



GFDRR CASE STUDY: DJIBOUTI

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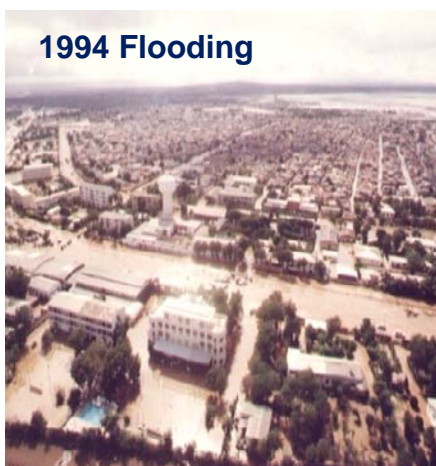


Djibouti is vulnerable to a range of natural hazards, the most prominent of which are extended dry multi-annual droughts that result in water scarcity for agriculture and domestic uses, frequent intense flash floods with approximate recurrence of 7 years, frequent earthquakes ranging in magnitude between 4 and 5 on the Richter scale, and more recently fires fueled by droughts and exacerbated by precarious construction materials. Furthermore climatic variability will likely exacerbate the country disaster vulnerability through incremental rises in temperature and sea level, as well as by more frequent and intense floods and droughts.

MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FOR SUSTAINABLE POVERTY REDUCTION

GFDRR is providing technical assistance to the Djibouti institutions in order to strengthen Disaster Risk Management (DRM) technical capacity, awareness, and start developing a comprehensive system for risk assessment. The TA first phase devised a methodology for the development of a comprehensive risk assessment, and documented Djibouti natural hazard vulnerabilities through the publication of a report and database on the natural hazard threats and the country vulnerability profile. These instruments will facilitate quantifying the risks associated with climate change and improve land use planning by incorporating risk management. GFDRR activities are consistent with Djibouti's national development priorities as documented by the 2007 National Initiative for Social Development (INDS), a new country reform vehicle similar to the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), and by the 2006 National Adaptation Program for Action (NAPA). In addition, GFDRR initiative responds to an expressed commitment by the GoD to promote the integration of Disaster Risk Reduction activities in development planning, and to foster a culture of prevention.

WAY FORWARD



GFDRR TA is supporting the establishment of a comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction program which brings together the expertise and commitment of five leading Djibouti institutions. This partnership effort resulted in the development of the general framework for the establishment of a comprehensive analysis and communication system for disaster risk in Djibouti. This system known as the Comprehensive Approach to Risk Assessment in Djibouti (CARAD) will be based on a techno-scientific methodology and information platform composed of tools for the evaluation and communication of risk derived from natural hazards in Djibouti, and at various territorial levels. CARAD will facilitate decision making and will incorporate a comprehensive approach to risk management. As such, the platform's tools for risk analysis are designed to support risk reduction awareness, public and private investments, emergency management, and financial risk transfer strategies through the development of cost-benefit analysis, land use planning, incorporating risk indicators, early warning and on-time loss assessment mechanisms.