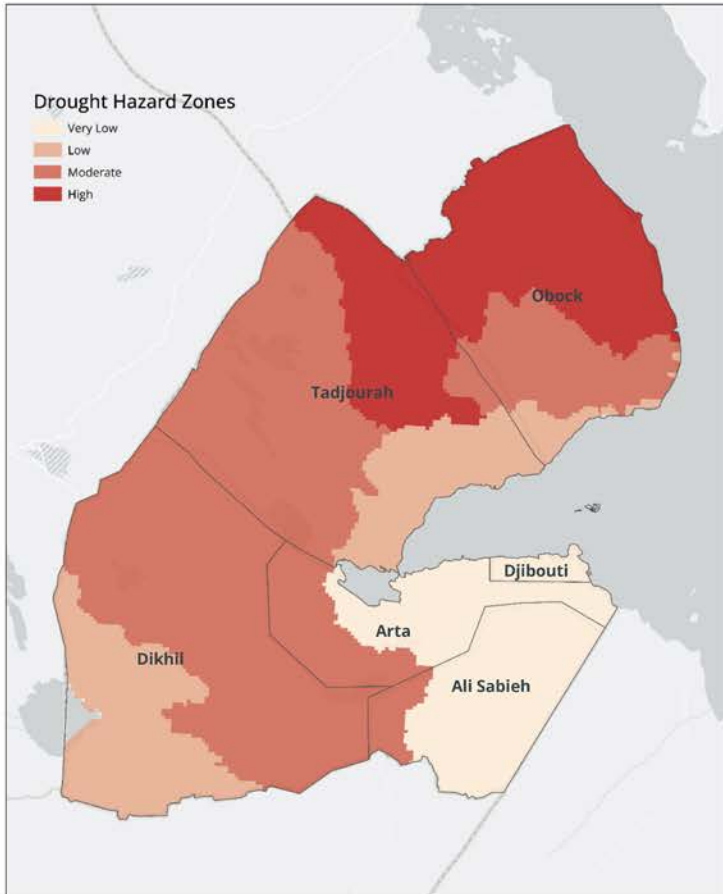
215km (100%)
Electric Grid

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Djibouti: Drought Hazard Exposure



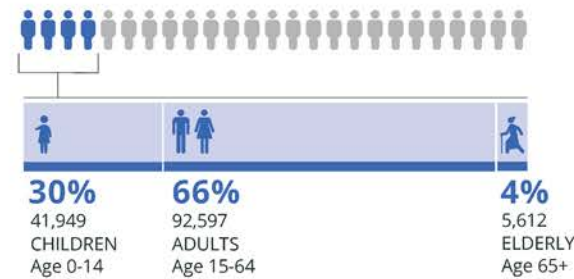
VIEW IN DISASTERAWARE



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE



EXPOSED POPULATION BREAKDOWN



FOOD INSECURITY



BREAKDOWN OF KEY NEEDS



DROUGHT RELEVANT INFRASTRUCTURE POTENTIALLY IMPACTED



1 (33%)
Refugee Camps



0 (0%)
Water Supply and Treatment Plants



671 (59%)
Wells



4 (36%)
Markets



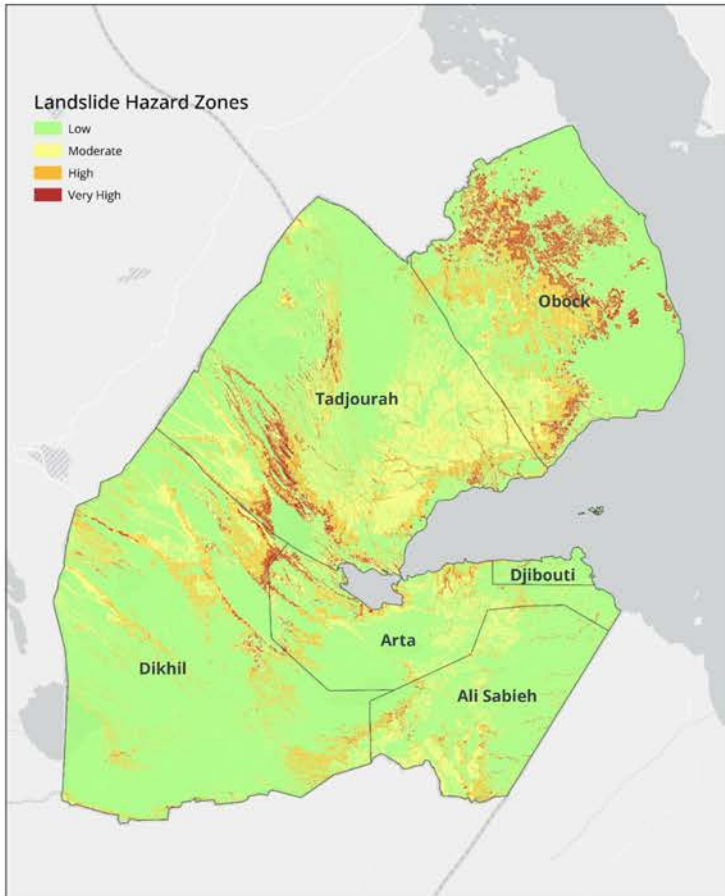
2 (40%)
Dams

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Djibouti: Landslide Hazard Exposure



[VIEW IN DISASTERWARE](#)



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE



154,523 (18%)

People exposed to landslide (moderate, high, very high)

POTENTIAL ECONOMIC EXPOSURE



\$447 Million (10%)

Capital stock exposed to landslide (moderate, high, very high)

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE EXPOSED



0 (0%)
Airports



1 (25%)
Fire Stations



6 (9%)
Health Clinics



1 (7%)
Hospitals



0 (0%)
Police Stations



15 (12%)
Schools



1 (13%)
Seaports



0 (0%)
Warehouses



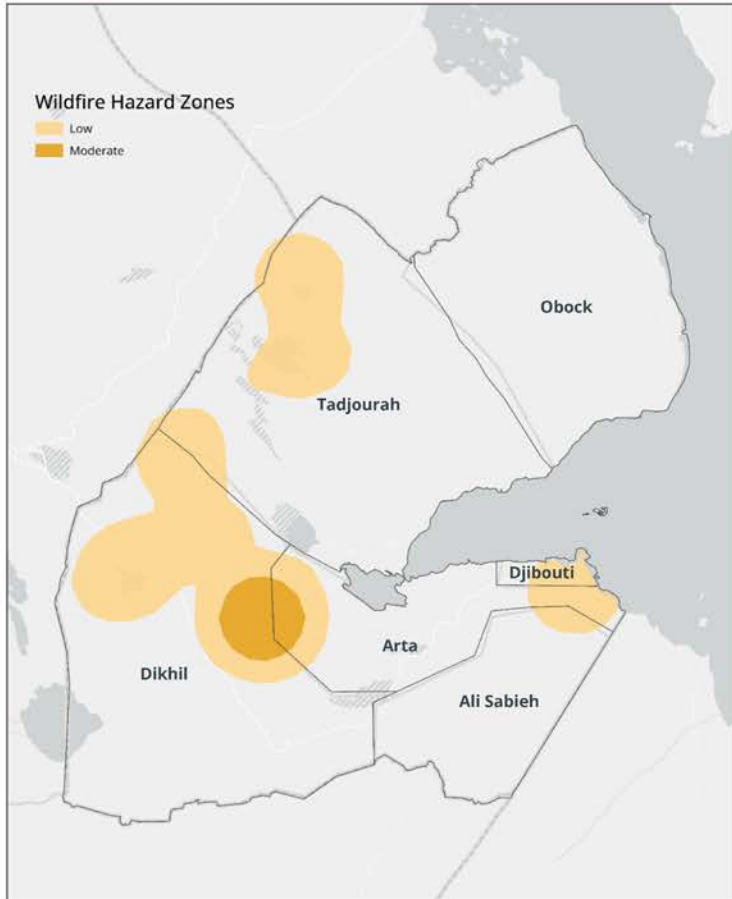
3km (2%)
Railway



18km (8%)
Electric Grid

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Data: PDC, ICPAC - IGAD DRM Atlas, Airbus.

Djibouti: Wildfire Hazard Exposure



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE



513,862 (58%)

People exposed to wildfire hazard (low/moderate)

POTENTIAL ECONOMIC EXPOSURE



\$3.2 Billion (68%)

Capital stock exposed to wildfire hazard (low/moderate)

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE EXPOSED



2 (18%)
Airports



4 (100%)
Fire Stations



38 (57%)
Health Clinics



8 (53%)
Hospitals



22 (67%)
Police Stations



69 (57%)
Schools



3 (38%)
Seaports



3 (100%)
Warehouses



50km (40%)
Railway



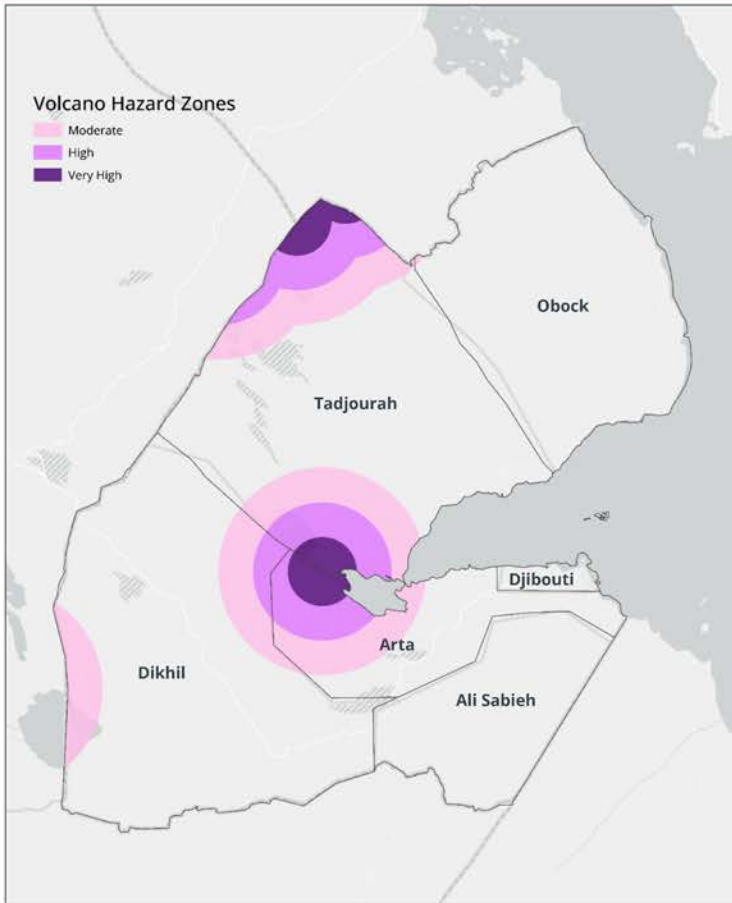
45km (21%)
Electric Grid

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Djibouti: Volcano Hazard Exposure



[VIEW IN DISASTERAWARE](#)



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE



30,172 (3%)

People exposed to volcano hazard (moderate, high, very high)

POTENTIAL ECONOMIC EXPOSURE



\$185 Million (4%)

Capital stock exposed to volcano hazard (moderate, high, very high)

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE EXPOSED



0 (0%)
Airports



0 (0%)
Fire Stations



1 (2%)
Health Clinics



0 (0%)
Hospitals



1 (3%)
Police Stations



3 (3%)
Schools



1 (13%)
Seaports



0 (0%)
Warehouses



0km (0%)
Railway



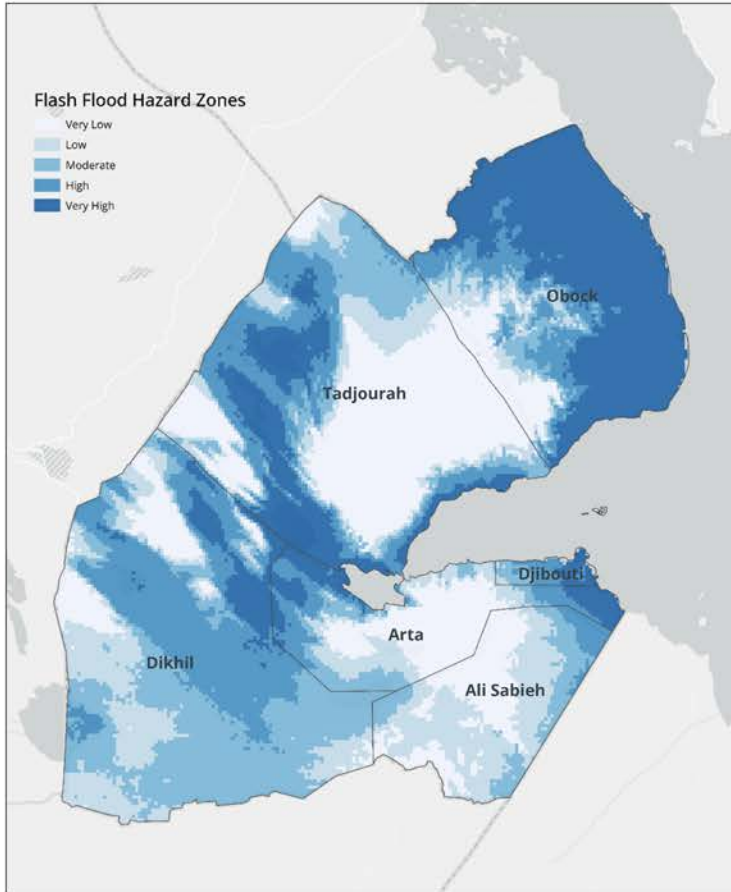
0km (0%)
Electric Grid

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Djibouti: Flash Flood Hazard Exposure



VIEW IN DISASTERAWARE



POTENTIAL POPULATION EXPOSURE



643,077 (73%)

People exposed to flash flood (high, very high)

POTENTIAL ECONOMIC EXPOSURE



\$3.5 Billion (75%)

Capital stock exposed to flash flood (high, very high)

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE EXPOSED



5 (45%)
Airports



4 (100%)
Fire Stations



47 (70%)
Health Clinics



11 (73%)
Hospitals



26 (79%)
Police Stations



85 (70%)
Schools



8 (100%)
Seaports



3 (100%)
Warehouses



44km (36%)
Railway



36km (17%)
Electric Grid

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THE RVA

VULNERABILITY

VULNERABILITY

Vulnerability measures the physical, environmental, social, and economic conditions and processes that increase susceptibility of communities and systems to the damaging effects of hazards. Vulnerability data is designed to capture the multi-dimensional nature of poverty, the inequality in access to resources due to gender, and the ability of a given area to adequately support the population. In coordination with stakeholders, the following indicators were selected to measure vulnerability subcomponents in the country. Breaking down each vulnerability subcomponent to the indicator level allows users to identify the key drivers of vulnerability to support risk reduction efforts and policy decisions.

Global Vulnerability Rank (PDC Global RVA)

34 OUT OF 204 COUNTRIES / TERRITORIES ASSESSED

Vulnerability within Africa

29 OUT OF 53 COUNTRIES / TERRITORIES ASSESSED

VULNERABILITY SUBCOMPONENTS AND INDICATORS



Population Pressures

Average Population Growth
Youth Unemployment



Food Access Vulnerability

FOOD INSECURITY
Chronic Food Insecurity
Food Insecure Households
Rural Households Receiving Food Aid



Vulnerable Health Status

Malnutrition Incidence
Population Reporting Malaria



Populations of Concern

MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES
Nomadic Population
Refugee Populations
Stranded Migrants

FOOD SUPPLY VULNERABILITY

Drought Shocks
Rising Price Impacts



Recent Disaster Impacts

Flood Impacts
Locust Impacts

OTHER POPULATIONS OF CONCERN

Disability
Elderly Population



Inequality

GENDER INEQUALITY
Women's Access to Microfinance
Female to Male Secondary Enrollment
Gini Coefficient



Standard of Living

CLEAN WATER ACCESS
Households without Improved Sanitation
Households without Improved Water
Time to Water Access
Electricity Access



Access to Information

EDUCATION ACCESS
Adult Literacy
Children Out of School



Environmental Stress

Air Quality
Groundwater Stress
Income from Sale of Charcoal or Firewood
Land Degradation

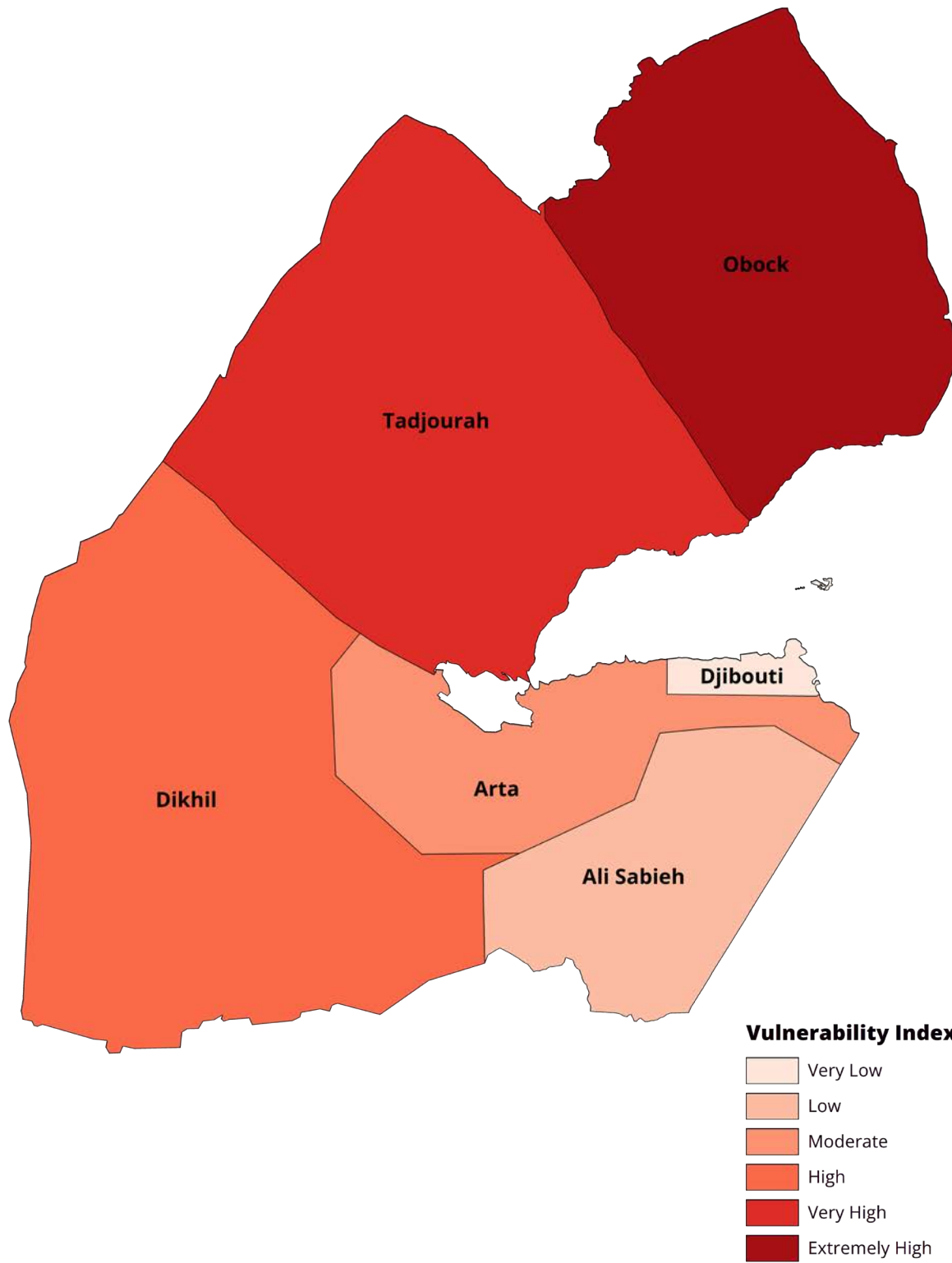
HOUSING CONSTRUCTION
Non-Permanent Roof Material
Non-Permanent Wall Material
Tent Housing

MEDIA ACCESS

Households without Internet Access
Households without Radio Access
Households without TV Access

VULNERABILITY BY REGION

RANK	REGION	INDEX SCORE
1	Obock	0.616
2	Tadjourah	0.590
3	Dikhil	0.553
4	Arta	0.433
5	Ali Sabieh	0.425
6	Djibouti	0.281





THE RVA

COPING CAPACITY

COPING CAPACITY

Coping Capacity measures the systems, means, and abilities of people and societies to absorb and respond to disruptions in normal function.

Global Coping Capacity Rank (PDC Global RVA)

165 OUT OF 198 COUNTRIES /
TERRITORIES ASSESSED

Coping Capacity Rank within Africa

28 OUT OF 53
COUNTRIES

COPING CAPACITY SUBCOMPONENTS AND INDICATORS



Economic Capacity

CNSS Insured per Region
Labor Force Participation Ratio
Microfinance Credit
Public Sector Employment



Governance

Garbage Collection
Time to Police
Voter Participation



Environmental Capacity

Bird Species Richness
Important Biodiversity Areas



Food Systems Capacity

Average Water Production Surplus
Cultivated Land Area
Time to Market



Infrastructure Capacity



Transportation Capacity

Distance to Port
Time to Public Transport
Road and Rail Density



Health Care Capacity

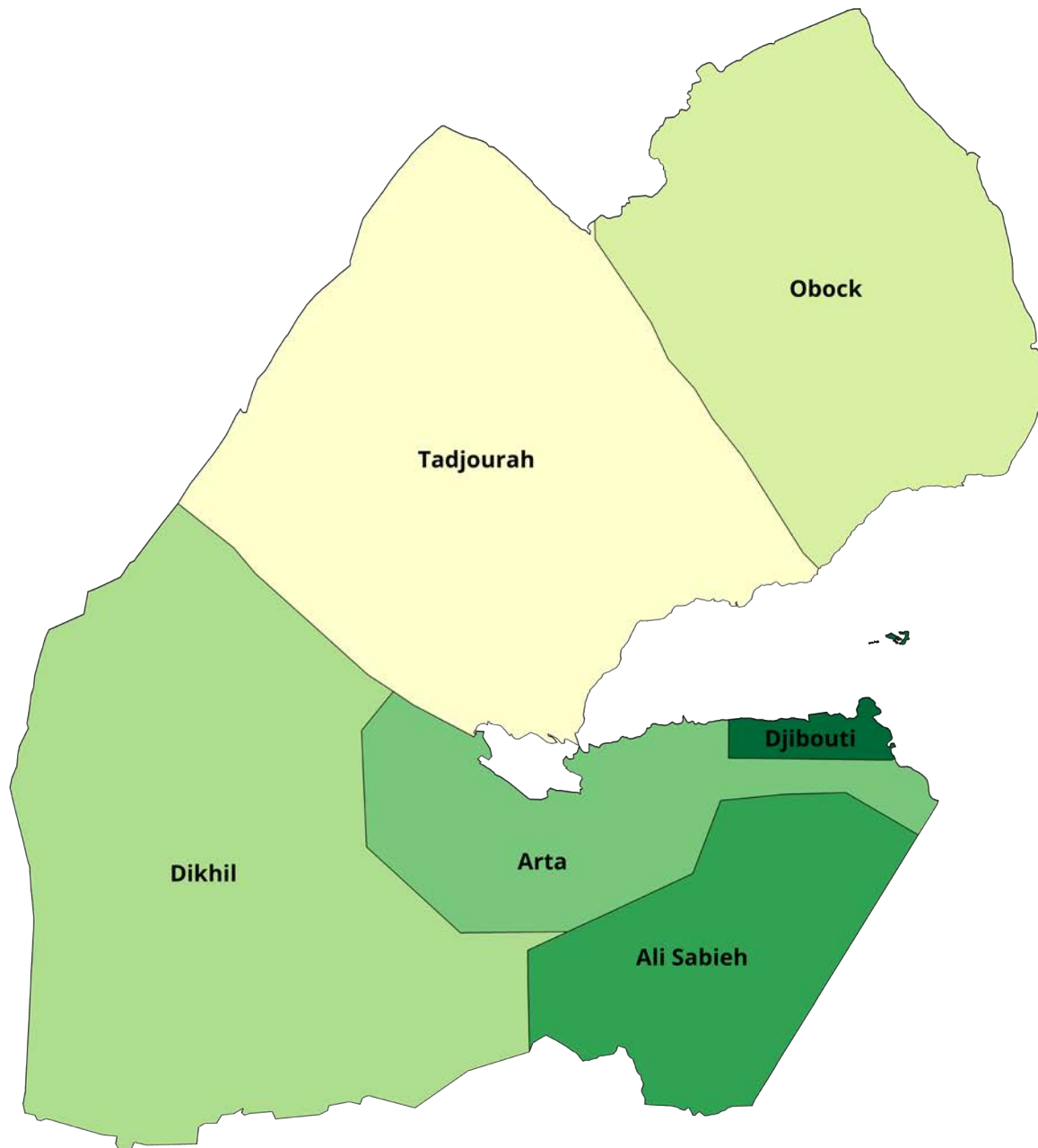
HEALTH CARE ACCESS
BCG Immunization Coverage
Contraceptive Prevalence
Time to Health Care

HEALTH CARE INFRASTRUCTURE

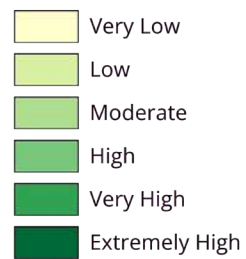
Attended Births
Hospital Beds per 10,000 Persons
Nurse and Midwives per 10,000 Persons
Physicians per 10,000 Persons

COPING CAPACITY BY REGION

RANK	REGION	INDEX SCORE
1	Djibouti	0.695
2	Ali Sabieh	0.532
3	Arta	0.492
4	Dikhil	0.406
5	Obock	0.263
6	Tadjourah	0.239



Copping Capacity Index





THE RVA

RESILIENCE

RESILIENCE

Resilience in Djibouti was calculated by averaging Vulnerability and Coping Capacity. Results are displayed in forthcoming pages, while the main drivers of resilience and detailed recommendations are provided in the subnational profiles.

**Global Resilience Rank
(PDC Global RVA)**

161 OUT OF 198 COUNTRIES /
TERRITORIES ASSESSED

**Resilience Rank within
Region**

25 OUT OF 53
COUNTRIES

RESILIENCE COMPONENTS



Vulnerability

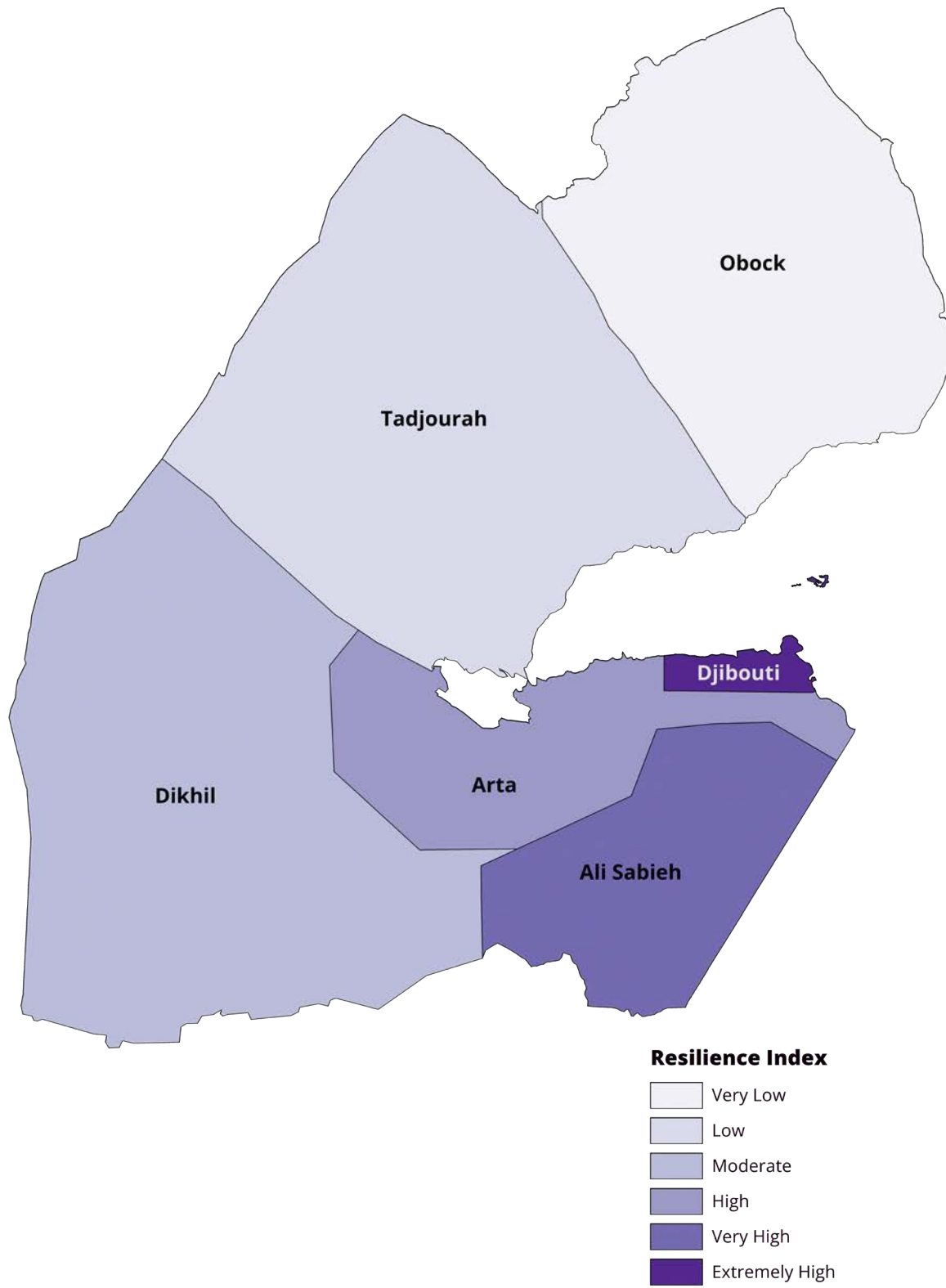


Coping Capacity



RESILIENCE BY REGION

RANK	REGION	INDEX SCORE
1	Djibouti	0.707
2	Ali Sabieh	0.553
3	Arta	0.530
4	Dikhil	0.427
5	Tadjourah	0.325
6	Obock	0.323





THE RVA

MULTI-HAZARD RISK

MULTI-HAZARD RISK

Multi-hazard risk combines hazard exposure, susceptibility to impact, and the relative ability to absorb negative disaster impacts to provide a collective measure of how each region may be affected by hazard and disasters as a whole over time. Analyzing risk information throughout all phases of disaster management – mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery – improves operations and promotes efficient resource allocation.

Multi-hazard risk was calculated by averaging multi-hazard exposure, vulnerability, and coping capacity. Results are displayed below while additional detailed analysis of risk is provided in the subnational profiles report.

Global Multi-Hazard Risk Rank (PDC Global RVA)

67

OUT OF 193 COUNTRIES /
TERRITORIES ASSESSED

Multi-Hazard Risk within Africa

34

OUT OF 53 COUNTRIES /
TERRITORIES ASSESSED

MULTI-HAZARD RISK COMPONENTS



Multi-Hazard Exposure



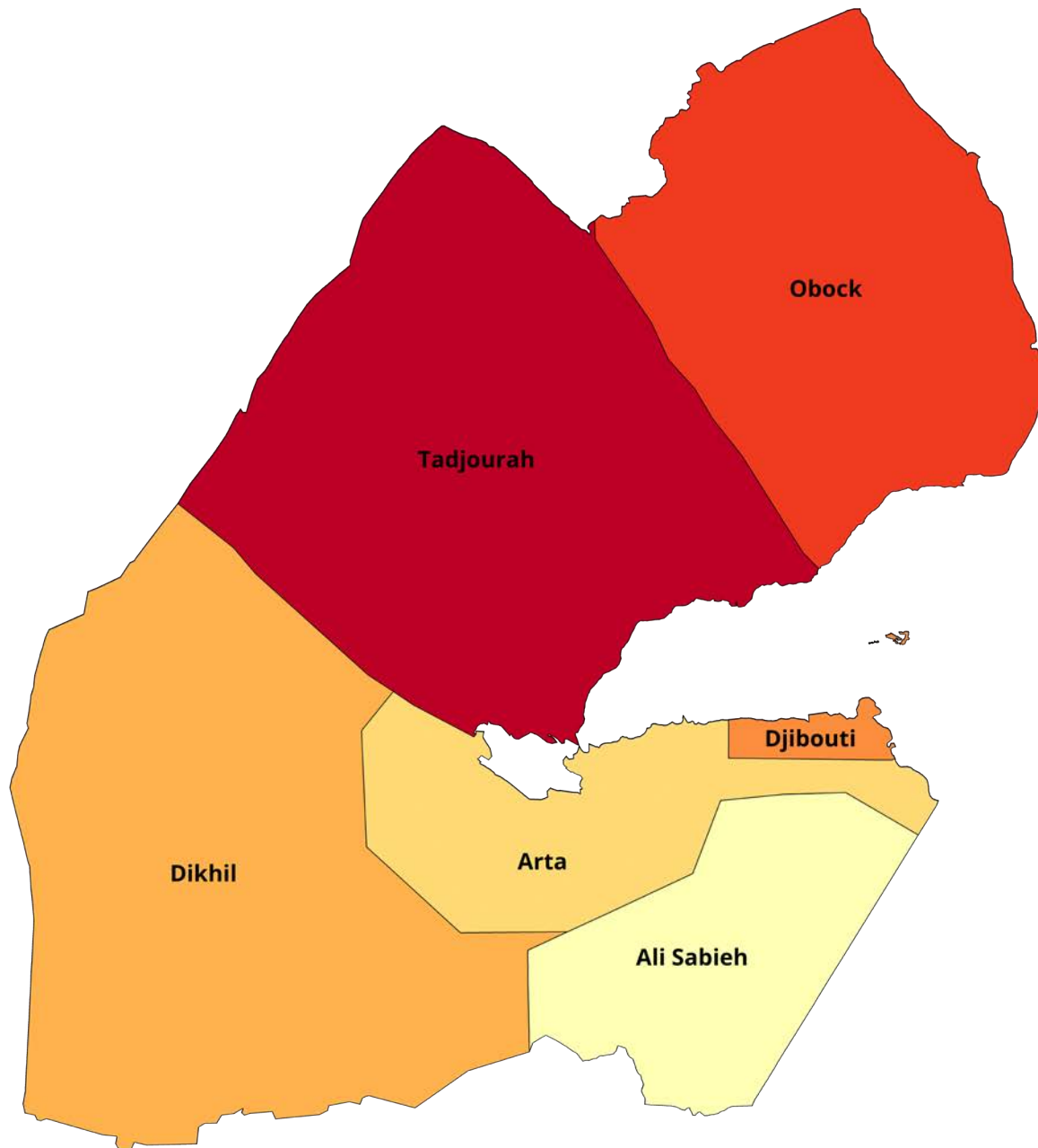
Vulnerability



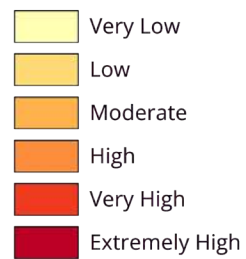
Coping Capacity

MULTI-HAZARD RISK BY REGION

RANK	REGION	INDEX SCORE
1	Tadjourah	0.568
2	Obock	0.543
3	Djibouti	0.529
4	Dikhil	0.442
5	Arta	0.423
6	Ali Sabieh	0.302



Multi-Hazard Risk Index





THE DMA

DISASTER MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

DISASTER MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

Provided in this section are the results of the Disaster Management Analysis (DMA) conducted as part of the National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment. The outcome enables more effective prioritization of risk-reduction and resilience-building initiatives and investments.

Considering diverse geographic and demographic needs, operational successes, and barriers, the DMA examined the following six core disaster management themes: Enabling Environment; Institutional Arrangements; Disaster Governance Mechanisms; Capabilities and Resources: Capacity Development; and Communications and Information Management.

Understanding that disaster management is a continuum of Limited to No Capacity to Advanced Capacity, the results of the DMA analysis show Djibouti is in the Early Capacity Development stage (orange).



DISASTER MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS RESULTS

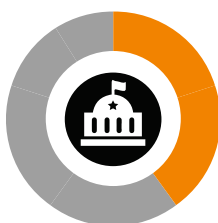
CURRENT STATUS

Limited or No Capacity



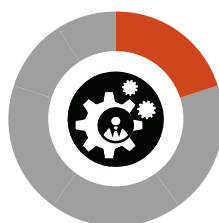
Advanced Capacity

DISASTER MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS THEME AND SUBTHEMES



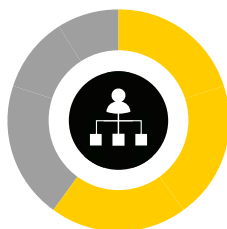
A. Enabling Environment

- Legal Instruments
- Financial Resources
- Strategies
- Public Confidence and Political Support
- Attitudes and Experience



D. Capabilities and Resources

- Dedicated Facilities and Equipment
- Human Resources
- Inventory of Commodities and Supplies
- Targeted Functional Capabilities



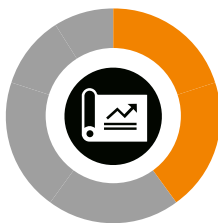
B. Institutional Arrangements

- Organizational Structures
- Leadership Arrangements
- Mechanisms for Stakeholder Engagement



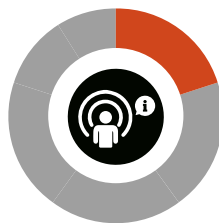
E. Capacity Development

- Capacity Development Plans and Strategies
- Training and Education Programs and Facilities
- After-Action Reporting
- Monitoring and Evaluation Processes and Systems



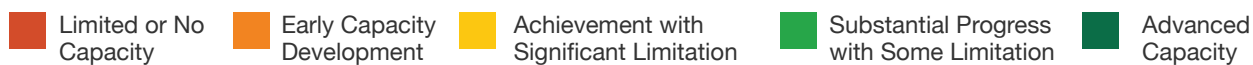
C. Disaster Governance Mechanisms

- Plans and Standard Operating Procedures
- Command, Control, and Coordination Systems
- Emergency Operations Centers



F. Communication and Information Management

- Hazard and Risk Analysis Systems
- Monitoring and Notifications
- Disaster Assessment
- Information Collection, Management, and Distribution
- Media and Public Affairs



Djibouti continues to advance its disaster management (DM) capabilities while in a near-constant cycle of response and recovery necessitated by recurrent and severe drought and flooding events. This cycle absorbed time and resources that the Government of Djibouti (GoDJ) would otherwise leverage for preparedness and hazard risk mitigation efforts. However, since 2004, GoDJ has been making progress in capacity improvements. The current status indicates a need for improvements in governance, plan development, cross-sector collaboration, public education and outreach, and strengthening the statutory environment to achieve advanced capacity.

The Ambouli floods in 2004 that inundated Djibouti City exposed gaps in the country's DM system including a lack of planning and resources. The subsequent drought from 2008-2011 that affected the entire region led to the country's GDP lowering by 4% per year. The recurrent droughts have been followed by heavy rains and flooding of the urban and agricultural areas, leading to livestock and agricultural losses. The agriculture sector lost 50% of its GDP during the same time frame, causing serious food insecurity.

In May 2018, Tropical Cyclone Sagar caused heavy rains and flash floods that accounted for over \$31 million in losses and caused damage to critical infrastructure in the housing, transport, and health sectors. Heavy rains in November 2019 led to significant flooding, displacing over 40,000 families and affecting more than 250,000 people, 150,000 of whom required immediate humanitarian assistance.

In the face of the above challenges, the GoDJ has taken some essential steps to provide for the safety of its population in partnership with international humanitarian aid organizations. Among these are:

- (i) Legislative arrangements such as Law No. 140/AN/06/5th on National Risk and Disaster Management Policy (NRDMP) (Law No. 140) that defined national risk and DM policy as a state priority to be integrated into national development planning and poverty-reduction programming;
- (ii) The creation of the Secrétariat Exécutif de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes (Executive Secretariat of Disaster Risk Management) (SEGRC) in 2006;
- (iii) Risk mapping for the capital and mapping the effects of drought on agricultural land;
- (iv) Formulating the National Strategy for Sustainable Development entitled "Vision Djibouti 2035" in 2014 and situating the economic growth and poverty reduction strategies within the context of climate risks; and
- (v) The National Health Development Plan aimed to provide quality care, accessibility, and a strengthening of governance and information management in the health sector. The GoDJ has been working towards achieving its disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) goals including the need to strengthen the country's DM system; a better functioning early warning system, a better understanding of disaster risks, the need for cross-sectoral coordination, and systematic ex-ante disaster risk financing mechanisms.

The current capacities and capabilities of the GoDJ continue to advance while facing significant challenges. For Djibouti to reach advanced levels of DRRM capacity, the following is recommended:

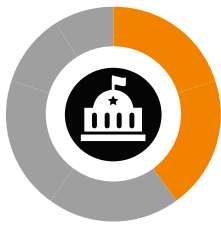
- (i) Collect and map hazard and risk data through its existing national institutions and international partners
- (ii) Share that across all stakeholders generally, and especially to the key sectors
- (iii) Adopt a national alert system and evacuation protocols to keep vulnerable populations out of harm's way
- (iv) Build resilience across communities and across the critical sectors that ensure the vitality of Djibouti.

This study establishes Djibouti's baseline DM preparedness levels presented in six interconnected themes. It is a step towards tracking progress while setting clear and coherent objectives aligned with Djibouti's commitment to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the Paris Agreement (PA) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.



THE DMA

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Findings indicate the country’s current Enabling Environment is in the early capacity development stage.

CURRENT STATUS



Disaster management structures, authorities, processes, and capabilities are enabled by a country’s legal, institutional, financial, and social instruments. These rules, laws, policies, and other parameters allow capacity to develop and to achieve an effective risk reduction vision. Characterization of an enabling environment covers a range of issues from the existence and applicability of legislation to disaster management stakeholders’ attitudes and experience.

Disaster management legislation in Djibouti is in place but remains fragmented. Today, three main pieces of legislation govern Djibouti’s disaster management system:

- i. Law No. 58/AN/04/5th L On the creation and special status of the National Directorate of Civil Protection (Law No. 58) created and provisioned special status to the National Directorate for Civil Protection adding prevention, response, and SAR tasks to their already existing firefighting duties;
- ii. Law No. 140/AN/06/5th on National Risk and Disaster Management Policy (NRDMP) (Law No. 140) outlining the national policy for risk and disaster management which incorporates DRR language and establishes and tasks the SEGRC under the Ministry of Interior as the lead technical authority on DRM and the head of the National DRR Platform; and
- iii. Decree No. 2006-0192/PR/MID on the Establishment of an Institutional Framework for Risk and Disaster Management.

Clearly defined DRRM leadership structures at the national and local levels would enhance Djiboutian preparedness and response capabilities. The findings suggest current legislation would benefit from updates to reflect the current hazard spectrum, clarity of roles and authorities in disaster management, and proper funding streams. Regional and international banks indirectly contribute to DRRM by strengthening capacities related to sustainable development. They help drive DRRM activities in Djibouti, especially concerning climate adaptation projects involving key sectors such as water, energy, and agriculture. The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), a grant-funding program managed by the World Bank, most explicitly works in disaster-related initiatives.

Djibouti has successfully formulated strategies to tackle significant threats resulting from climate change, seismic, and other hazards to its critical sectors. Notable ones include environmental code, water code, fisheries code, and impact studies on the environment, livestock, and other critical assets. Altogether these allow for clear guidelines to address the sectoral development challenges.

There is still a critical need to develop sector-specific contingency planning to protect those infrastructures critical to Djibouti. The port sector, water, health, food and agriculture, telecommunications, housing, and expanding and protecting energy sectors, including renewable energy production mechanisms like solar fields and wind turbines, require adequate critical infrastructure protection and contingency plans.

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



A1




FINDINGS

Legal Instruments – Disaster Laws:

Law No. 140 is based on a broad strategic vision. However, it does not provide adequate authority due to a lack of implementation schedules.

Law No. 140 includes funding mechanisms and budgetary considerations for prevention and mitigation activities within the National Finance Law; however, since 2017, the amount of domestic funding allocated to prevention/mitigation has not been specified or predetermined.

RECOMMENDATIONS

-  Address implementation schedules.
-  Implement the provisions stated in the law, especially those about funding.
-  Strengthen legal requirements to set aside funding for prevention and mitigation.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action


2

Global Target(s)


E


Guiding Principle(s)


(e), (j)

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



A2

FINDINGS

Legal Instruments – Legal authority to act:

Legislation needs to be updated to address capacity-building needs including:

- i. Addressing the growing refugee population;
- ii. Considering special needs of women, children, the elderly, and youth; and
- iii. Understanding the intensified hazard and threat spectrum.

Djibouti has made remarkable progress in making human rights a priority through the Presidential Decree that created the National Human Rights Commission of Djibouti (CNDH) in 2008 and the ratification of the African Union (AU) Humanitarian Policy Framework.

RECOMMENDATIONS



Formalize the declarations processes, vertical cooperation mechanisms, and a means to conduct requisition of human and material resources during disaster events. Leverage the AU Humanitarian Policy Framework and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) guidelines, with the involvement of the existing institutions, to protect the vulnerable.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

2

Global Target(s)

D, E

Guiding Principle(s)

(c), (e), (j)

U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

5

■ Limited or No Capacity

■ Early Capacity Development

■ Achievement with Significant Limitation

■ Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

■ Advanced Capacity

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



A3

FINDINGS

Legal Instruments – Sub-regional offices:

Like most countries in the region, Djibouti has a centralized government approach to disasters.

DM legislation does not have a mandate for local authorities for DRR actions.

RECOMMENDATIONS



Establish legal requirements for local governments in conducting DRR activities.



Leverage Decree No. 2018-378/ PR/MFF Regulating Community Mutuels; it is designed to help rural communities organize themselves around project-based economic development activities, involving multi-sector partnerships for capacity building and emancipation.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

2

Global Target(s)


E

Guiding Principle(s)


(f), (i), (j)


U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS


16

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



A4

FINDINGS

Financial Resources:

Djibouti’s disaster financing lacks formulation and standardization of procedures and there is a disconnect across strategic priorities, budget allocations, and spending by sector ministries.

Law No. 140 includes funding mechanisms and budgetary considerations for prevention and mitigation activities within the National Finance Law, however, since 2017, the amount of domestic funding allocated for prevention/mitigation is not specified or predetermined.

RECOMMENDATIONS



Revise the original funding mechanisms in Law No. 140 provisioning for the following:

- Adequate funding to improve Djibouti’s DM/DRR operational capacity
- Address programmatic, administrative, and operational needs
- Assess training, education, and R&D needs
- Capacity development funds at national and five regional levels
- Guidelines for access and use
- Guidelines for access and use of funds
- Provision of transfer mechanisms of calamity funds to the five regional governments.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

2, 3

Global Target(s)


C

Guiding Principle(s)


(b), (e), (f)


U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS


2, 16

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



A5

FINDINGS

Financial Resources – Funds:

National Solidarity Fund (FSN) was created by Law No.170/AN/12/6th L and is maintained under Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity (MASS), finances the national programs to fight poverty. It is used for financing related to DRR such as integration and promotion of disadvantaged populations. The FSN finances the National Family Solidarity Programme. Under this program, each eligible family receives FDJ 30,000 per quarter (\$168.5 as of 2022). During the 2020-2021 COVID-19 pandemic the President created an emergency and solidarity fund of FDJ 1 billion (\$5.6 million in 2022 USD) to help citizens who suffered income and food insecurity due to lockdowns.

The Djibouti Economic Development Fund (FDED) under the Office of the President is another instrument that finances private sector development projects through direct loans with priority given to the agro-pastoral sector, fisheries, tourism, services, and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

RECOMMENDATIONS



Align the FSN and FDED with the priorities of the future National Risk and Disaster Management Policy.



Provision incentives for women to create businesses that employ sustainable environmental practices.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

2, 3

Global Target(s)

C

Guiding Principle(s)

(b), (e), (f), (h), (j)

U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1, 5, 14

Limited or No Capacity

Early Capacity Development

Achievement with Significant Limitation

Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

Advanced Capacity

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT





A6

FINDINGS

Financial Resources - Microcredit offerings:

The microfinance sector in Djibouti is underdeveloped. There are three credit union institutions (CPEC) that offer microfinance, but the credits are capped at 1 million Djiboutian Francs (FDJ) (~\$5,600) and a 20% savings equivalent to the amount requested is required. The credits are provided for income-generating activities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

-  Offer microfinance credits for household and small business recovery and preparedness.
-  Redouble efforts to facilitate and accelerate women’s access to credit.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

2, 3

Global Target(s)

C

Guiding Principle(s)


(b), (e), (f), (k)


U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS


5

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT






A7

FINDINGS

Financial Resources - Insurance/Reinsurance:

Disaster risk financing and insurance (DRFI) instruments are not used in Middle East and North Africa (MNA) countries. However, the GoDJ and its development partners are working together to identify viable options for disaster risk financing.

RECOMMENDATIONS

-  Continue the efforts with external development and finance institutions to develop a catastrophic risk insurance market with proper regulatory mechanisms for affordable premiums and market solvency. Work with regional banks and private insurance companies.
-  Require the use of scientific risk-based modeling of hazards (leveraging tools such as PDC's NDPBA RVA findings and DisasterAWARE platform).
-  Expand the MFF-UNFPA Community Mutual (fund) managed by committees developed at local levels that promote DRR practices, especially among women and vulnerable populations.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

2, 3

Global Target(s)


C

Guiding Principle(s)


(b), (e), (f)


U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

5

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT




A8

FINDINGS

Financial Resources - Individual Disaster Relief and Recovery Schemes:

While individual disaster relief and recovery assistance is provided to disaster victims, systematic procedures are needed. For example, in the aftermath of Cyclone Sagar in 2018, affected households received cash vouchers that helped them procure food, household items, and construction materials to repair their dwellings. The total per family amount was FDJ 28,000 (\$1,567), administered through NRC and funded by the Start Network.

RECOMMENDATIONS

-  Expand and institutionalize cash voucher programs through NGO partners.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

2, 3

Global Target(s)


C

Guiding Principle(s)


(b), (e), (f), (k)


U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

2

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT






A9

FINDINGS

Clear and Comprehensive Policies -DRR Policy:
 The NRDMP was formalized in 2006 through Law No. 140 which was the first time Djibouti adopted a comprehensive DM policy and incorporated DRR language. However, it predates Sendai Framework and is yet to be aligned with it, due to the challenges noted earlier which include budgetary constraints and the need for a legal framework. Hence there is no implementing institution, no indicators, no timeframes, and no reporting arrangements. Activities are inclined towards disaster response and so are the budgets.
 Since the NRDMP has not been updated, there is no proper alignment with Djibouti's SD policies and goals as stated in its "Vision 2035" and the National Strategy on Climate Change (SNCC).
 The NRDMP does not consider migrants or displaced populations, as a consequence of climate change and its associated drought and food insecurity. The migrant populations are very vulnerable to hazard risk as they lack coping mechanisms. Protecting them needs additional resources and planning.

RECOMMENDATIONS

-  Update the NRDMP to align with the Sendai Framework, SDGs, and SNCC.
-  Assign SEGRG as the implementing institution.
-  Update the NRDMP and Law No. 140 to include provisions to address disaster preparedness for migrant, externally, and internally displaced populations (IDPs).

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

1, 2

Global Target(s)

B, E, F

Guiding Principle(s)

(c), (d), (g), (h)

U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS


2, 11, 13


PARIS AGREEMENT ARTICLES


7, 8

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



A10

FINDINGS






Clear and Comprehensive Policies – Climate Policy:

While the SNCC was developed in 2017, climate scenarios in Djibouti have not been updated for more than a decade and vulnerabilities in several key sectors (including agriculture, livestock, and tourism) have not yet been analyzed.

There is also a lack of information and assessment of the long-term impacts of climate change.

As of late 2022, Djibouti has not yet released its national adaptation plan (NAP).

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 
 Assess hazard risks at the community level to improve the capacity to adapt to climate change impacts and to increase community-level resilience.
- 
 Continue to develop early warning systems (EWS) for hydrometeorological incidents considering specifically the sea-level rise, water resources, and agriculture and livestock impacts.
- 
 Djibouti’s National Climate Change Strategy goals should support sectoral and regional plans, in line with donor financial support.
- 
 Continue to collect climate, environmental and economic information and analyze them across sectors to support understanding of the cross-cutting impacts of climate change.
- 
 Consider human mobility as a form of adaptation to climate change employing predictive analysis on location-specific events that would trigger displacement; leverage the data from this PDC NDPBA report.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3

Global Target(s)

D

Guiding Principle(s)


(b), (i), (h), (j)

U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS


13, 15


PARIS AGREEMENT ARTICLES


7, 8

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



A11

FINDINGS

Clear and Comprehensive Policies – Mitigation Policies:

While provisions exist for mitigation planning in the DRR policy documents, enforcement mechanisms are generally lacking.

Building codes are underdeveloped and in general not enforced in Djibouti.

RECOMMENDATIONS



Develop and enforce urbanization plans and building codes. (See more detailed recommendations in the sectoral capacity building section).

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

1, 2,3,4

Global Target(s)

A, B, C, D, E

Guiding Principle(s)

(b), (e), (f), (h), (j), (k)

Limited or No Capacity

Early Capacity Development

Achievement with Significant Limitation

Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

Advanced Capacity

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT






A12

FINDINGS

Clear and Comprehensive Policies - Gender and Vulnerable Population Inclusion: Djibouti ratified the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa in 2005. The 2011-2021 National Gender Policy (NGP) replaced the outdated National Strategy for the Integration of Women in Development (SNIFD) that entered into force in July 2002 with the passing of Law No.173/AN/02/4thL, whose main objective was to empower women and ensure their effective contribution to the achievement of the national goal of SD. However, the NGP does not include climate considerations, and gender aspects have not been sufficiently addressed in vulnerability assessments, nor are they sufficiently covered in the NAPA and the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC). In 2018, GoDJ passed legislation protecting the rights of people with special needs, including women. The law intends to ensure the socioeconomic and political integration of persons with special needs, including education, training, and services such as healthcare in close proximity to their respective communities. However, more needs to be done for inclusion for both vulnerable populations and women as women account for only about 2.9 in 10 workers in Djibouti.

RECOMMENDATIONS

-  Establish a knowledge-sharing information platform on mitigation and adaptation inclusive of women (as recommended by the SNCC).
-  Expand the services provisioned in Law No. 207 to include capacity building in DRR for women and other persons with special needs.
-  Implement/enforce the Quota Act (at least 20% women at all levels of national life, both in State services, institutions, and private sector activities agreed by the Executive and the Legislature).

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3, 4

Global Target(s)

A, B, E

Guiding Principle(s)


(c), (d), (g), (h)

U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS


5, 13


PARIS AGREEMENT ARTICLES


7, 8

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



A13

FINDINGS

Household Preparedness, Public Engagement, Public Confidence and Political Support: Political approval ratings regarding disaster management activities are not collected. More public engagement is needed for DRRM to build resilience utilizing a whole of community approach.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 
 Periodically collect political approval ratings/assess household preparedness levels to determine core DRRM needs and gaps within communities.
- 
 Periodically conduct surveys to assess the DRRM needs of vulnerable populations within each jurisdiction.
- 
 Strengthen the participation of stakeholders through the creation of committees.
- 
 Create political and public engagement initiatives by establishing pathways for legislative activities and targeted outreach campaigns for volunteer recruitment.
- 
 Institutionalize public engagement in disaster management at all levels of government via community exercises, neighborhood watch and/or planning groups, community emergency response teams and brigades, and other relevant activities to promote public awareness and support for disaster management.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action


2

Global Target(s)


A, B, C, G


Guiding Principle(s)


(b), (d), (e), (f), (g), (i), (j)

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

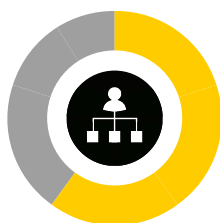
 Advanced Capacity





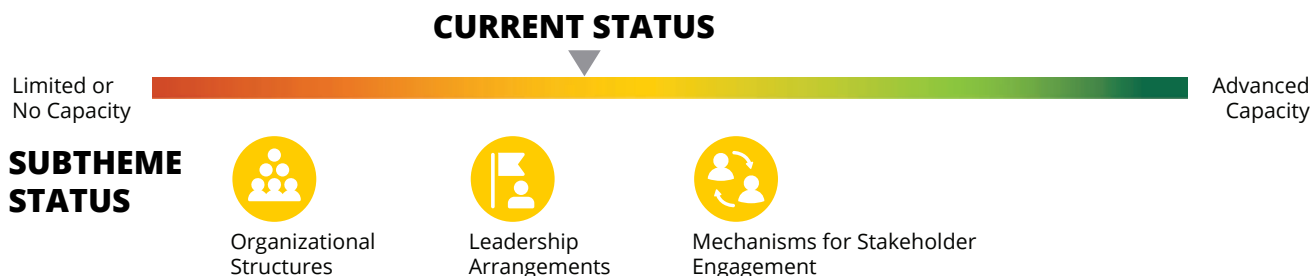
THE DMA

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS



INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Findings indicate the country’s current Institutional Arrangements have made achievements with significant limitations.



The organizational and institutional structures through which disaster management capacity forms are indicators of Djibouti’s institutional arrangements. By examining the organization and composition of diverse agencies and individuals that constitute a nation’s disaster management capacity—detailing the relationships and collaboration between them—tangible opportunities for increased effectiveness are often revealed.

Djibouti joined the international momentum on the SDGs, the SFDRR, and the PA to effectively deal with the challenges brought upon by climate change-induced prolonged droughts, food crises, and flash floods. The GoDJ has also carried out institutional reforms to build on that momentum. These include the creation of the Executive Secretariat of Disaster Risk Management (SEGRC) and coordination bodies such as the National Committee for Sustainable Development (CNDD) and the National Steering Committee for Climate Change (CNDCC).

Djibouti is a member of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), which focuses on drought monitoring and prevention, and is one of the 11 Golden Spear Countries that initiated a Regional Disaster Management Center (RDMC) based in Kenya. These two comprise the major regional frameworks with resources for GoDJ to leverage for capacity building in institutional arrangements and legal instruments. Djibouti has several civil society organizations (CSOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) participating in disaster management activities. However, the capabilities and roles of these groups are not necessarily articulated in the formal planning process or instruments. The Interministerial Committee, Intersectoral Technical Committee for Risk and Disaster Management, and Regional Committees for Risk and Disaster Management (CRGRC) represent a good foundation for stakeholder engagement; however, there is a need for broader representation of NGOs and CSOs in these committees.

The GoDJ passed a law governing public-private partnerships (PPPs) in 2017. This opens doors for better involvement of the private sector in disaster management. Still, the private sector’s contribution to disaster management remains ad-hoc, with little to no input in disaster preparedness. The owners/operators of the critical infrastructure sectors such as port operations, construction, banking and commerce, healthcare, and hospitality should be an organic part of DRRM in Djibouti.

Finally, public engagement in DRRM needs to be strengthened at all levels through PPPs, public awareness campaigns, household preparedness assessments, and the strengthening of CSOs and NGOs.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS



B1

FINDINGS

Organizational Structures – Functioning of Offices:

DM institutions are not fully operational due to capacity problems in terms of human and financial resources.

While the establishment of Regional Risk and Disaster Management Committees began in 2004, the regional offices have not yet been opened, and the planned emergency fund has not been established.

No implementing institution is assigned to align DRRM in the country with SFDRR commitments.

RECOMMENDATIONS



Prioritize legislative action to address capacity shortages and funding.



Legally assign SEGRC as the implementing institution for alignment of DRRM practices with the SFDRR.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

2

Global Target(s)

E

Guiding Principle(s)


(e), (j)


U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS


16

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS



B2

FINDINGS

Leadership Arrangements – NDMO:

While disaster declaration sits under the authority of the Interior Minister, SEGRC and the National Directorate of Civil Protection (both under the Ministry of the Interior), seem to have overlapping responsibilities.

The National Directorate of Civil Protection is responsible for disaster prevention and response, firefighting, emergency equipment, training, and public awareness.

The SEGRC is the government’s implementing body for disaster preparedness, response, and risk reduction.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- ✓ Deconflict the roles of SEGRC and the National Directorate of Civil Protection.
- ✓ Include recovery in the responsibilities of the SEGRC.
- ✓ Delineate the roles of each Ministry, Agency, and organization to avoid duplication of roles and for streamlining the operations.
- ✓ Support the above recommendations with statutory dictates.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

2

Global Target(s)

E

Guiding Principle(s)

(e), (j)

U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

16

■ Limited or No Capacity

■ Early Capacity Development

■ Achievement with Significant Limitation

■ Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

■ Advanced Capacity

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS



B3

FINDINGS

Organizational Structures – Military’s Role:

Djibouti Armed Forces (FAD) which has 10,500 active troops with its army, navy, air force, and national gendarmerie, is legally integrated into the government disaster management (DM) structure through Article 6 of Decree No. 2006-0192. The Decree assigns a representative of the FAD as a member of the intersectoral technical committee.

Article 9 assigns regional committees for risk and disaster management under the auspices of the Intersectoral Technical Committee, where a representative of the Army is a member.

The Gendarmerie squadrons have an additional focus on capacity building, development, and modernization initiatives and are present in each region. However, the legislation is due for renewal.

RECOMMENDATIONS



Fully define FAD’s role in the updated DM legislation with comprehensive provisions for military resources to be integrated into the response frameworks.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

2

Global Target(s)


D, F


Guiding Principle(s)


(b), (e)

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS



B4

FINDINGS

Organizational Structures – International partnerships:

Djibouti is a member of the Regional Disaster Management Emergency Operations Center (RDMCOE) - a U.S. government-sponsored approach that was signed in 2005 that brings together eleven countries from the Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa (HOA) and binds the signatories to support one another in the event of natural or man-made disasters.

The FAD is part of the East Africa Security Forum. Regional and subregional strategies have been developed, especially regarding climate change and cross-border issues.

Djibouti is a member of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), a Regional Economic Community (REC) of the Africa Union (AU), as well as the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre. However, the national capacities are still low.

RECOMMENDATION

-  Revisit the mission, revive RDMCOE and leverage the resources and knowledge gained from joint training through the East Africa Forum to build national capacities.
-  Establish priorities based on hazard mapping leveraging a GIS-based platform such as PDC's DisasterAWARE against capacity development needs.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

2

Global Target(s)

F

Guiding Principle(s)


(a), (l), (m)

U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS


13


PARIS AGREEMENT ARTICLES


7, 8

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS



B5

FINDINGS

Organizational Structures – DRR Platform:

The national DRR platform (per Sendai) is not fully operational in that there appear to be no regularly scheduled meetings and participation from civil society organizations (CSOs). There appear to be no action plans and no follow-up activities. The culture of disaster risk reduction (DRR) needs to be an organic part of civil society and policymakers.

RECOMMENDATIONS



Reactivate the National Platform and redefine its priorities with stakeholder participation to regularly develop national monitoring, reporting, and verification systems on the DRR.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

2

Global Target(s)

E, F

Guiding Principle(s)

(l), (m)

■ Limited or No Capacity

■ Early Capacity Development

■ Achievement with Significant Limitation

■ Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

■ Advanced Capacity

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS




B6

FINDINGS

Organizational Structures – CCA Platform:

A National Climate Change Committee (CNCC) was established in 1999 and since then has not been effectively functional due to a lack of financial and technical resources. Its role was in the process of being redefined as of 2019 including a Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) group through Green Environment Facility (GEF) / Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) support.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 
 Reactivate the CNCC, secure funding for its mission, and hold regular meetings to track the climate adaptation goals.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

2

Global Target(s)

E, F

Guiding Principle(s)


(l), (m)

U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS


13


PARIS AGREEMENT ARTICLES


7, 8

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS





B7

FINDINGS

Organizational Structures – SD Platform:

The National Platform on Sustainable Development (SD), headed by the Ministry of Housing, Urban Planning, Environment, and Regional Planning (MHUEAT) (superseded by MUET), with funding from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), last published its report for the 2012 Rio+20 (more than 10 years ago). There is a need for an ongoing assessment of the SDGs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

-  Reactivate the National Platform to manage the SD 2030 Agenda.
-  Initiate ongoing assessments of SDG progress.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

2

Global Target(s)


E, F

Guiding Principle(s)


(l), (m)


U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS


All

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS



B8

FINDINGS

Organizational Structures – DRR, CCA, SDG Platform Integration:

The offices or platforms managing the implementation of DRR, CCA, and SD are not integrated. This results in overlapping strategies, planning, activities, and inefficiencies that slow down progress.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 

Strengthen the DRR coordination mechanisms with CCA and SD platforms at the country and Regional Economic Community (REC) levels.
- 

Conduct a comprehensive stakeholder mapping and analysis to clarify the roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders. Eliminate redundancies, increase synergies among stakeholders, and work towards a common goal of resiliency.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

2

Global Target(s)

E, F

Guiding Principle(s)


(h), (l), (m)

U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS


1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15


PARIS AGREEMENT ARTICLES


7, 8

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS




B9


FINDINGS

Stakeholder Engagement – CSOs and NGOs:

Many civil society organizations (CSOs) and NGOs are involved in disaster management in Djibouti. However, strategies and mandates for integrating them into the national DM framework are lacking.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 

Strengthen policies to ensure NGOs, private sector partners, and other sectoral organizations are comprehensively engaged in government disaster management efforts in a coordinated and complementary manner.
- 

Formalize and build relationships through mutual aid plans, working groups, and continued collaboration with key partners in these sectors.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action


2

Global Target(s)


A, B, C, G


Guiding Principle(s)


(a), (b), (d), (e), (f), (g), (i), (j), (l), (m)

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS



B10

FINDINGS

Stakeholder Engagement – Technical Committees:

The Interministerial Committee, Intersectoral Technical Committee for Risk and Disaster Management, and Regional Committees for Risk and Disaster Management provide diversity for stakeholder engagement, but some stakeholder groups are notably missing.

RECOMMENDATIONS



Expand the Interministerial Committee to include:

- Ministry of Urban Planning, Environment and Tourism (MUET)
- Ministry of Women and the Family (MFF)
- Djibouti Red Crescent (National Society)

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

2

Global Target(s)

A, B, C, E, G

Guiding Principle(s)

(a), (b), (d), (e), (g), (h), (j), (l), (m)

U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

5

■ Limited or No Capacity

■ Early Capacity Development

■ Achievement with Significant Limitation

■ Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

■ Advanced Capacity

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS



B11

FINDINGS

Stakeholder Engagement – Private Sector and PPPs:







Since Djibouti’s economic sector is characterized by low diversification and the predominance of the informal sector, the private sector is in its developmental stages.

Djibouti’s private sector companies dominate the service sector, making up 77% of the total sectors, construction 21%, industry 1.1%, and agriculture 0.2% (CCD, 2015).

Inadequate regulatory frameworks, enforcement policies, and the high cost of production due to low energy production capacity pose significant obstacles to private investment.

In 2017 GoDJ passed a law establishing the legal and institutional framework governing public-private partnerships (PPPs) and Decrees that regulate the PPPs. PPPs have been used in the energy sector involving wind and solar farm installations. However, PPPs are yet to be used to pre-plan disaster response and recovery. They represent an untapped potential for disaster resilience.

RECOMMENDATIONS

-  Engage the private sector, especially those that have a presence in the critical infrastructure sectors such as port operations, construction, banking and commerce, healthcare, and hospitality in DRRM strategy and planning frameworks to develop capacity.
-  Leverage the PPP legal framework along with the Djibouti Chamber of Commerce (CCD) Guide to Public Procurement for procuring goods and services for DRR and response and recovery activities.
-  Develop PPPs before disasters strike. Develop mutual assistance agreements with industry to ensure the availability of equipment, supplies, and expertise in the event of an emergency (e.g. debris removal, rehabilitation with the construction and mining sector, shelter/accommodation/ warehouse planning with the hotels sector, transportation of relief materials with transportation/shipping sector, etc.)
-  Instill accountability, transparency, fairness, legal compliance, dispute resolution, good regulation, fair and timely payment, and transfer/termination for PPPs including qualification and the tender process.
-  Incentivize partnerships with women-owned businesses.
-  Create and maintain a national database of businesses whose services are relevant to DM.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

2

Global Target(s)


A, B, C, D, E, G

Guiding Principle(s)


(a), (b), (d), (e), (g), (h), (j)


U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS


5

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

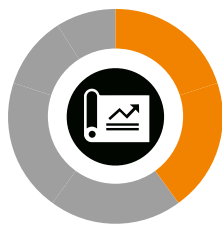
 Advanced Capacity





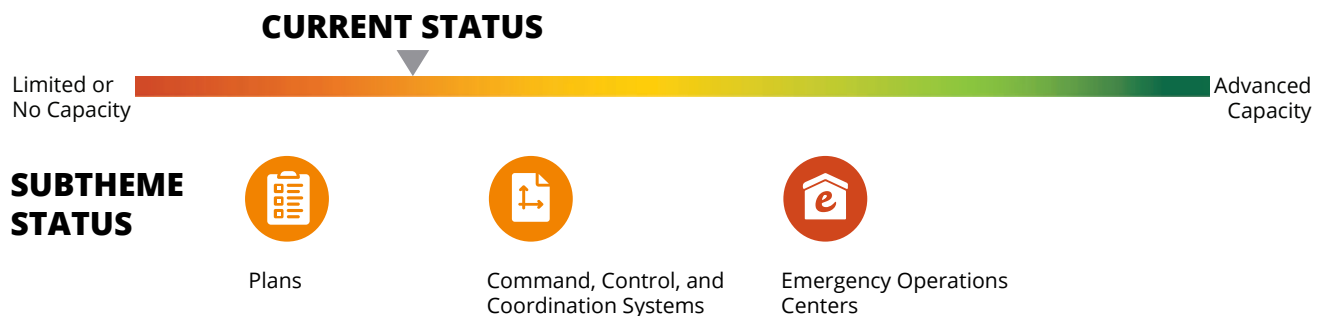
THE DMA

DISASTER GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS



DISASTER GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS

Findings indicate the country's Disaster Governance Mechanisms are in the early capacity development stage.



Disaster management efforts are most effective when guided by standardized, formalized systems and procedures that dictate how and by whom activities are conducted. The effectiveness of all disaster management phases, including disaster preparedness, hazard mitigation, response, and recovery, is dependent on the establishment, documentation, and successful implementation of such mechanisms. The DMA analyzed the following sub-themes that characterize the disaster governance mechanism of Djibouti: Plans; Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs); Command, Control, and Coordination Systems; and Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs).

After the 2004 Ambouli Floods, Djibouti adopted the NRDMP in 2006, which set the stage for developing much-needed DRRM capacities at the national level. The subsequent years demonstrated the urgency to translate the strategies into actionable plans, SOPs and short- and long-term recovery planning to reduce suffering and losses from periodic droughts and flooding incidents. Gaps in the existing national response plan (ORSEC Plan of 1985) were identified following Cyclone Sagar (2018) and the 2019 flash floods, leading the Prime Minister to create an ad-hoc commission to respond to and recover from the disaster impacts. The housing, transportation, and health sectors were the most severely affected, and this exposed the need for sectoral planning and leveraging sub-regional capacities through mutual aid plans.

In order for Djibouti to develop its disaster governance mechanisms, it is recommended that the ORSEC be updated to reflect:

- (i) The current hazard spectrum; (ii) modern incident command and coordination systems;
- (iii) The current technical specializations possessed by the governmental, non-profit, private sectors, and civil society organizations for effective interagency cooperation and coordination; and
- (iv) A national Emergency Operations Center (EOC) equipped with state-of-the-art technology that can house all relevant staff and stakeholders and sustain interagency coordination for as long as the disaster situation necessitates.

It is also necessary to develop short- and long-term recovery planning that:

- (i) Incorporates all the key sectors that comprise Djiboutian livelihoods;
- (ii) Protects the citizens and residents across the country from harm;
- (iii) Sustains communities beyond the basic needs of food, water, and shelter.

DISASTER GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS



C1

FINDINGS

Plans and Procedures – COOP/COG Plans:

Djibouti has insufficient strategic planning and inadequate regulatory frameworks to tackle the current and emerging hazard trends affecting the country.

The NRDMP was adopted in 2006 and has not been updated since.

Our analysis revealed that the DM agencies and ministries either do not appear to have any Continuity of Operations (COOP)/ Continuity of Government (COG) plans or the plans exist without coordination in structure and function.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- ✓ Prioritize the SDGs in Vision 2035 and integrate them into all DRRM policies, plans, and laws.
- ✓ Develop a new NRDMP and update Law No. 140 to reflect the Sendai commitments to comprehensive disaster management, a whole-of-community approach, and the emerging hazard paradigm shaped by climate change’s increasing and dire impacts.
- ✓ Tie all existing plans (e.g., the sectoral contingency plans and COOPs, Flood Response Plan, Earthquake Response Plan, Evacuation Plan, Shelter Plan, Family Reunification Plan, Communication Plan, and Mitigation plans) to the national ORSEC.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

1, 2

Global Target(s)

E

Guiding Principle(s)

(e)

U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

13, 16

PARIS AGREEMENT ARTICLES

7, 8

■ Limited or No Capacity

■ Early Capacity Development

■ Achievement with Significant Limitation

■ Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

■ Advanced Capacity

DISASTER GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS



C2

FINDINGS


Plans and Procedures – Response Plans:


Chapter III Article 6 of Law No. 140 defines the disaster declaration process with the Interior Minister activating ORSEC and inviting humanitarian partners to participate in the crisis cell, per the ORSEC Plan.

The existing national response plan (ORSEC) is dated, as such it does not effectively identify the roles and responsibilities of each level of government.

These shortcomings necessitated the Prime Minister to create an ad hoc commission to take stock of the 2018 Cyclone Sagar disaster. Since ORSEC is the only legally ratified response plan in effect, there is a need to update and formalize the plan to cover all phases of DM.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 
 Update the ORSEC, adding a national incident management system with proper delineation of authorities at all levels of government.

- 
 Update response plans upon completion of training and exercises to ensure lessons learned are adequately incorporated.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action


1, 2

Global Target(s)


A, B, C, D, E, F


Guiding Principle(s)


(e), (f)

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

DISASTER GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS



C3

FINDINGS

Plans and Procedures – Recovery Plans:




Long-term community recovery plans are needed for the hazards that affect Djibouti’s population (as discussed in this NDPBA study).

The 2011 drought in Djibouti led the GoDJ to undertake a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) to understand the drought’s impact and develop a recovery framework to address long-term resilience.

The results of the PDNA led to the creation of an emergency fund to respond effectively and establish cooperation with neighboring drought-affected countries such as Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia.

Another PDNA was carried out after the 2019 flash floods with a partnership from the World Bank which indicated that the housing, transport, and health sectors were the most severely affected.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 
 Develop and fund plans, procedures, and resources to support long-term community recovery with dedicated staff and financial resources.
- 
 Leverage the capacities and synergies gained through the response to and recovery from the previous drought and flooding events in developing and updating those plans.
- 
 Integrate sectoral plans into the long-term community recovery plans.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

1, 2

Global Target(s)


B, C, D, E, F

Guiding Principle(s)


(a), (b), (d), (e), (f), (h), (l), (m)


U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS


1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

DISASTER GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS



C4

FINDINGS

Plans and Procedures – Domestic Mutual Aid Plans:

Although the Djiboutian government is highly centralized, mutual aid agreements are still needed at all levels of government to support DM efforts.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 
 Establish formal mutual aid agreements at the subnational level. Obtain signatures from all relevant parties detailing how and when resources are shared, the types of resources to be shared, and mechanisms for reimbursement.
- 
 Leverage the capacities and synergies gained through the five regions' regional development programs (SCAPE 2015-2019).

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action


1, 2

Global Target(s)


A, B, C, D, E


Guiding Principle(s)


(b), (d), (e), (f)

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

DISASTER GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS



C5

FINDINGS

Command, Control, and Coordination:

The ORSEC Plan dictates an incident command system (ICS) that is headed by the then-Minister of the Interior, Posts, and Telecommunications (now two separate ministries with the Ministry of Communication, in charge of Posts and Telecommunications (MC-PT)); commissioner of the Republic; the head of the district of Djibouti; the commander of the FNS; the commander of the National Gendarmerie; and the National Civil Protection Inspectorate [Directorate] (Article 2).



The above officials were to meet in the office of the MC-PT and remain in constant contact throughout the emergency (Article 2).

Depending on the seriousness of the situation, the incident command is expanded into a unified command (Article 3).

Since the ORSEC Plan is more than 37 years old, many of the organizations mentioned in the plan have changed their names and structures. The concept of ICS has since progressed significantly worldwide and is a requirement as part of the Sendai commitments.

In response to Cyclone Sagar in 2018 the GoDJ, supported by UN agencies and international partners, was led to activate a response to the event. However, the magnitude of the situation was initially overwhelming and necessitated the Prime Minister to order the creation of an ad hoc commission to take stock of the disaster, instead of relying on the old ORSEC Plan.

RECOMMENDATIONS

-  Update the ORSEC to bring the command and coordination to the organizations' current names and consider the contemporary ICS doctrine.
-  Ensure inter-agency coordination through an ICS that effectively addresses leadership and organization requirements and is tested and exercised against plausible scenarios affecting Djibouti City and the five regions. (See also the section on Capacity Development below)

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

2

Global Target(s)


G


Guiding Principle(s)


(e), (l), (m)

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

DISASTER GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS






C6

FINDINGS

Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs):

There is a need for a purpose-built EOC to house the key elements of incident command and all staff to include liaison officers across agencies and stakeholders that will allow for effective preparedness and response for disaster incidents.

RECOMMENDATIONS

-  Through potential funding and technical support from regional and international partners, secure land or existing structure to install a national EOC that is:
 - i. Outfitted with state-of-the-art ICT technology, equipment, and supplies to accommodate response to significant events per plans and procedures;
 - ii. Spacious enough to accommodate multi-agency staff;
 - iii. Capable of activation at least within six hours of incident or ideally of no notice activation;
 - iv. Physically protected from floods and earthquakes;
 - v. Adequately air-conditioned with backup electricity generation systems;
 - vi. Equipped with dedicated media briefing space collocated or close to the EOC facility; and
 - vii. Easily accessible to key government officials.
-  Secure a backup EOC with similar capabilities as the primary EOC.
-  Develop capacity to establish multiple field-level coordination centers.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action


2

Global Target(s)


G


Guiding Principle(s)


(e), (l), (m)

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

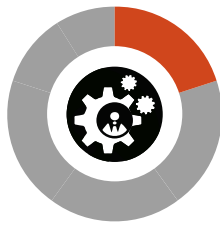
 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity



THE DMA

CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES



CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES

Findings indicate the country's current Capabilities and Resources are limited.



The nature and extent of skills, knowledge, supplies, resources, equipment, facilities and other capacity components dedicated to meeting disaster management needs is an indication of Djibouti's overall capabilities and resources. The DMA examines these sub-themes which include the source and size of surge capacities available in times of disaster, and a broad array of disaster-focused functional capabilities like search and rescue, sanitation, and security. For this analysis, the following core thematic areas were reviewed: Dedicated Facilities and Equipment; Human Resources; Inventory of Commodities and Supplies; and Targeted Functional Capabilities.

Djibouti's emergency services at both the national and subnational levels are not equipped with the material or human resources appropriate to manage known hazards due to a severe and chronic lack of funding. The disaster management system is highly dependent on external funding and donations. For Djibouti to develop the capabilities and resources needed to mitigate its hazards and to be adequately prepared for, respond to, and recover from disasters, there is a need to acquire:

- (i) Skilled human resources - particularly in the firefighting, medical (physicians and nurses), construction (specialized workforce including engineering and code inspection), and information and communication technology (ICT) sectors;
- (ii) Facilities and equipment including those for fire suppression, shelter stock, warehousing for commodities and stockpiles;
- (iii) Specialized capabilities including evacuation planning, SAR, WASH, HAZMAT, and communication interoperability plans on multiple fronts including partnerships with the private sector, I/NGOs, CBOs, academia, and development agencies.

CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES



D1

FINDINGS

Human Resources

Djibouti is hampered by a shortage of qualified human workforce. In general, Djibouti has challenges regarding human capacities for disaster management and risk reduction.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- ✓ Hire and train staff solely dedicated to civil protection planning.
- ✓ Establish minimum training requirements for all DM staff.
- ✓ Create/upgrade and maintain rosters of trained professionals for critical post-disaster needs.
- ✓ Establish credentialing processes and systems and test those systems during disaster events to make the necessary improvements.
- ✓ Leverage existing NGO, private sector, and volunteer stakeholder agreements to address surge staffing needs.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

2, 3, 4

Global Target(s)

A, B, C, D, G

Guiding Principle(s)

(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (k)

■ Limited or No Capacity

■ Early Capacity Development

■ Achievement with Significant Limitation

■ Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

■ Advanced Capacity

CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES



D2

FINDINGS

Fire Stations and Firefighters:




Djibouti is at a high risk of wildfires.

Djibouti has five fire stations; this translates to roughly one station per 198,000 people. The desired capacity per international norms is one station per 20,000 people.

The National Directorate of Djibouti has 300 firefighters, most of them serving the capital area. This translates into three firefighters per 10,000 population. There is a need for more staff and the development of technical skills to respond to HAZMAT risks, SAR, and debris clearing.

Two out of 11 airports have their own fire suppression systems. Fire suppression systems and emergency services also exist in the Djibouti Port area since petroleum terminals are in the port.

RECOMMENDATIONS

-  Consider expanding fire services based on scientific data leveraging the existing studies and platforms, one of which is the newly populated PDC’s DisasterAWARE platform.
-  Focus on building community and volunteer fire corps for community emergency response.
-  Develop partnerships with the private sector and other agencies for training and capacity building for fire services.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3, 4

Global Target(s)


A, B, C, D


Guiding Principle(s)


(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (k), (m)

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES



D3

FINDINGS

Healthcare – Hospitals:

Healthcare coverage is primarily public and universal, with para-public and private options in Djibouti City. The 2018-2022 National Health Development Plan (PNDS) aims at (i) quality care and accessibility, (ii) disease and sickness prevention campaigns, and (iii) strengthening governance and information management. GoDJ commits to including refugees in the healthcare system, prioritizing care for mothers and children, and establishing universal access in Djibouti.








While healthcare in Djibouti is improving, hospitals in Djibouti have inadequate bed capacity and an inadequate number of healthcare personnel. Moreover, healthcare infrastructure is still concentrated in the capital, with the accessibility of care for rural habitants a continuous struggle. There are approximately 1.4 hospital beds per 1,000 people (2017 est.). Hospitals would be quickly overwhelmed by a widespread disaster.

Financial accessibility to pharmaceuticals remains a key challenge.

Sixty-three percent of the hospitals and 70% of the clinics across Djibouti are subject to flash flood hazards in Djibouti. Nearly all of Djibouti City’s healthcare infrastructure is subject to flood risk. The response to the Ambouli floods called for a need to assess the vulnerability of health centers to flooding (WHO & GoDJ, 2004). (See RVA)

All healthcare installations are subject to seismic risk.

RECOMMENDATIONS

-  Continue and expand the construction of new hospitals, such as the new pediatric hospital (funded by TIKA) and the medical center with 20 hospital beds at the Migration Response Center in Obock.
-  Incorporate hospital Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs) and ONEAD’s water and wastewater contingency plans into national response planning frameworks (ORSEC).
-  Continue and expand Medical caravan (SMUR) Mobile teams operating in each region for remote areas for migrants and refugees (with assistance from FAD and IOM).
-  Continue to connect healthcare centers and hospitals with broadband communication networks for telehealth and healthcare information management systems (partnering with MC-PT).
-  Continue and expand the construction of new hospitals as part of the Better Migration Programme, emphasizing women and children.
-  Continue and expand the acquisition of pharmaceuticals and drugs.
-  Develop and strengthen building codes and retrofit the existing healthcare infrastructure to accommodate flooding and seismic hazards. (See also Public Facilities Sector).

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3

Global Target(s)

D

Guiding Principle(s)


(b), (d)


U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS


3, 5, 6, 11

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES



D4

FINDINGS

Healthcare – Infectious diseases:

The Djiboutian population is at high risk for HIV/AIDS, hepatitis A, typhoid fever, dengue fever, bacterial/protozoal diarrhea, and other infectious diseases. Although polio has not been present in Djibouti since 1999, there are outbreaks in the neighboring countries that pose a risk, especially as vaccination rates and disease surveillance in Djibouti remain low.

During Cyclone Sagar in 2018, sanitation facilities were significantly flooded, causing sewer contamination and infecting people with water-borne diseases, including diarrhea and mosquito-borne diseases. This happens with almost every seasonal flood event in Djibouti.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- ✓ Expand Social Health Assistance Programme (PASS) for people without income.
- ✓ Create legal instruments to regulate the emergency health care system with accountability, credibility, and service quality.
- ✓ Expand the capacity of the Emergency Medical Services (SMUR) program by training more teams, acquisition of equipment, and other bases and field hospitals with the help of the Ministry of Health and FAD.
- ✓ Continue to integrate the nation’s public health and medical facilities into the DM system through training, drills, and policymaking to improve the national disaster management system’s capabilities.
- ✓ Procure pumps/pumping stations for the low-lying urban areas from stagnant flood waters to prevent the spread of water-borne diseases.
- ✓ Include in the public health sector capacity planning for flooding and water-borne disease hazards.
- ✓ Secure funding for innovation on disease surveillance, prevention, detection, and treatment. Leverage the CERD through existing partnerships with universities and ISSS and reach out to global charitable organizations that have missions in combatting water-borne diseases.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3

Global Target(s)

D

Guiding Principle(s)

(b), (d)

■ Limited or No Capacity

■ Early Capacity Development

■ Achievement with Significant Limitation

■ Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

■ Advanced Capacity

CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES



D5

FINDINGS

Warehouses & Commodities and Stockpiles:

Djibouti Red Crescent (CRD) maintains two very small warehouses in Balbala (108 and 25 m²), 2 40 ft. mobile air-conditioned containers in Balbala, and one small (20 m²) storage room in Obock.

The WFP Ethiopia Humanitarian Logistics Base (HLB), serving 1/4th of the WPF assistance worldwide, is located on Djibouti Port on 50,000 m² of land designated by GoDJ with a storage capacity of 20,000 MT bulk and 10,000 MT break bulk. It is a designated container terminal for humanitarian cargo with substantial funding from Canada (\$18 million), the U.S. (\$1.6 million), Norway (\$1.3 million), and Finland (\$300K). However, GoDJ does not have exclusive authority on the HLB for Djiboutians.

USAID Food for Peace program maintains a warehouse for pre-positioned food assistance commodities in Djibouti, serving as a hub for rapid response in parts of Africa and Asia.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- ✓ Conduct an inventory of existing and functional resources and assets. The inventory findings can be a basis for resource adjustments to meet needs more adequately countrywide (equipment and human resources).
- ✓ Leverage a GIS-based mapping tool such as PDC's DisasterAWARE platform for geospatial data and logistics considerations.
- ✓ Conduct nationwide training for warehouse logistics management and commodities tracking.
- ✓ The logistics plan needs to focus on last-mile distribution considerations such as micro-distribution sites or relief center location selection criteria, road clearance, equitable distribution, crowd control, security considerations – especially for women and children, and aid stocks.
- ✓ Establish a program to develop and maintain pre-disaster commodities contracts with DM stakeholders, including the private sector, to include construction, trucking, oil, shipping, and storage companies many of which are in the Free Trade Zone (FTZ).
- ✓ Leverage the position of HLB for designating/expanding Djibouti's own main warehouse with rapid deployment capability.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3

Global Target(s)

A, B, C, D, E

Guiding Principle(s)

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m)

■ Limited or No Capacity

■ Early Capacity Development

■ Achievement with Significant Limitation

■ Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

■ Advanced Capacity

CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES



D6

FINDINGS

Shelters and Evacuation Planning:

Cyclone Sagar of 2018 caused widespread flash floods and displaced about 3,150 people.

Many districts took in neighbors and other displaced people, especially in Arhiba Quarters 4 & 6.

Community Development Centers (CDCs) are designated shelters. However, they suffered heavy damage (roof and wall collapse, scattered debris, damp floors, damaged electrical systems, and deteriorated sanitary facilities) and were not operational during the heavy rains of Cyclone Sagar. UN Office for Project Support Services (UNOPS) (through \$500K funding from the JICA) undertook the rehabilitation of 4 CDCs. There are 27 CDCs distributed in all the communes of Djibouti City and five regions; apparently, they do not receive financial support from technical and financial partners.

Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) has constructed permanent shelters for refugees and the poor and provided training to them in shelter construction. Additionally, NRC has been active in the provision of WASH, shelter kits, and other commodities, to the shelter populations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- ✓ Look into building or designating potential multi-use facilities that can serve as EOC, community centers, shelters, and warehouses.
- ✓ Develop a nationwide shelter plan with inventory (database) leveraging public facilities such as mosques and CDCs and private sector partners, including hotels.
- ✓ Using SPHERE standards, assess the suitability of those designated spaces and document them in the database – including safety and security, elevation from flood zones, and access to WASH and stockpiles.
- ✓ Develop and implement evacuation plans and connect them to the shelter plan.
- ✓ Factor in the number of at-risk people, identification of flood areas (based on this RVA and possibly utilizing PDC’s DisasterAWARE platform), and the higher altitude areas with available spaces for temporary shelters or public facilities.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3

Global Target(s)

A, B, C, D, E

Guiding Principle(s)

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (i), (j), (k), (m)

U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1

■ Limited or No Capacity

■ Early Capacity Development

■ Achievement with Significant Limitation

■ Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

■ Advanced Capacity

CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES



D7

FINDINGS

Targeted Functional Capabilities – Psychosocial Recovery Plans:

Psychosocial recovery from disasters needs to be addressed, especially for vulnerable populations.

RECOMMENDATIONS



Develop psychosocial recovery plans for those impacted by the disasters in coordination with international aid agencies. Those impacted include women, children, the elderly, and the disabled from the resident and refugee populations.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

4

Global Target(s)

B, E

Guiding Principle(s)

(c), (d), (g), (h)

U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

3, 5, 11

Limited or No Capacity

Early Capacity Development

Achievement with Significant Limitation

Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

Advanced Capacity

CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES



D8

FINDINGS


Targeted Functional Capabilities - Evacuation Plans:


CRD can assist with evacuation activities.


SMUR is also responsible for nationwide evacuations, emergency care for road accidents, and home emergencies.


However, there is no comprehensive national-level capacity.


RECOMMENDATIONS

- 

Develop comprehensive national and regional evacuation plans targeting at-risk communities, especially in drought and flood-affected areas.
- 

Include the safety and security considerations for women, children, the elderly, and the disabled in the evacuation plans.
- 

Engage schools in the plans.
- 

Integrate local evacuation plans with regional plans and integrate the plans into the early warning systems (EWS) for timely evacuations and shelter plans: e.g., high-altitude locations for flood evacuees.
- 

Leverage a GIS-based mapping tool such as PDC’s DisasterAWARE platform for hazard resource mapping for evacuation and shelter planning.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3

Global Target(s)


A, B, G

Guiding Principle(s)


(a), (b), (c), (d), (i)


U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS


5

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES





D9

FINDINGS

Targeted Functional Capabilities – Post-Disaster Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Capability:

WASH is a challenging sector in Djibouti due to water scarcity and inadequate infrastructure. Past flooding events have damaged WASH systems in households and public buildings, including schools and CDCs, rendering these facilities inoperable as shelters. While Djibouti relies on external assistance for disaster response (UNICEF is the co-lead), national-level plans are needed to address post-disaster WASH needs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

-  Develop national WASH plans, policies for disaster-impacted populations, and mechanisms for support to local and rural areas.
-  Integrate WASH plans with water sector plans.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3

Global Target(s)


D

Guiding Principle(s)


(b), (e), (h), (i)


U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

6, 9, 11

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES



D10


FINDINGS


Targeted Functional Capabilities - Safety and Security of Disaster-Affected Populations:

The safety and security of disaster-impacted populations are coordinated through FAD as delineated by the ORSEC Plan. The UNHCR leads the Protection Coordination Group, with UNICEF leading the Child Protection sub-group.

However, Djibouti must contend with the vulnerabilities of internally displaced persons and many migrants and refugees as asylum seekers. Djibouti enacted a set of laws, including the Juvenile Protection Code (2015), the Anti-Trafficking of Persons and Smuggling of Migrants Act (2016), and the Refugee Status Act (2017) to protect vulnerable people in keeping with its international commitments to human rights (and to ensure minimum social protection). The GoDJ has also embraced the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CCRF). This UNHCR initiative aims to safeguard the well-being of refugees and their host communities, a precursor to the Global Compact on Refugees. Djibouti has been praised for those efforts. However, more needs to be done especially given the climate change-induced increased human mobility. In the first three months of 2022, over 25,000 migrants entered Djibouti with close to 80% men from Ethiopia with 80% citing economic reasons, and 35% of them intending to stay in Djibouti (IOM, 2022).

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 

Develop a national migration strategy to predict the trends based on disaster and conflict-induced events using predictive analytics leveraging a GIS-based mapping tool such as PDC's DisasterAWARE platform.
- 

Strengthen capacities for security with help from UNICEF and UNHCR for disaster-impacted populations and integrate it into the new national response plan.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3

Global Target(s)

A, B

Guiding Principle(s)


(b), (c), (d), (e)


U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS


11

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES



D11

FINDINGS

Targeted Functional Capabilities - HAZMAT Capability:

Djibouti's port system houses bulk containers of thousands of MTs of fertilizers, crude oil, and petroleum tanks shipped via tanker trucks and railway through Djibouti, extending to Ethiopia.

The existing and planned trade corridors are vulnerable to HAZMAT spills and explosions that would threaten local communities and livestock markets.

RECOMMENDATIONS



Develop a centralized, national-level HAZMAT response capacity through dedicated funding and training of capable teams with proper equipment.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3

Global Target(s)

A, B, C, D

Guiding Principle(s)

(b), (c), (e), (i), (j)

Limited or No Capacity

Early Capacity Development

Achievement with Significant Limitation

Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

Advanced Capacity

CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES



D12

FINDINGS

Targeted Functional Capabilities - Search and Rescue (SAR) Capability:

The ORSEC plan mentions SAR and delineates the role of the National Civil Protection Directorate in setting up autonomous rescue teams, carried out mainly by the Djiboutian Armed Forces (FAD) and National Gendarmerie. However, the GoDJ reported a lack of SAR capability at the national level.

CRD has the capability to assist SAR activities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- ✓ Develop technical and human capability for evacuation from water and collapsed buildings.
- ✓ Leverage regional hazard risk profiles developed through PDC’s RVA to determine SAR capacity requirements.
- ✓ Leverage the existing capabilities from the FAD.
- ✓ Develop SAR capacity with SAR equipment as per United Nations International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG) Standards.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3

Global Target(s)

A, B, C, D

Guiding Principle(s)

(b), (c), (e)

■ Limited or No Capacity

■ Early Capacity Development

■ Achievement with Significant Limitation

■ Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

■ Advanced Capacity

CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES



D13

FINDINGS

Targeted Functional Capabilities – Disaster Logistics Program:

Djibouti is the logistics hub for the region with the Humanitarian Logistics Base (HLB) that supplies East Africa. As noted previously, the Port of Djibouti is an international shipping hub, a free-trade zone (FTZ), modern container and refrigerator facilities, and a rail link to Ethiopia.

There is a need to develop a national humanitarian logistics program to be integrated into preparedness planning.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- ✓ Leverage existing partnerships through the HLB in developing a national logistics system that serves the humanitarian operations of the Djiboutian people.
- ✓ Develop human, technical, and resource capacity to operate a humanitarian logistics program at the national government level.
- ✓ Integrate shelter and warehousing planning into the logistics plan.
- ✓ Create a logistics database and maintain it.
- ✓ Integrate the logistics plan into the new response operations plan and test its components for various plausible scenarios for validity and effectiveness.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3

Global Target(s)

A, B, C, D

Guiding Principle(s)

(b), (c), (e), (i), (j), (l), (m)

■ Limited or No Capacity

■ Early Capacity Development

■ Achievement with Significant Limitation

■ Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

■ Advanced Capacity

CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES



D14

FINDINGS

Targeted Functional Capabilities – Communications Interoperability:

The ORSEC mentions that the command post (PC) is to be equipped with reliable radio means allowing radio channels to provide personnel to assist rescuers; the Army and the Police do what is necessary to ensure radio and telephone links with fixed and portable stations, radio vehicles and walkie-talkies.

A radio communication system was implemented between the ORSEC plan members in 2004. It is not known whether there is a government disaster communications plan.

RECOMMENDATIONS



Establish a national emergency/disaster communications plan with dedicated radio channels and alternative means (such as Mesh networking or the use of ALE-enabled radios) to ensure seamless communication and interoperability among the interagency response team members.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

2

Global Target(s)

G

Guiding Principle(s)

(e)

■ Limited or No Capacity

■ Early Capacity Development

■ Achievement with Significant Limitation

■ Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

■ Advanced Capacity



THE DMA

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT



CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Findings indicate the country's current Capacity Development is limited.

CURRENT STATUS



SUBTHEME STATUS



Capacity Development Plans and Strategies



Training and Education Programs and Facilities



After-Action Reporting



Monitoring and Evaluation Processes and Systems

The ability of Djibouti to advance disaster management strategies that achieve risk reduction and resilience goals is ultimately dependent on its ability to support capacity development. From training and education that supports the advancement of knowledge and skills to the institutionalization of appropriate attitudes and cultures, capacity development requires the continuous advancement of assessments, strategic plans, programs, facilities, and many other sub-themes. The DMA analyzes these sub-themes, looking at resources and opportunities for all stakeholders and all sectors, from individuals and groups with special needs to government responders. Sub-themes examined include: Capacity Development Plans and Strategies; Training and Education Programs and Facilities; After-Action Reporting; and Monitoring and Evaluation Processes and Systems..

While there are insufficient dedicated resources and systems for capacity building in Djibouti, public institutions and the private sector are taking steps to address those capacity gaps and shortages in the labor market. Systematic initiatives to build DRRM capacity are limited due to a lack of dedicated budgets. Djibouti has a shortage of skilled workers, which is also reflected in the DRRM field. Djibouti requires long-term skills development rather than project-driven interventions that are restricted to the type of skills based on project objectives.

There is a need to strengthen capacities under the leadership of SEGRC whose authority for capacity development for DRRM is dictated by Decree No. 2006-0192. The capacity-building efforts need to include all stakeholders, local and community leaders, concerned ministries, NGOs, CBOs, and UN agencies. Furthermore, DRRM needs can benefit from being addressed in the national science and technology (S&T) agenda through the Djibouti Center for Research Studies (CERD). In addition, strengthening SEGRC's role in capacity building is recommended by combining its role of scientific/technical evaluation of hazards threatening Djibouti and its people and developing capacity building programs. The risk-based, data-driven approach would eliminate redundancies and help streamline funding efforts by targeting specific gap areas.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT



E1

FINDINGS

DM and DRR Capacity and Resource Need Assessments:

There are gaps in conducting regular DM, and DRR capacity resource needs assessments.

RECOMMENDATIONS



Establish a schedule to guide the periodic review of DM and DRR capacity and needs assessments through deliberative planning.



Leverage the findings of this NDPBA study to address identified capacity gaps.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

2, 3, 4

Global Target(s)

A, B, C, D, E

Guiding Principle(s)

(b), (e), (f), (i), (j)

■ Limited or No Capacity

■ Early Capacity Development

■ Achievement with Significant Limitation

■ Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

■ Advanced Capacity

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT



E2

FINDINGS

National Level Training and Exercises:

SEGRC is responsible for disaster training activities and testing and evaluating the EOPs through simulation exercises.

SEGRC staff received their first series of training on DRRM in 2012 under the leadership of UN Djibouti, UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) Nairobi, UNDP, and UNDRR; these involved all concerned ministries and NGOs, which then led to training for Regional Councils in 2013.

However, there is no national training and exercise program.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- ✓ Develop training and exercise SOPs with requirements and recommendations with support from USAFRICOM.
- ✓ Develop a national-level, formal, structured training and exercise program with an annual schedule, dedicated staff, and resources, including a training facility.
- Identify position-specific competencies and link them to training and education curricula.
- ✓ Develop and implement training for all DRRM stakeholders.
- ✓ Ensure accommodations can be made to pivot to deliver training via various methods, including online delivery, as needed.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

2, 3, 4

Global Target(s)

A, B, C, D, E

Guiding Principle(s)

(b), (e), (f), (i), (j)

■ Limited or No Capacity

■ Early Capacity Development

■ Achievement with Significant Limitation

■ Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

■ Advanced Capacity

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT



E3

FINDINGS

Subnational-Level Training and Exercises:

Ministry of Urbanism, Environment, and Tourism (MUET), Department of Environment and Sustainable Development, has initiated and implemented capacity development projects in collaboration with UNDP.

A project for implementing the Rio Convention, involving the capitals of the five interior regions, was carried out via a workshop. The project was entitled: “Strengthening National Capacities for Better-Decision-Making and Better Integration of Global Environment Obligations.” Significant findings included initiating awareness and dialogue for a decentralized approach to capacity building across all five regions. Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, the project was paused.

RECOMMENDATIONS



Resume and follow through with the programs that target mainstreaming DRR policies at the local levels for continued capacity building.



Expand and adjust the adaptive collaborative management (ACM) approach employed by the UNDP-sponsored capacity development project to integrate the indigenous knowledge of Djiboutians.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action


2, 3, 4

Global Target(s)


A, B, C, D, E


Guiding Principle(s)


(b), (e), (f), (h), (i), (j)

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT



E4

FINDINGS

Training and Education Curriculum:

The University of Djibouti (UoD) has created online training courses in disaster risk management and CCA. UoD has a program to mainstream DRM modules created by World Bank into its university courses within engineering and geography departments.

The Center for Studies and Research of Djibouti (CERD), attached to the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MENFOP), sets the agenda for and conducts scientific research through its many national and international partners. It houses several different institutes, including the Institute of Earth Sciences. Integrating DRRM into CERD's mission requires collaboration with academic institutions and support from the private sector and NGOs.

The Higher Institute of Commerce and Business Administration (ISCAE), as the first private higher education institution in Djibouti, aims to explicitly link education with the needed practical training. It offers advanced technician certificates, and professional bachelor's and master's degrees in subjects such as logistics transport, human resources, and civil engineering.

The Higher Institute of Health Sciences (ISSS) is the training arm of the healthcare system in Djibouti. They are responsible for training the nation's emergency medical response personnel including on-site and online courses.

However, still there are insufficient dedicated resources and systems for capacity building in Djibouti. The current public sector technical and vocational education and training system is under-resourced and has insufficient training equipment and materials, and both the curricula and infrastructure should be updated.

■ Limited or No Capacity

■ Early Capacity Development

■ Achievement with Significant Limitation




■ Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

■ Advanced Capacity

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

E4

RECOMMENDATIONS

-  Engage the University of Djibouti and other higher education institutions to develop and update the DRRM curriculum.
-  Through the leadership of SEGRC as the lead DRRM capacity-building agency, integrate the higher education offerings into the DRRM needs at the national and sub-national levels to educate a cadre of professionals that take leadership positions in DRR and DM across the country.
-  Through accreditation, offer quality technical education related to DM at the associate, bachelor's, and master's degree levels, including but not limited to geology, geography, engineering, GIS technologies, and disaster management.



Build partnerships with higher education institutions with memoranda of understanding (MOUs) through sponsored research and applied projects, and placement of graduates in lead DM positions. Designate and strengthen centers of excellence in DRR to boost knowledge management. Leverage the private sector and international development and aid partners in capacity building.



Continue to build on USAID-supported expansion efforts of the quality of workforce readiness programs for DRR capacity building.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

2, 3, 4

Global Target(s)

A, B, C, D, E

Guiding Principle(s)

(b), (e), (f), (i), (j)

U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

4

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT



E5

FINDINGS

Community Centers and Public Awareness/Education:

Since 2008, external development partners such as UNDP and World Bank have helped develop online training modules accessible to staff (as well as the public). However, the effectiveness of public awareness campaigns and formal education programs reportedly have differed from a lack of clear and long-term strategies in Djibouti.

The response to the Ambouli Floods and cholera outbreaks called for public information and health education campaigns to keep the public informed. In 2018, with help from UNICEF, local NGOs implemented behavioral change programs on positive hygiene practices as part of the humanitarian response to Cyclone Sagar.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- ✓ Develop policies to engage community centers and organizations in disaster awareness, preparedness, and training.
- ✓ Identify and incorporate local knowledge into public awareness and education materials (to include location-specific hazards and safe building techniques).

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

2, 3, 4

Global Target(s)

A, B, C, D, E

Guiding Principle(s)

(b), (e), (f), (i), (j)

U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

3

■ Limited or No Capacity

■ Early Capacity Development

■ Achievement with Significant Limitation

■ Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

■ Advanced Capacity

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT



E6




FINDINGS

After-Action Reviews and Standard Evaluation Procedures/ Review of Legislation, Plans, Strategies, and SOPs:

Evaluations (of adverse events, drills, and/or exercises) are not conducted or incorporated into plans and SOPs.

There are no periodic reviews of existing procedures and legislation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 
 Implement standardized procedures for evaluating and revising plans, strategies, and SOPs.
- 
 Implement a program to ensure a scheduled review of plans, strategies, and SOPs.
- 
 Adopt a standardized process for the review and update of DM legislation on a national level.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action


2, 3, 4

Global Target(s)


A, B, C, D, E


Guiding Principle(s)


(b), (e), (f), (i), (j), (l), (m)

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

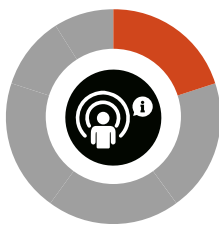
 Advanced Capacity





THE DMA

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION



COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Findings indicate the country's Communication and Information Management capacity is limited.

CURRENT STATUS

Limited or No Capacity

Advanced Capacity

SUBTHEME STATUS



Hazard and Risk Analysis Systems



Monitoring and Notifications



Disaster Assessment



Media and Public Affairs



Information Collection, Management, and Distribution

Disaster management is a risk-based endeavor, and as such, the capacity of stakeholders to generate, manage, and share risk and incident-related information is critical. This area of analysis looks at the systems, processes, and procedures established in Djibouti to inform pre-and post-disaster activities. From hazard mapping to event monitoring, warning and notification, communication and information management sub-themes address a broad range of topics that highlight effective practices.

Early Warning Systems (EWS) in Djibouti are in the early stages of development, with acknowledged needs for national-level coordination and outreach capability to vulnerable populations.

The 2004 Ambouli Floods in Djibouti City demonstrated the need for preparedness planning. Findings indicate a particular emphasis on the need to strengthen the information and communication systems within Djibouti to include:

- (i) Historical impact and loss databases;
- (ii) Modeled impacts of hazards, particularly from the increasing intensity and effects of climate change on the agriculture and food ecosystems; and
- (iii) The seismic and volcanic geophysical characteristics of the country.

Currently, the capacity to monitor hazards, develop hazard and risk databases and conduct damage assessments is such that Djibouti requires external technical expertise, staffing, and financial resources in partnership with state institutions. However, the GoDJ is taking the proper steps in developing much-needed capacities. State institutions involved in hazard monitoring and dissemination include the Prime Minister's Office, Djibouti National Meteorological Agency (NMA), CERD, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Urban Development, Environment and Tourism (MUET). These and a few other agencies are involved in several new initiatives that enhance hazard monitoring and Early Warning Systems (EWS) such as the Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System for Africa and Asia (RIMES), which aims to develop and implement impact and risk-based early warning systems tools and practices in respect of climate-sensitive sectors in Djibouti.

For Djibouti to advance its capacities in the above areas, there is a need for the following:

- (i) A coordinated approach to hazard monitoring, data collection, and dissemination for early warning, timely and effective response to disasters, and a strong recovery from them;
- (ii) A concerted effort to include all the relevant stakeholders, such as the NGOs, civil society organizations, and the private sector, to work together with the government ministries of critical sectors for timely information to vulnerable groups;
- (iii) Leveraging information-sharing platforms with GIS-based and extensive mapping capacity to be used as a common operating picture before and immediately after disasters; and
- (iv) Allowing for two-way communication between the public and the government sectors to enhance information exchange and improve future coordinated action.

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT



F1

FINDINGS

Risk Assessment Requirements, Processes, and Standards:

Around 2010, the Comprehensive Approach for Risk Assessment in Djibouti (CARAD) platform (a would-be GIS-based system with software applications, databases, and risk assessment methodologies with an interface to produce scenarios, maps, and reports for assisting risk communication and decision-making) was slated for development over five years, with financial support from the Global Fund, under technical supervision by the World Bank. This effort was limited to Djibouti City and/or is now defunct.

National-level risk mapping capacity is limited due to technical and staffing shortages.

National multi-risk assessment data does not inform planning and development decisions per the Hyogo Framework of Action report in 2013. This still holds due to the lack of a regularly updated and centrally maintained database.

In 2019, the IGAD/ICPAC Disaster Risk Management Programme conducted its on-site technical training on risk assessment using Earth observation and GIS for Djibouti. This is a notable step towards technical capacity building.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- ✔ Continue to identify gaps and enhance data availability, sharing, and repositories.
- ✔ Develop joint methodologies for hazard and vulnerability assessments and conduct risk assessments to inform policymaking and share results to enhance knowledge, discussion, and feedback.
- ✔ Enhance the availability of local data and strengthen local institutions dealing with risk and disaster loss data.
- ✔ Consider leveraging the RVA data from this study and a GIS-based mapping system such as PDC’s DisasterAWARE platform as the risk assessment, management, and decision-making tool in place of CARAD, salvaging/updating the databases from CARAD where/if possible.
- ✔ Include climate change in risk assessments.
- ✔ Include local and indigenous knowledge in risk assessments.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

1, 2, 3

Global Target(s)

A, B, C, D, E, G

Guiding Principle(s)

(a), (b), (c), (f), (g), (i)

■ Limited or No Capacity

■ Early Capacity Development

■ Achievement with Significant Limitation

■ Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

■ Advanced Capacity

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT



F2

FINDINGS

Hazard Monitoring:




Hazard monitoring is coordinated by Djibouti National Meteorological Agency (NMA); there have been challenges in implementation.

CERD has a geophysical observatory located in Arta. The objective is to set up seismic stations to strengthen seismic risk analysis capabilities in Djibouti.

CERD also set up a flood monitoring system in 2008, with USAID’s help, consisting of 7 stations installed on the watershed of Ambouli wadi; CERD trains the staff.

The need to set up a disease surveillance system for dengue and cholera and strengthen the existing surveillance system for malaria was raised after the Ambouli floods.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 
 Develop the capability to monitor risks at the community level with more precise data input for use by local authorities.
- 
 Strengthen collaboration between the SEGRC and specialized centers such as CERD, ICPAC, and WMO.
- 
 Strengthen disease surveillance systems in collaboration with WHO and other partners.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

1, 2

Global Target(s)


A, B, C, G

Guiding Principle(s)


(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (i), (j)


U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

6

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT



F3

FINDINGS

Standard Procedures for Early Warning:

An initiative labeled Djibouti Climate Informed Resilient Communities (DJICLIR) through Enhanced Early Warning Systems, to be funded by the Green Climate Fund, was conceptualized in 2018. The national designated authority is the MUET, and the executing entities were assigned as the Djibouti NMA and the Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System for Africa and Asia (RIMES).

The DJICLIR project is being funded at \$10 million over five years until 2023. It would instill climate prediction and risk-based information capability and application in planning and decision-making in agriculture, fisheries, livestock, water resources, energy, public health, tourism, sea transport, and DM for 50% of the population.

RECOMMENDATIONS



Revive and expand the DJICLIR and possibly incorporate the RVA data from this project by leveraging PDC's DisasterAWARE platform as the geospatial information platform for capacity building.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

1, 2

Global Target(s)

A, B, C, G

Guiding Principle(s)

(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (i), (j), (l), (m)

U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

5, 6, 13, 14, 15

PARIS AGREEMENT ARTICLES

7, 8

Limited or No Capacity

Early Capacity Development

Achievement with Significant Limitation

Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

Advanced Capacity

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT



F4

FINDINGS

EWS Coverage Area:

Early warning systems (EWS) coverage area is inadequate, especially for particular hazards. The DJICLIR risk-based early warning system is expected to benefit around 50% population at risk.

RECOMMENDATIONS



Expand EWS coverage area for lightning, winds, and wildfires.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

1, 2

Global Target(s)

A, B, C, G

Guiding Principle(s)

(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (i), (j), (l), (m)

Limited or No Capacity

Early Capacity Development

Achievement with Significant Limitation

Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

Advanced Capacity

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT






F5

FINDINGS

Population Targeting of Early Warning Messages:
While there is a strong involvement of the media in the dissemination of EWS, with press releases being made through the written press, radio, and television, only the general public benefits from them; EWS cannot address the needs of specific or vulnerable populations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

-  Provide training and education on flood early warning systems and mitigation to communities living in the low coastal region of the country.
-  Develop the capability to provide warnings in multiple languages and formats.
-  Develop gender-sensitive formats to address the needs of women and girls. Leverage the National Disability Strategy (2021-2025) in developing and disseminating EW messages.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action


1, 2

Global Target(s)


A, B, C, G


Guiding Principle(s)


(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (i), (j), (l), (m)

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT



F6

FINDINGS







Disaster Assessment Protocols and Resource Capacity:

The current disaster law (Law No. 140) does not explicitly require disaster assessments under the declarations process (Article 6).

Disaster Assessments are generally carried out through external support from World Bank, UN organizations, and the EU.

In response to the Ambouli floods in 2004, it was recommended to establish systems for (i) ensuring immediate analysis and information sharing, (ii) a disease surveillance system for dengue and cholera, and (iii) that the existing surveillance system for malaria should be strengthened. In the aftermath of Cyclone Sagar, a situation report by UNICEF indicated that disease surveillance systems were weak, given the acute water diarrhea outbreaks mainly affecting migrants.

RECOMMENDATIONS

-  Strengthen the requirement for disaster assessments as part of the disaster declaration.
-  Develop/adopt a nationally authorized damage assessment and needs analysis (DANA) methodology.
-  Strengthen coordination with regional and international partners to build capacity for disaster assessments at the national and local levels.
-  Increase disaster assessment resource capacity by leveraging volunteer-based, I/NGOs, and other stakeholders.
-  Ensure that personnel is adequately trained, equipped, and prepared to conduct assessments in the immediate aftermath of significant events.
-  Ensure the assessment outcomes drive incident action planning (IAP).

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

2, 3, 4

Global Target(s)

A, B, C, D, E

Guiding Principle(s)


(b), (e), (f), (i), (j)


U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

11

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT



F7





FINDINGS

Disaster Loss Databases:

Databases of disaster losses exist but are not regularly updated. There is a lack of continuity in data efforts. For example, DESINVENTAR and USAID’s Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) have outdated datasets on Djibouti.

INSD, attached to the Prime Minister’s office, has set up a database to accommodate post-disaster field surveys.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 
 Develop standards and definitions for data collection and storage for the National Statistical System.
- 
 Standardize, digitize, and consolidate the datasets from the Prime Minister’s Office post-disaster field surveys, hazard zones, and all other hazard-related statistics at the national and sub-national levels.
- 
 Assign SEGRC as the lead agency for maintaining, managing, and monitoring disaster databases, including dissemination and advocacy for its definition, use, and institutionalization.
- 
 Ensure the national disaster loss database is linked to the Djibouti National Institute of Statistics (INSD).

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

1, 2

Global Target(s)


A, B, C, G


Guiding Principle(s)


(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (i), (j)

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT



F8

FINDINGS

A GIS-Based Platform for a Common Operating Picture (COP):

In 2015, the geographic information system of Djibouti City (SIGVD) was set up to improve urban management in urban planning, road, electricity, telecommunications, and water/wastewater network maintenance through the use of a common digital platform. However, a national common operating picture is needed for hazard monitoring and disaster response.

RECOMMENDATIONS

-  Establish and maintain a centralized GIS-based data management system to leverage risk assessments, loss, and disaster data with the support of PDC's DisasterAWARE platform.
-  Integrate the capabilities of SIGVD with DisasterAWARE for COP.
-  Integrate all the existing hazard and risk datasets into one COP.
-  Share access to all relevant DM stakeholders.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action


1, 2, 3

Global Target(s)


A, B, C, G


Guiding Principle(s)


(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (i), (j)

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT



F9

FINDINGS

Public Information Dissemination capabilities and formats:

The National TV is the only national TV station and the main media communicating emergency broadcasting. Radio has been the most popular news medium due to the income restrictions amongst citizens. CRD has a website that disseminates disaster information and establishes communication protocols with the media.

While social media is leveraged for disaster communication to a certain degree, there is a need to establish protocols for two-way communication and information sharing for effective crisis management.

Information-sharing mechanisms are disproportionately targeting urban areas compared to rural areas.

There is a need to address the specific needs of vulnerable populations, including women, children, the elderly, and the disabled.

RECOMMENDATIONS

-  Establish protocols to obtain and disseminate public information in multiple formats and channels.
-  Enable freedom of public access to information to allow citizens to stay out of harm's way and for transparency of disaster services.
-  Leverage NGOs and CSOs in engaging public communication dissemination activities, particularly the CRD.
-  Provide media training to all key officials and government leadership for effective risk communication.
-  Develop the capability to expand information-sharing mechanisms for each of the five regions.
-  Develop pre-scripted information bulletins for all major hazards.
-  Develop public information capability to communicate with special needs and vulnerable populations.

SUPPORTS U.N. SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priorities for Action

1, 2

Global Target(s)


A, B, C, G

Guiding Principle(s)


(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (i), (j), (l), (m)


U.N. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS


5, 16

 Limited or No Capacity

 Early Capacity Development

 Achievement with Significant Limitation

 Substantial Progress with Some Limitation

 Advanced Capacity





THE NDPBA

NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

THE NDPBA NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1

UPDATE THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK TO SUPPORT NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY DISASTER PREPAREDNESS IN DJIBOUTI.

- Prioritize the SDGs in Vision 2035 and translate them into policies, plans, and laws.
- Address implementation schedules.
- Implement the provisions stated in Law No.140, with a special focus on funding to include prevention and mitigation.
- Prioritize legislative action to address capacity shortages and funding.

2

STRENGTHEN THE INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT FOR RISK AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT (SEGRC).

- Delineate the roles of each ministry, agency, and organization to avoid duplication of roles and streamline operations. Deconflict the roles of SEGRC and the National Directorate of Civil Protection.
- Allocate more human, financial, and technical resources to the various SEGRC services.
- Formalize disaster management competencies within SEGRC, including training certifications and education requirements.
- Include recovery in the responsibilities of the SEGRC and identify specific roles and resourcing mechanisms.

3

INCREASE RESILIENCE AND RESIDENT CAPABILITIES AT THE SUBNATIONAL, LOCAL, AND COMMUNITY LEVELS.

- Establish legal requirements for local governments in conducting DRR activities.
- Conduct community-level hazard risk assessments to improve socio-economic capacity to adapt to climate change impacts.
- Provide funding and encourage cross-training for all aspects of DM.

4

LEVERAGE EXISTING PARTNERSHIPS WITH INTERNATIONAL AID ORGANIZATIONS, INTERNATIONAL/FOREIGN FUNDING AGENCIES, DONORS, AND THE US MILITARY TO DEVELOP REGIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING.

- Revive the Regional Disaster Management Center of Excellence (RDMCOE) of the eleven Golden Spear Countries.
- Develop regional-level readiness, response, and recovery plans and test them through RDMCOE and IGAD.

5

DEVELOP A FORMAL MECHANISM TO ASSESS PROGRESS MADE TOWARD THE ACHIEVEMENT OF DRR (SENDAI), CLIMATE ADAPTATION, AND SDGS.

- Reactivate the National Platform and redefine its priorities with stakeholder participation to regularly validate national monitoring, reporting, and verification systems on the DRR.
- Encourage government-wide participation across all stakeholder ministries.
- Reactivate the National Climate Change Committee (CNCC), secure funding for its mission, and hold regular meetings to track the climate adaptation goals according to the National Strategy on Climate Change (SNCC) of 2017.
- Reassess and publish progress made toward DRR and resilience goals yearly.

6

UPDATE THE NATIONAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PLAN (ORSEC).

- Use hazard-specific and multi-hazard scenarios, particularly droughts, floods, landslides, earthquakes, volcanos, wildfires, infectious disease outbreaks, and locust infestations.
- Leverage the findings of this study on hazards, vulnerabilities, and risks affecting the population, environment, ecosystems, and economy of Djibouti.
- Leverage a GIS-based mapping system such as the DisasterAWARE platform for data-driven and scenario-based planning.
- Develop training and exercise programs to test the national plan.

7

DEVELOP RESILIENCE/COOP/COG PLANS FOR THE COUNTRY'S CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTORS AND INTEGRATE PLANS ACROSS THE SECTORS AND REGIONAL PLANS.

- Place the following key sectors on the top of the planning agenda: water; energy; food; agriculture; fisheries; transportation (ports, railways, roads); healthcare; and telecommunications.
- Develop contingencies for climate change-driven droughts and floods concerning the sector and subsectors.
- Include in the sectoral plans the main hazards affecting Djibouti and mechanisms to mitigate those hazards.
- Integrate forecasts in population pressures such as migration, refugee influx, poverty, nomadic lifestyles, women and other minorities, and education levels as examples.
- Necessitate the training and testing/exercising of sectoral plans.
- Coordinate the collection, analysis, and reporting of climate, environmental, and economic information across sectors to formulate integrated solutions for climate change adaptation.
- Integrate the National Strategy on Climate Change (SNCC) goals into the sectoral and regional plans in line with financial opportunities and donors.
- Consider resiliency planning for the emerging tourism sector, tying it to the water, energy, transportation, and telecommunications sectors.
- Include growth factors such as population increases, economic growth, and dependencies on neighboring countries in national and sectoral planning.

8

BUILD HUMAN RESOURCE CAPACITY ACROSS THE NATION TO SUPPORT DM EFFORTS.

- Develop a national training and exercise program for disaster readiness, response, and recovery for all the key hazards described in this analysis.
- Create long-term training and exercise plans and develop and support training and exercises.
- Develop volunteer fire corps and seek funding and technical assistance from the private sector partners of the Free Trade Zone (FTZ), military partners, and NGOs.
- Hire and train staff solely dedicated to civil protection planning.
- Establish training and education certifications for all DM staff positions.
- Encourage and work with the University of Djibouti and other partner higher education institutions to develop disaster management coursework and professional degree programs.
- Create/upgrade and maintain rosters of trained professionals for critical post-disaster needs.
- Leverage existing NGO, private sector (FTZ), Djibouti Armed Forces (FAD), and volunteer stakeholder agreements to address surge staffing needs.

9

IMPLEMENT A STANDARD INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AT ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT.

10

DEVELOP/UPGRADE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS FOR HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL EVENTS.

- Focus on improved climate risk management for sea-level rise, water resource management techniques, preparedness for longer dry seasons, and agriculture and livestock impacts.
- Expand the network of flood and drought monitoring capabilities leveraging the IGAD-ICPAC predictions and two-way data exchange.
- Tailor warning communication to at-risk populations, including women, children, the elderly and the disabled, and refugee and migrant populations. Consider seasonal workers and tourist populations in the messaging.

11

ENGAGE THE PRIVATE SECTOR, NGOS, ACADEMIA, AND MEDIA IN THE GOVERNMENT DRM FRAMEWORK.

- Logistics Base (HLB) partners, banks, I/NGOs, CBOs, and others to support DM efforts. Develop a matrix of agreements and capabilities for quick reference.
- Expand the participation of the public, CERD, and its affiliated scientific institutions, including the University of Djibouti, women, and local communities in planning and management, accounting for approaches and methods of gender equity.
- Expand the Interministerial Committee to include all the critical infrastructure sectors and the private sector partners.
- Leverage the new PPP Law to engage private sector partners in capacity building.

12

EXPLORE STRATEGIES TO SUPPORT THE NATIONAL DRR/DM FUND.

- Identify internal and external recurrent funding sources with guidelines for access and use.
- Identify and institutionalize transfer mechanisms to subnational governments for preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation efforts.
- Create a specific funding line for training, education, and capacity development.

13

DEVELOP A NATIONAL RISK TRANSFER STRATEGY FOR NATURAL HAZARDS, INCLUDING NATIONAL AND HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL INSURANCE PROGRAMS.

- Develop plans and procedures to integrate private sector resources into disaster plans. Evaluate shelters annually and include shelter capacity in planning documents.
- Include minimum functional capacity recommendations for shelters, i.e., staffing, resources, space, logistics, WASH.
- Establish and maintain a geospatial data layer on shelter location and capacity with detailed attribute data on the functional capacity. Review data annually and make available through API for planning and response operations.
- Practice evidence-based decision making to ensure evacuation and sheltering consider hazard exposures and vulnerabilities as identified by the NDPBA RVA.
- Build community centers that can serve dual-use as shelters, and potentially storage facilities, especially on remote islands.
- Minimize use of schools as shelters.

14

REQUIRE INVENTORIES OF DISASTER WAREHOUSES AND MAINTAIN INVENTORIES LOCALLY AND AT THE HLB AT THE PORT OF DJIBOUTI.

- Establish a program to develop and maintain pre-disaster commodities contracts with DM stakeholders, including the private sector, construction, trucking, oil, shipping, and storage companies, many of which are in the FTZ.
- Conduct nationwide training for warehouse logistics management and commodities tracking.
- Create and exercise commodity distribution plans.

15

DEVELOP A NATIONWIDE EVACUATION AND SHELTER PLAN.

- Designate potential multi-use facilities that can serve as shelters and warehouses.
- Create a shelter inventory (database) including public facilities such as mosques, schools, sports centers, other venues, hotels, and conference centers.
- Assess the suitability of those designated spaces and document them in the database – including safety and security, elevation from flood zones, and access to WASH and stockpiles.
- Develop and implement evacuation plans and connect them to the shelter plan.
- Tie the early warning systems and protocols to evacuation and shelter plans.
- Factor in the number of at-risk people, refugee and migrant populations, identification of flood areas (based on this RVA and DisasterAWARE Pro® platform), and the higher altitude areas with available spaces for temporary shelters or public facilities.
- Include sheltering evacuees from neighboring communities in plans and exercises.

16

STANDARDIZE DATA COLLECTION AND STORAGE FOR THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM.

- Standardize, digitize, and consolidate the datasets from the Prime Minister's Office post-disaster field surveys, hazard zones, and all other hazard-related statistics at the national and sub-national levels.
- Assign and resource SEGRC as the lead agency for maintaining, managing, and monitoring disaster databases, including dissemination and advocacy for its definition, use, and institutionalization.
- Use a GIS-based mapping system (e.g., DisasterAWARE) as the risk assessment, management, and decision-making tool, salvaging/updating the databases from CARAD where/if possible. Establish requirements for risk and vulnerability assessments in DM and DRR planning efforts nationally and in each region.
- Adopt a methodology and conduct training for damage and needs assessments.
- Include climate change impact data in planning.

17

INCREASE INFORMATION ACCESS AND SHARING AMONG ALL DM STAKEHOLDERS.

- Designate a GIS-based mapping system (e.g., DisasterAWARE) as the COP platform.
- Integrate DISED and INSD in SEGRC's efforts.
- Hold regular/quarterly DM stakeholder information-sharing sessions focusing on a topical preparedness or response issue.

18

ENGAGE THE PUBLIC IN EFFORTS TO REDUCE VULNERABILITY AND INCREASE COPING CAPACITY.

- Periodically collect political approval ratings/assess household preparedness levels to determine core DRR/DM needs and gaps within communities.
- Periodically conduct surveys to assess the DRM/DRR needs of vulnerable populations within each jurisdiction.
- Promote environmental stewardship and community readiness education campaigns.
- Develop curricula for K-12 and through the leadership of the University of Djibouti and CERD to educate the children and the public.
- Establish political and public engagement initiatives by establishing pathways for legislative activities and targeted outreach campaigns for volunteer recruitment.
- Engage the public in first response and readiness training campaigns through Djibouti Red Crescent and IFRC, and other local and international NGOs.

19

REDUCE MARGINALIZATION AND PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY TO ENHANCE NATIONAL RESILIENCE.

- Actively engage marginalized groups and promote policies to support economic and educational opportunities for women and other underserved communities.

20

DEVELOP SUSTAINABLE LAND USE PLANNING POLICIES BY TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION PRIMARY HAZARDS.

- Develop zoning policies and policies focusing on drought and flood risks.
- Develop and enforce building codes to strengthen critical infrastructure (priority) and the housing sector.
- Develop strategies to minimize illegal settlements.
- Plan for increasing population pressures, including the influx of migrants and refugees; ensure support services reflect existing vulnerabilities and gaps.

21

DEVELOP AND ENFORCE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION LAWS AND INCENTIVES TO PREVENT LAND, AIR, AND GROUNDWATER DEGRADATION.

- Develop groundwater protection areas using the latest science and monitoring capabilities in regions where groundwater stress is moderate or higher.
- Develop community-level land and wildlife conservation incentives through sustainable and locally managed use. Granting clear rights over natural resources to local community institutions is key to successful conservation approaches and the ability to drive investment in those resources.
- Strengthen local capacity to manage community conservation areas in ways that can bring financial returns to the stakeholders, such as nature-based tourism or high-value agricultural products.
- Create financing opportunities for small business investment in green industries, sustainable agriculture, and land/water conservation.
- Continue to develop, maintain, and expand critical biological areas and protected areas. Create agriculture parks or other agriculture protection areas.
- Protect and defend areas with low levels of land degradation and shore up against eroded areas, especially in Arta, where 30% of the land has high or very high potential land degradation. Consider creating additional protected areas to add buffer areas and stable ecosystems within the L'aire Naturelle Terrestre de Djalélo for long-term resilience in animal herding and water resources.

22

DIVERSIFY ELECTRICAL OPTIONS FOR RURAL AND REMOTE COMMUNITIES.

- Continue construction and financing for the planned electrical line additions and lines through Dikhil to Ethiopia.
- Continue solar and wind energy investments, including incentivizing household investments in green energy for remote communities.

23

INCREASE ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION AND WATER IN RURAL AND REMOTE COMMUNITIES.

- Continue rehabilitating boreholes, wells, pipes, and distribution networks with solar-powered pumping systems and repair/reinforce exposed pipelines.
- Improve local and community-based water sources and infrastructure governance, providing training and maintenance support.

24

RECOGNIZE THE MOBILITY OF LIVESTOCK FARMERS AS AN ADAPTATION STRATEGY AND WORK TO TARGET DISASTER RESPONSE AND SHELTERING STRATEGIES TO THE SEASONAL MOVEMENTS OF NON-PERMANENT RESIDENTS.

- Support livestock marketing associations and groups with planning for emergency livestock marketing and increase the availability of traveling animal health experts.
- Create rural supplemental feed sanctuaries to make the distribution timelier.

25

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES TO EXPAND ECONOMIC CAPACITY AND ALLEVIATE POPULATION PRESSURES.

- Recognize agriculture and household enterprises as potential job pathways and support training and small business investment hubs in these areas.
- Create additional training and opportunity hubs for next-generation services – such as IT, communications, and science/innovation.
- Use social media and community-driven communication tools to reach youth with messages about job opportunities and training.
- Expand human services to rural and remote regions and along trade routes.
- Invest in basic education services in rural areas and support for teachers, supplies, and integrating technology. Programs and class times should incentivize sending girls to school.
- Expand opportunities for credit, financing, and savings for youth.
- Increase access to family planning programs and maternal/child health programs.
- Expand CNSS (National Security Fund) insurance to more residents, especially in Ali Sabieh and Dikhil areas, to offer a long-term safety net for populations.
- Consider expanding public sector job offerings in Ali Sabieh and Dikhil regions to improve the labor force participation ratio and youth unemployment, recognizing a shifting economy as climate changes impact traditional livelihoods.

26

DEVELOP STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE VULNERABLE HEALTH STATUS.

- Work with the WHO to conduct a gap analysis on healthcare infrastructure. Population densities have been changing rapidly, and new and more extensive healthcare facilities may need to be relocated to growing regions.
- Support Community Management Committees and other NGOs in their efforts for child and mother nutrition and community education on proper infant and young child feeding.
- Implement significant community awareness programs to target the new species of malaria-infecting mosquitos invading urban areas of the country. Implement used tire recycling programs and neighborhood watches to eliminate puddling water, the breeding ground for mosquitos.

27

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES TO MITIGATE RISKS TO AGRICULTURE AND EXPAND FOOD SYSTEM CAPACITY.

- Work with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations to prepare for locust impacts on top of other priorities.
- Recognize the connections between the flooding impacts and then subsequent locust impacts.
- Use tools such as the FAO Locust Watch and coordinate with NGOs to maintain food stores and feedstocks in preparation for a multi-hazard situation (flooding and locust infestation, for example).
- Finalize and implement the National Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plan.
- Decentralize food and supplies distribution networks to reach more rural areas.
- Set up and maintain ferry service of supplies and foodstuffs from Dorelah to Obock.
- Set up and maintain additional market infrastructure and cold storage where needed in Tadjourah, Dikhil, and Obock near population centers.
- Support agricultural and fisheries initiatives for small business development, including green energy investment for water pumping and electricity, hydroponics, and community agricultural cooperatives.
- Work with regional and NGO partners to develop a water use management plan for each region and across all regions.
- Allow for community-managed water infrastructure to improve local agricultural outputs.
- Capitalize on water production surplus values in Djibouti and Arta and invest in piping infrastructure to Ali Sabieh and Dikhil for irrigation purposes.
- Assess the viability of an additional desalination plant located in Obock, which could help capitalize on lands with low degradation values and address water needs for the fluctuating migrant and refugee populations, as well as improve some of the chronic food insecurities of that region.

28

IMPROVE TRANSPORTATION ACCESS THROUGH MAINTENANCE OF ROADS IN RURAL AREAS.

- Expand road and public transportation infrastructure in rural regions.
- Focus efforts on Tadjourah and Dikhil, which have the second and third highest population growth but have some of the lowest values for road/rail density, populations within 30 minutes of public transportation, and the highest distances to ports and airports, which are critical infrastructure locations critical to delivering aid and support services during and after events. These also highlight inefficiencies in food capacity, as these locations have a longer distance to a food market.
- Stage or warehouse additional emergency supplies near growing rural population centers while transportation improvements are being made.
- Set up and maintain additional market infrastructure and cold storage where needed in Tadjourah, Dikhil, and Obock near population centers.

29

REASSESS PROGRESS MADE TOWARDS DRR AND RESILIENCE GOALS.

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5-YEAR PLAN

DJIBOUTI NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS



YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5
RECOMMENDATION 1 Update the legal framework to support national and community disaster preparedness.	RECOMMENDATION 2 Strengthen the institutional capacity of the Executive Secretariat for Risk and Disaster Management.			
	RECOMMENDATION 3 Increase resilience and resident capabilities at the subnational, local, and community levels.			
	RECOMMENDATION 5 Develop a formal mechanism to assess progress made toward the achievement of DRR (Sendai), Climate Adaptation, and SDGs.			
RECOMMENDATION 6 Update the national disaster preparedness plan.				
	RECOMMENDATION 7 Develop resilience/COOP/COG plans for the country's critical infrastructure sectors and integrate plans across the sectors and regional plans.			
RECOMMENDATION 8 Build human resource capacity across the nation to support DM efforts.				
	RECOMMENDATION 10 Develop/upgrade early warning systems for hydrometeorological events.			
RECOMMENDATION 13 Develop a national risk transfer strategy for natural hazards, including national and household-level insurance programs.		RECOMMENDATION 16 Standardize data collection and storage for the National Statistical System.		
	RECOMMENDATION 14 Require inventories of disaster warehouses and maintain inventories locally and at the HLB at the Port of Djibouti.			
	RECOMMENDATION 15 Develop a nationwide evacuation and shelter plan.			
	RECOMMENDATION 17 Increase information access and sharing among all DM stakeholders.			
RECOMMENDATION 20 Develop sustainable land use planning policies by taking into consideration primary hazards.				

5-YEAR PLAN

DJIBOUTI NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS



YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5
RECOMMENDATION 4				
Leverage existing partnerships with international aid organizations, international/foreign funding agencies, donors, and the US military to develop regional capacity building.				
RECOMMENDATION 11				
Fully engage the private sector, NGOs, academia, and media in the government DRM framework.			RECOMMENDATION 9	
		Fully implement a standard incident management system at all levels of government.		
		RECOMMENDATION 12		
		Explore strategies to support the National DRR/DM Fund.		
	RECOMMENDATION 18			
	Engage the public in efforts to reduce vulnerability and increase coping capacity.			
RECOMMENDATION 19				
Reduce marginalization and promote gender equality to enhance national resilience.				
	RECOMMENDATION 21			
	Develop and enforce environmental conservation laws and incentives to prevent land, air, and groundwater degradation.			
	RECOMMENDATION 22			
	Diversify electrical options for rural and remote communities.			
	RECOMMENDATION 23			
	Increase access to improved sanitation and water in rural and remote communities.			
RECOMMENDATION 24				
Recognize the mobility of livestock farmers as an adaptation strategy and work to target disaster response and sheltering strategies to the seasonal movements of non-permanent residents.				
		RECOMMENDATION 25		
		Develop and implement strategies to expand economic capacity and alleviate population pressures.		
RECOMMENDATION 26				
Develop strategies to improve vulnerable health status.				
RECOMMENDATION 27				
Develop and implement strategies to mitigate risks to agriculture and expand food system capacity.				
	RECOMMENDATION 28			
	Improve transportation access and condition and maintenance of roads in rural areas.			
				RECOMMENDATION 29

Reassess progress made towards DRR and resilience goals



NDPBA

REGIONAL RISK PROFILES

SUBNATIONAL ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Download Here:

<https://www.pdc.org/wp-content/uploads/DJI-NDPBA-Subnational-Profiles-Merged.pdf>

REGIONAL RISK PROFILES

The subnational report developed for each Region offers a more detailed understanding of risk in Djibouti. These are provided separately from this report (linked below), and include drivers of vulnerability, coping capacity, and resilience; and strategic, data-driven, actionable recommendations.



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