DJIBOUTI

BACKGROUND

Djibouti is one of the most water-scarce countries in the world and yet is highly vulnerable to floods, followed by drought periods and earthquakes. An extended drought that devastated Djibouti from 2008 to 2011 caused the country's gross domestic product (GDP) to decrease by four percent per year over this time period. Farmers and herders were hit hardest, with the agriculture sector losing 50 percent of its GDP; affecting 120,000 people—15 percent of the population—and causing greater food insecurity.

Djibouti's water crisis is exacerbated by climate variability and rapid demographic growth—between three and six percent per year. Moreover, Djibouti has no permanent rivers, streams, or fresh water lakes, and as a result of extreme evaporation, less than five percent of total rainfall replenishes the water table.

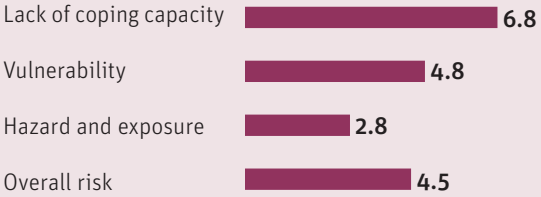
Approximately 33 percent of the Djiboutian population lives in areas of high hazard risk and 35 percent of the economy is vulnerable to flood and drought. In addition, limited water management, ineffective land planning, and excessive exploitation of its scarce groundwater resources led to salinization of aquifers and worsened the effects of droughts.

QUICK FACTS

COUNTRY INDICATORS[1]

GDP per capita (PPP)	**$2,998**
Total Population	**872,932**
Income Level	**Low**
Poverty[2]	**18%**
Urban Population	**77%**

RISK PROFILE[3]



KEY PRIORITIES

1. Preparedness and response capacities
2. Mainstreaming DRM in land use planning
3. Public understanding of hazard risk
4. Community-based risk management

[1] World Bank: free and open access to development data in countries around the globe. http://data.worldbank.org/

[2] Poverty rates at national poverty lines, World Bank Open Data.

[3] INFORM: a global, open-source risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters. INFORM uses a scale from 0-10 (10 is the highest level of risk) http://www.inform-index.org/

GFDRR
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery

In the past decade, Djibouti has taken important steps to scale up its disaster risk management (DRM) program. In particular, the country has improved its ability to monitor and communicate hazard risks by: (i) completing the first seismic and flood risk assessment of the country's capital; (ii) establishing an integrated hydro-meteorology system; and (iii) updating preparedness and emergency plans, dating as far back as 1986. In addition Djiboutian authorities, with international assistance, initiated programs to build resilience, reduce risks and decrease the financial impact of natural hazards and disasters.

To further advance the DRM agenda, priorities include: (i) strengthening preparedness and response capacities; (ii) mainstreaming DRM in land use planning; (iii) improving public understanding of hazard risk; and (iv) promoting community-based DRM though advocacy and education programs.

GFDRR PROGRESS TO DATE

GFDRR's support to Djibouti started in 2008, by supporting the development of a methodology to identify hazard risk in Djibouti-city. As a result of this, Djibouti was able to develop the first hazard and risk map of the country's capital, and consequently develop evidence-based emergency response plans that are connected to early warning systems. GFDRR also supported the development of a DRM e-learning curriculum with the University of Djibouti.

In 2011, the drought post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA), conducted in partnership with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the European Union (EU), and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) was instrumental in deepening risk management cross-sectoral collaboration. Additionally, the PDNA mobilized US$13.2 million in financing for drought risk reduction from World Bank.

Currently, six different national authorities—including the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Housing and Land Planning, and the country's meteorological agency—are now working together to improve DRM. This partnership enabled GFDRR to better assist the Ministry of Housing and Land Planning through an analysis of the country's building norms; making homes more resilient to flash floods and earthquakes.

LOOKING AHEAD

Over the next three years, GFDRR, in collaboration with the government, proposes to implement the following priority activities: (i) improving risk communications through a digital platform to inform decision-makers, investors, and citizens; and (ii) operationalizing and ensuring the use of risk assessment results, hydro-meteorological systems, emergency plans, and warning protocols to guide decision making and development planning.

PROJECTS AWARDED BY GFDRR 2007-2015

Project	Description
Disaster Risk Management Country Program **US$800,000 | Start date: 2014 (Ongoing)**	Strengthens the country's resilience to external shocks by operationalizing the risk assessment and communication platform. Activities include: (i) implementing new emergency protocols; (ii) mapping the country; and (iii) reinforcing seismic and flood risk considerations in building norms and developing resilient housing construction guides.
Natural Disaster Risk Assessment and Monitoring System **US$1,000,000 | 2010 (Completed)**	Develops risk assessment and monitoring capacity. Activities include: (i) increasing hydro-meteorological and early warning system capacity; (ii) conducting a flood and earthquake risk and vulnerability assessment of Djibouti-ville; and (iii) developing emergency response and preparedness plans.
DRM Education and Country Program Support **US$118,807 | 2012-2014 (Completed)**	Provided technical assistance to develop DRM education and support the Country Program. Activities included: (i) developing an e-learning curriculum with the University of Djibouti; and (ii) establishing a hazard risk and vulnerability information system and platform.
Drought Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) **US$120,645 | 2011-2012 (Completed)**	Assessed the losses and damages incurred after the 2008-2011 drought. Activities included: (i) implementing a PDNA; (ii) estimating drought impacts through the PDNA; and (iii) developing recommendations through the PDNA findings on how to reduce future risks by integrating flood management in urban planning and governance.
Preparatory Activities and Methodology to Develop a Risk Map for Djibouti-ville **US$69,881 | 2008–2009 (Completed)**	Developed a methodology to identify risk in Djibouti-ville with the national Statistical and Demographic Studies Department. Activities included: (i) developing hazard and risk maps for Djibouti-ville which are now used for urban planning.

Pillar 1 Risk Identification
Pillar 2 Risk Reduction
Pillar 3 Preparedness
Pillar 4 Financial Protection
Pillar 5 Resilient Recosntruction

GFDRR KEY PARTNERS

EU	The European Commission (EC), the executive body of the European Union (EC), is supporting a number of activities to mainstream climate change management capability within local governments and civil society organizations. It also supports management of the Global Climate Change Alliance, and a desalinization plant has been developed in order to address water stress.
UNDP	UNDP supports the development of the national DRM strategy and enhances community-level disaster risk management capacity.
World Bank	The following projects are part of the World Bank's efforts to mainstream DRM: ■ **Crisis Response – Social Safety Net Project:** Supports the provision of short-term employment opportunities and improvement of nutrition practices. ■ **Power Access and Diversification Project:** Increases access of underserved populations to electricity services and reduces electricity losses, and decreases negative effects of drought by strengthening the country's power supply. ■ **Rural Community Development & Ware Mobilization Project:** Increases the rural community's access to water, and enhances capacity to manage water and agro-pastoral resources. ■ **Second Urban Poverty Reduction Project:** Increases access to basic urban services in Djibouti-ville.

GFDRR STAKEHOLDERS

National Services	Ministry of Interior, National Meteorological Agency, Ministry of Environment, Ministries of Water, Health, Agriculture, Social Development and Energy, Higher Education and Research
Regional Organizations	Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
International Organizations	World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Industrial Development Organizations (UNIDO)