

Summary Progress Report of the Implementation of the Djibouti CPP

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The country program paper was revised and validated in July 2019 for the implementation of the drought resilience strategy. The guidelines of the expected objective of the CPP, which was to present coherent actions to meet the needs of the " all the communities affected to strengthen the sustainable development policy by introducing prevention and risk management measures to reduce the vulnerability of populations to natural hazards and improve food security. All current and planned projects and programs comply with the priority intervention areas of the IDDRSI indicated in the CPP.

The international community has shown interest in Djibouti's CPP and is currently combining the 8 components of its programs and has already started to finance the implementation of the CPP priority intervention areas.

Within the framework of IDDRSI, the government of Djibouti, under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries in charge of marine resources, which is the IDDRSI focal point, recommends a solid participatory approach in all interventions intended to be undertaken in the country. Initially, In addition to natural resource management, priority is given to activities in pastoral corridors (grazing roads and trade routes) and the provision of basic services will probably follow the mobility of the target groups (mobile veterinary services, mobile clinics, etc.).

It is clear that pastoralists have developed their traditional lifestyles in terms of drought resilience. They know their pastures in each season and the water points in times of stress. This experience has been passed down from generation to generation. The regular movements of animals and people in the country and across international borders facilitate their search in space above the limited natural resources (water, pasture and rangelands).

The first generation projects (DRLSP I & III, Dry land, KfW, PRAREV, etc.) are progressing well and the impacts are visible on the ground. The implementation of the projects did not pose any major problem, with the exception of the delays recorded in the DRY LAND project compared to the project work plan. All other projects are on the right track. The current DRLSP I disbursement percentage is 99.25% while the DRLSP III has reached 13.25% disbursement. PRAREV disbursement is 95%. The activities of KfW project has started recently.

Djibouti is fully committed to strengthening cross border cooperation and development. including political commitments. Resilience programs and investments in these areas assume that communities are homogeneous, share resources, livelihoods, cultures and interact freely, regardless of national borders. Cross-border areas lack social and economic investment. Natural resources have been neglected and subjected to excessive exploitation and misuse, resulting in a massive loss of biodiversity.

Djibouti has adhered almost all recommendations of the 10th plate form steering namely recommendation 1,3,5,6,7,9. The recommendation 11 is yet to be materialised.

One of the lessons learned is that the development of cross-border areas is a new idea that is attracting the attention of national and international development partners. Cross-border areas are often isolated and difficult to access due to the poor road infrastructure. The main challenge is to mobilize huge resources to improve basic social services and other key infrastructure (such as roads). In addition, close collaboration and cooperation between neighbouring countries is essential.

The main recommendation is that Institutional and organizational capacity building is needed within the Ministry of the IDDRSI Coordination center to ensure coordination needs at the national level. This will facilitate and generalize the continuation of the drought resilience program. Sufficient and timely resources are required, as clearly indicated in IDDRSI's 7th priority intervention area. Government and development partners are invited to give serious consideration to this issue in order to better promote the appropriate coordination requirements. Capacity building will be strengthened in order to better share information and lessons from the different institutions involved in drought resilience.