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Country programme document for Djibouti (2025-2030)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Djibouti is a multi-ethnic nation with a unique geographic location in the Horn of Africa. The population has risen to above 1 million, of which 78 per cent reside in urban areas[1] and 73 per cent are young people under the age of 35.[2] The country is a beacon of peace, stability, and security in an increasingly unstable and uncertain regional context. Despite the country's strategic location between Africa, the Middle East, Asia and Europe—where investments in logistics and trans-shipments have resulted in continued GDP growth in the last decade—the national economy remains largely dependent on its thriving port industry that is vulnerable to external shocks and rising tensions and volatility in the Red Sea region.[3]

2. While GDP growth was above 6 per cent between 2013 and 2019,[4] and picked up again after a brief drop during the COVID-19 pandemic,[5] economic diversification and employment growth remained limited, constrained by high costs of energy, water, and telecom services.[6] Economic growth is largely financed by debt that reached 68 per cent at the end of 2022.[7] Potential opportunities for economic diversification include tourism and other sectors of the blue economy, and new digital and service industries by using the existing underwater telecommunications infrastructure, as well as renewable energy based on national geothermal, solar, and wind farm potential.[8]

3. The national Djibouti Vision 2035 and strategy aims for Djibouti to become the Lighthouse of the Red Sea and a bridge between Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and Europe. The five strategic pillars focus on (i) national peace and unity, (ii) good governance, (iii) a diversified and competitive economy with the private sector as a main driver, (iv) consolidation of human capital, and (v) regional integration.[9]

4. Despite economic growth, democratic pluralism, decentralization, and reform of the judicial system, the Human Development Index for Djibouti only increased slightly since 2018 and ranks the country in the low human development category at 171 out of 193 countries and territories with a value of 0.515.

5. The influx of migrants and refugees due to sub-regional political instability and growing climate change impacts[10] requires maintaining social cohesion and unity, including approaches to address the risk of social tension in rural communities due to scarce natural resources. In view of the increasingly volatile situation in the Horn of Africa, the historically close ties of Djiboutian communities with those in neighboring countries like Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, and Yemen warrant investments in sustaining peace.

6. Djibouti ranks 130 out of 185 countries in the Notre Dame Country Index, which measures resilience to climate change.[11] High vulnerability and limited readiness to adapt to climate change exacerbates pressures on the most vulnerable populations. With only 0.3 cubic kilometers of total renewable water resources, Djibouti is one of the most water-

[1] World Bank, Climate Change Knowledge Portal, https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/djibouti#:~:text=An%20estimated%2078%25%20of%20the,precipitation%2C%20and%20rising%20sea%20levels.
[2] UNDP 2021.
[3] International Monetary Fund (IMF), Article IV Mission, 2023.
[4] *Ibid*.
[5] United Nations Common Country Analysis (CCA), 2024.
[6] IMF Article IV Mission, 2023.
[7] *Ibid*.
[8] World Bank Country Overview, 2023, https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/djibouti/overview.
[9] See https://economie.gouv.dj/vision-2035-english/.
[10] In 2023, the number of migrants from Ethiopia increased by 42 per cent due to major drought in 2022. World Food Programme (WFP), 2023, see https://www.wfp.org/publications/djibouti-evaluation-sustainable-social-solutions-most-vulnerable-host-populations.
[11] Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative Index, 2021, https://gain-new.crc.nd.edu/country/djibouti.

scarce countries in the world with less than 1 per cent of available land under irrigation.[12] This limited agricultural potential means Djibouti has to import 90 per cent of its food.[13]

7. Djibouti developed a comprehensive set of policies and strategies and ratified most international human rights instruments, however, implementation, monitoring, and reporting on legal framework and national policies remain weak.[14] Due to challenges concerning rights, participation, accountability, and public management, Djibouti dropped on the Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance from 34 (out of 54 countries) in 2016 to 39 in 2021.[15] The ongoing decentralization process has not yet led to tangible improvements in public service delivery and decision-making at regional and local levels.

8. Although the lack of current data impedes a more accurate understanding of recent economic and social developments, poverty rates and inequality remain high.[16] Notable disparities persist in overall poverty between the capital (28.2 per cent), other urban areas (59.8 per cent) and rural areas (78.4 per cent) with households headed by women experiencing a higher incidence of poverty.[17] Poverty affects 28 per cent of the population and 51.3 per cent of rural populations are multidimensionally poor versus 11.8 per cent in urban areas.[18] Income and consumption inequality in Djibouti is one of the highest in the region, with a GINI index increase from 40 per cent in 2002 to 41.6 per cent in 2017.[19]

9. Cross-sector structural challenges and multiple economic and environmental shocks disproportionately affect vulnerable people and "left behind" groups comprising youth, women, and people living with disabilities.[20] Young people under the age of 35 are excessively affected by persistent high levels of poverty, inequality and unemployment, as 65.1 per cent of youth and 75.5 per cent of young women and girls are unemployed.[21] A fundamental skills mismatch with labour market needs is a significant barrier to job creation and labour productivity.[22] Women and girls, especially in rural areas, face cultural obstacles and gender stereotypes that limit their rights and agency in political, social, and economic participation.[23] Intersectional gender inequalities persist that disproportionately affect women and girls.[24] People living with disabilities constitute 8.5 per cent of the population and suffer from limited access to social services and the labour market due to insufficient integration of disability rights and amenities into public policy and regulation despite the efforts of stakeholders.

10. Findings from the common country analysis reveal a set of interconnected development vulnerabilities that require an integrated approach in line with the priorities of Djibouti Vision 2035 and related national development plans. The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2025–2030—developed based on extensive consultations with government, development partners and vulnerable populations—focuses on three strategic priorities: Good governance and peace (SP1), strengthening human capital (SP2), and economic diversification and resilience (SP3).

[12] Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Sea, Responsible for Hydraulic Resources, Djibouti, https://rr-middleeast.woah.org/en/about-us/regional-members-of-woah/djibouti/.
[13] See https://www.wfp.org/countries/djibouti, accessed April 2024.
[14] United Nations common country analysis, 2024.
[15] Mo Ibrahim Foundation, https://iiag.online/locations/dj.html.
[16] See https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2020/05/31/new-25-million-support-will-help-djibouti-grow-its-economy-and-improve-access-to-services.
[17] Djibouti Survey on Household Social Indicators, 2017.
[18] Multidimensional poverty index for Djibouti 2012-2017, October 2020.
[19] See https://knoema.com/atlas/Djibouti/GINI-index.
[20] United Nations common country analysis, 2024.
[21] Djibouti Survey on Household Social Indicators, 2017.
[22] Evaluation of the National Gender Policy 2011-2021. Ministry of Women and Family, 2022.
[23] United Nations common country analysis, 2024.
[24] 2019 National Review Report drafted for the 25th anniversary of the 4th Beijing World Conference on Women.

11. In alignment with the UNSDCF, national development plans and UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025,[25] UNDP will draw on its comparative advantages in the areas of governance, economic diversification and resilience, as well as comprehensive national consultations with government and key stakeholders, to contribute to UNSDCF strategic priorities 1 and 3, in close linkage with other United Nations entities and partners directly supporting strategic priority 2. Findings from the independent evaluation of the previous country programme highlighted UNDP flexibility in responding to intersectional national priorities such as inclusive economic growth, resilience to climate change, strengthening governance capacities, and its good practices in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic through adaptive programming and application of a multi-sector portfolio approach. Using lessons learned from the past programme, including limited donor diversification, and insufficient relationships with the private sector and community-based actors, UNDP will aim for (i) more integrated programming with an emphasis on systems transformation; (ii) more effective and sustainable capacity-building approaches; (iii) engagement with new partners to drive change at scale and reduce dependencies on vertical funding, including the private sector, community-based organizations, international financial institutions (IFIs), and United Nations organizations; (iv) better integration of "leave no one behind" (LNOB) and rights-based language, and (v) increased advocacy for the Sustainable Development Goals (the Goals).

12. UNDP is in a unique position to complement United Nations development efforts and will collaborate with a wide range of United Nations and non-United Nations partners, including non-traditional partners across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and the Goals while implementing the Integrated National Financing Framework. UNDP will leverage its global and regional policy network to provide technical expertise and apply the six signature solutions of the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025, the enablers of digitalization, development financing and strategic innovation, and the UNDP Gender Strategy to contribute to the Djibouti UNSDCF SP1 and SP3. Moreover, UNDP will transition from a project-based approach to systems transformation by working across sectors by leveraging linkages with other United Nations and external partners towards achieving transformative development impact. UNDP will use its integrator role to identify links within and across UNSDCF outcomes and opportunities for joint programming. Given the importance of youth engagement and empowerment to achieve the UNSDCF vision and the Goals, targeting youth will be prioritized across the programme. Gender equality and the empowerment of women will be mainstreamed across SP1 and SP3, and related outputs.

13. UNDP will adopt a co-creation approach with all partners to contribute to social cohesion, focusing on youth and women. It will also leverage the presence of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development; expand South-South cooperation that features pipeline projects with China on livelihoods, with Morocco in the justice sector, and with other partners including Turkey and Kenya, and boost engagement with civil society, the private sector, and academia.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

14. UNDP will contribute to national priorities and achievement of UNSDCF outcomes and outputs by building on the United Nations Regional Strategy for Prevention and Integration for the Horn of Africa 2024-2028, the African Union Agenda 2063, and the National Development Plan for Djibouti.

15. The Country Programme Document theory of change envisions that once the people of Djibouti benefit from improved governance, a more diversified economy, and increased

[25] See https://strategicplan.undp.org/.

resilience to shocks, then inequality and poverty, especially in rural areas, will decrease while employment levels increase, social cohesion will be maintained, institutional accountability strengthened, and access to justice and affordable quality services improved, thus contributing to the UNSDCF vision that "By 2030, the population of Djibouti will live in lasting peace and enjoy inclusive, resilient and equitable economic, social and environmental development." To contribute to this vision, UNDP will leverage its unique mandate and comparative advantages by combining results from SP1 (good governance and peace) and SP3 (economic diversification and resilience) that link identified change pathways and create synergies between both. This will be achieved by linking support to the key governance dimensions of rule of law, accountability and data, e-governance, and social cohesion, with advancing economic diversification, employment creation and resilience, and with environmental sustainability. UNDP will work closely with other United Nations organizations and partners to ensure synergies of contributions to SP1 and SP3 and the inclusion of UNSDCF SP2 (strengthening human capital), particularly through institutional capacity development in the health sector that is experiencing an ongoing progressive "phase-change."

16. The Country Programme Document is based on extensive consultations with government, development partners, civil society at national and regional levels, private sector, and academia.[26] Effective programme implementation rests on the following overall assumptions: Continued stability and peace; political will supporting programme priorities; sufficient human and financial resources, and continued engagement of national stakeholders and partners.

Strategic Priority 1: Good governance and peace (SP1)

17. In line with Pillar 1 "national peace and unity" and Pillar 2 "good governance" of the Djibouti Vision 2035 framework, UNDP will support strengthening rule of law, administrative reforms, fighting corruption, and political and economic decentralization.[27] The theory of change supporting UNDP contributions to SP1 assumes that by (a) strengthening institutional capacities for transparency, accountability, financing for development, enhanced economic attractiveness and effective delivery of services, (b) enhancing social cohesion mechanisms and effective and meaningful participation of women, youth and people living with disabilities, and (c) providing efficient, inclusive and equitable access to justice, the population of Djibouti, notably the most marginalized, particularly in rural areas, will enjoy continued, peace, stability, fulfillment of their economic, social and political rights, and accelerated achievement of the Goals. Related outcomes will contribute to the UNDP enablers of digitalization and development finance.

18. UNDP will work with the Ministry of Justice, National Assembly, National Human Rights Commission , Ministry of Women and Family Affairs, regional authorities, civil society, and other relevant entities, using a portfolio approach to articulate a vision of good governance and peace, identify leverage points for systemic change, and enhance capacities of national and decentralized institutions and mechanisms for increased citizen participation, especially for youth, women, and people living with disabilities. The portfolio approach will also be used to promote social cohesion, leverage the potential of volunteerism, strengthen rule of law and justice, and support an enabling business environment to attract investment for emerging economic sectors.

19. The programme will support the formulation of a national inclusive and participatory social cohesion strategy, in close partnership with other ministries, civil society, United Nations organizations, international partners and academia. It will build the capacity of

[26] National and regional UNSDCF multi-stakeholder consultation workshops, supported by UNDP, and specific UNDP Country Programme Document consultations at technical and strategic levels with government counterparts.
[27] See https://economie.gouv.dj/vision-2035-english/.

gender-responsive structures engaged in preventing and resolving conflict at national and subnational levels. Moreover, the programme will strengthen the role of women and youth in promoting community-based engagement, applying volunteerism as a cornerstone of a stable and cohesive society through the national volunteers programme in collaboration with the United Nations Volunteers programme. UNDP will empower businesses in embedding socially responsible strategies to advance "Business for Human Rights" for a more cohesive society.

20. UNDP will support improved access to justice and the fulfillment of human rights. To achieve better programmatic integration, UNDP will implement its rule of law programme as part of a United Nations joint programme on rule of law, justice and human rights that includes a framework to unlock trade and private sector development in line with the African Union Free Trade Agreement. Together with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UNDP will strengthen capacities across the criminal justice chain. UNDP will also contribute to increasing the number of courts in certain regions, integrating formal and informal justice systems, building rights awareness, and increasing the capacities of the National Human Rights Commission and civil society. UNDP will promote rule of law in targeted geographic areas to empower vulnerable groups and support sustainable economic development. Digitalization will be a key component in strengthening rule of law, delivery of justice and management of prisons.

21. UNDP will partner with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Gender observatory, UNICEF, UNFPA, and the World Bank to support the implementation of the National Strategy for Statistics Development, by strengthening national planning capacities and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems, with a focus on regular production, availability and use of gender and geographically disaggregated quality data, as a basis for advancing digitalization and evidence-based planning, implementation and reporting. UNDP will work with line ministries to support data utilization in implementing sector policies and strategies, strengthening administrative efficiency, effectiveness, monitoring, coordination mechanisms and accountability, as well as accelerated achievement of localized Sustainable Development Goals.

22. In the area of development financing, UNDP will focus on strengthening institutional capacities and policies to mobilize additional financing, including climate funding, and build on support to the Integrated National Financing Framework and related products such as the first SDG Investor Map for Djibouti. UNDP will collaborate with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, line ministries, UNICEF, IFIs, and the European Union to accelerate achievement of the Goals, through the application of gender-responsive tax reforms and exploring investment opportunities in green, blue, and emerging economies that include tourism.

23. To support the decentralization process and encourage increased citizen participation in local governance, UNDP will focus on narrowing the rural-urban human development divide by enhancing the capacities of the Ministry of Decentralization, decentralized government departments, local authorities, and civil society organizations. This will help increase inclusive access to basic social services for people in all five regions.

Strategic Priority 3: Economic diversification and resilience (SP3)

24. Aligned with Pillar 3 "diversified and competitive economy," Pillar 4 "consolidation of human capital," and Pillar 5 "regional integration" of Djibouti Vision 2035 and the cross-cutting themes of youth, women and environment, the UNDP contribution to SP3

integrates economic and environmental objectives. The assumption is by (a) enhancing the capacities of national institutions to anticipate and respond to labour market needs, emerging economic opportunities, and advance social protection; (b) enabling enterprises to develop and integrate sustainable value chains; (c) strengthening capacities and removing systemic barriers of working age populations—notably youth, women, and people living with disabilities—to better access finance and inclusion in green, blue, circular, innovative and creative economies; (d) reinforcing and accelerating sustainable management of natural resources, and e) improving energy access, water access and adaptation to climate change and disaster risk management, people and communities in Djibouti will be more resilient to economic shocks, climate change impacts and national-level and transboundary disasters. Related outcomes contribute to the three UNDP enablers of digitalization, strategic innovation, and development finance.

25. In support of the National Employment Policy and action plan, UNDP will work with the Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Women and Family Affairs, Chamber of Commerce, African Development Bank (AfDB), World Bank, European Union, UNICEF and other partners to enhance the capacities and skills of working-age populations to enter the labour market, especially in emerging economic sectors, and promote job creation and decent work in the private sector with a focus on youth, women, and people living with disabilities, especially in rural areas. Interventions include vocational training, support to small and medium enterprises in green and blue economy value chains and offering access to alternative finance and micro-finance. Considering the influx of refugees and migrants and the very high unemployment rates in the country, UNDP will collaborate with the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development to establish a training center of excellence that will be accessible to citizens from neighboring countries, offering innovative skills development opportunities for youth, skills matching, digital literacy, and piloting innovative projects on various issues that include climate-smart infrastructure.

26. UNDP will work with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Ministry of Finance and Economy, Ministry of Agriculture, the Chamber of Commerce, United Nations organizations, the private sector, regional authorities, and communities, and with civil society, to strengthen climate-resilience with a focus on the most vulnerable populations. Specifically, UNDP will improve disaster risk management systems and tools, and disaster preparedness for vulnerable populations. Interventions will combine upstream and downstream activities, use adaptive programming, and apply integrated area-based and portfolio approaches. UNDP will also collaborate with United Nations organizations, IFIs, and new international partners, namely the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development, the Horn of Africa Initiative and specific Gulf Cooperation Council funds to support climate change adaptation and mitigation priorities identified in Nationally Determined Contributions to facilitate the integration of climate action into national and regional development strategies.

27. In response to the increased frequency, severity and risk of climate change impacts, and accelerating biodiversity and ecosystem service loss, UNDP will strengthen the capacities of the Ministry of Environment and work with other partners to increase the resilience of the population with a focus on women and girls, youth, people living with disabilities, and rural areas. Stakeholders will apply climate-resilient water infrastructure and renewable energy solutions that include localized ecosystem-based approaches for land restoration. Together with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and UNICEF, UNDP will support the development of gender-responsive policy instruments and coordination mechanisms to promote climate resilience.

28. UNDP will work with WFP, FAO, and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) to support innovative approaches for developing and strengthening multi-hazard early warning and risk reduction systems, and for refining the capacities of vulnerable populations to adapt to multiple disasters. UNDP will also support strengthening coordination mechanisms and community-based solutions that will lead to better use of information on transboundary risks. To enable the government to implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and promote risk-informed development approaches, UNDP will support strengthening the capacities of the National Meteorology Agency and Executive Secretariat for Disaster Risk Management in collaboration with FAO, WFP, and UNDRR.

III. Programme and risk management

29. The country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels, with respect to country programmes, are prescribed in the organization's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and Internal Control Framework.

30. Under the oversight of the UNSDCF Steering Committee, the programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers, will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

31. In contrast to the previous programme, UNDP will apply an integrated portfolio approach that strengthens upstream and downstream synergies, applies systems-thinking, and considers contextual changes through a process of dynamic management that enables continuous learning and adaptation.

32. The country office will operationalize UNDP quality assurance standards, social and environmental risk management, and strict accountability mechanisms. The Enterprise Risk Management Policy and the UNDP Portfolio Policy will guide the design and implementation of portfolios.

33. The main risks that could jeopardize achievement of expected results include: Political, socioeconomic and institutional instability due to rising political tensions and conflicts in the region and beyond; macroeconomic imbalances caused by national or international shocks or changes in government priorities; insufficient resources, capacities, quality data or political will to implement plans and reforms, including governance processes in accordance with international standards, and more frequent natural disasters due to climate change.

34. The UNDP mitigation strategy aims to increase the capacities of national partners to reinforce their political, socioeconomic, and environmental resilience with a focus on sustaining peace and social cohesion, targeted investments in institutional capacities and evidence-based planning; expansion of economic opportunities and employment and increasing human security and reducing vulnerabilities to climate risks. All programme activities will be supported by high-level advocacy and consultations with national authorities; field monitoring and continuity of field operations; adaptation in planning and resource allocation—including programmatic prioritization—based on dynamic management and systematic context analysis; long-term agreements with consultants and

consulting firms; joint United Nations action and leveraging UNDP regional and global service hubs.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

35. UNDP will implement a comprehensive monitoring, evaluation, and learning strategy that prioritizes continuous learning and knowledge sharing and uses agile tools and mechanisms for accountability and data validation linked to gender equality, communication strategies and the programme management module. This will be in accordance with 'Quantum+' instruments and reinforced by innovative evidence-based mechanisms.

36. UNDP will use the Country Programme Document Evaluation Plan to enhance accountability, real-time monitoring and learning, programme agility, and risk management. All intended evaluations between 2025-2030 and associated costs will be incorporated in the plan. This will include a mix of midterm and terminal projects, thematic and outcome level evaluations across the country programme as well as measuring the extent to which UNDP is contributing to change at both national and rural levels.

37. The UNDP M&E Strategy will be part of, and contribute to, the UNSDCF M&E system. It will be aligned with Sustainable Development Goal indicators and the national M&E framework. Nationally owned data sources, analysis and statistical systems will be used to track UNDP contributions to national results. UNDP will collaborate with other United Nations organizations to analyze availability and quality of national data and support the National Institute of Statistics of Djibouti to undertake specific studies, as required.

38. Monitoring will be consolidated through annual reviews with government and implementing partners, joint field visits to monitor achievements and impact on people's lives, and regular reviews of UNSDCF results. UNDP will strengthen M&E capacities and commit at least five per cent of the programme budget to M&E and data collection.

39. Evaluations will review the intersectional impacts of UNDP interventions on women and other targeted groups. UNDP will use the corporate gender marker to ensure 30 per cent of project budgets contribute directly to gender equality and women's empowerment. (Gender Marker GEN 3).

Annex - Results and resources framework for Djibouti (2025-2030)

NATIONAL PRIORITY and the Goals: Djibouti Vision 2035: Pillar 1 “national peace and unity” and Pillar 2 “good governance.” The Goals: 1, 2, 5, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 and 16.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1: By 2030, good governance, social cohesion and the rule of law are strengthened through improved equity, efficiency and accountability of institutions and public policies, built on evidence-based data, and contributing to the country's economic attractiveness, for the benefit of the entire population, especially **the most vulnerable people.**				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1. Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	**DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES**	**INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS**	**MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS**	**ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US$)**
Mo Ibrahim Accountability & Transparency Index Baseline (2021): 50 Target (2030): 45 Source: Ibrahim Index of African Governance Frequency: Yearly		**Output 1.1.: Mechanisms are in place, and capacities of national and local level institutions, and of communities including volunteers, are strengthened and contribute to conflict prevention and social cohesion.** **Indicator 1.1.1.:** Existence of national social cohesion strategy and M&E framework (Yes/No) Baseline: No Target: Yes Source: MoI Report Frequency: Once **Indicator 1.1.2. (linked to IRRF 3.1.3.):** Percentage of women and youth participating in structures engaged in the prevention and resolution of conflicts at national and subnational level. Baseline: Women: 0 Youth: 0 Target: (a) women: 30% (b) youth: 50% Sources: Surveys and activity reports, Regional Council report Frequency: 2025, 2027 and 2030. **Indicator 1.1.3.:** Number of community-based social cohesion committees / mechanisms operational. (a) National (b) Regional Baseline: (a) 0 (b) 0 Target: (a) 1 (b) 5 Source MoI and regional council reports. Frequency: 2025, 2027, 2030	National partners Ministry of Justice (MoJ) Ministry of Interior (MoI) Ministry of Economy and Finance, in charge of Industry (MEFI) Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MERN) Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity (MASS) Ministry of Women and Family affairs (MFF) Gender Observatory Ministry of Youth and Culture (MJC) Ministry of Digital Economy and Innovation (MDENI) Ministry of Decentralization (MDCD) Ministry of Budget Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries, Livestock and Hydraulic Resources (MAEPRH) Secretariat of State for Investment and Private Sector Development (SEIDSP) Ministry of Labor in charge of Formalization and Social Protection (MoL) Chamber of Commerce National Agency for the Promotion of Investment (ANPI) Gender Observatory	**Regular:** $2,020,000 **Other:** $29,700 000

		Indicator 1.1.4.: Percentage of community-members perceiving social cohesion mechanisms as effective Baseline: 0 Target: by 2027: 30% by 2030: 50% Source: UNDP Perception Survey Frequency:2025, 2027, 2030	National Assembly Executive Secretariat for Administration Reform (SECRA) National Agency for State Information Systems (ANSIE) Bar association CNDH (National Human Rights Commission) Ombudsman office National Agency for Persons with Disabilities (ANPH) Regional Council and Prefectures Civil society including National Union of Djiboutian Women (UNFD), other women and youth organizations. <u>International partners</u> World Bank, AfDB, European Union, French Development Agency (AFD), the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Embassy of the United Kingdom, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Qatar Charity, Expertise France, German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ) United Nations: OHCHR, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM, UNODC, UNFPA	
		Output 1.2: Institutional capacities of rule of law and justice institutions are enhanced and contribute to improve service delivery, accountability and transparency, access to justice, and fulfilment of human rights, specifically for women. **Indicator 1.2.1.**: Number of cases treated by courts in the regions, disaggregated by gender of plaintiffs. Baseline (2023): 1099 (of which 60% women) Target (2030): 1800 (80% women) Source: Activity reports of the First Instance Court, MJDH Frequency: Yearly **Indicator 1.2.2**.: Integrated digital judicial case management system established (Yes/No). Baseline (2024): No Target (2030): Yes Source: press release Frequency: 2025 and 2030 **Indicator 1.2.3. (linked to IRRF 2.2.1):** Number of a) institutions, b) systems, and c) stakeholders with enhanced capacities to support fulfilment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations. Baseline (2024): (a) 2 (b) 0 (c) 50 Target (2030): (a) 8 (b) 3 (c) 200 Source: Reports of CNDH, ANPH, MoJ Frequency: 2025, 2027, 2030		

		Output 1.3.: Governmental planning capacities and M&E systems are strengthened, based on disaggregated quality data, and contribute to more evidence-based decision making. **Indicator 1.3.1.:** Number of targeted ministries which have operational Goal-based Planning and Monitoring Units. Baseline (2024): 5 Target: 12 within Ministries + 5 within the regional councils + Gender observatory Source: Reports, meeting notes Frequency: 2025,2027 and 2030. **Indicator 1.3.2. (Linked to IRRF 1.1.3):** Number of target ministries providing disaggregated quality data to the national digital M&E framework to monitor progress towards the Goals. Baseline: 0 Target: 12 Source: MEFI Frequency: 2025, 2027 2030.		
		Output 1.4.: Institutional capacities and frameworks are strengthened, and contribute to expanding financing for development, including tax reform and Foreign Direct Investments. **Indicator 1.4.1. (IRRF E.3.1):** Amount (in US$) of public and private finance leveraged for the Goals. Baseline (2024): (a) Public: 0 (b) Private: 0 Target: (a) $75 million (b) $25 million Source: MEFI Frequency2025, 2027, 2030 **Indicator 1.4.2.**: Number of tax policies reformed to better align with the Goals 3, 4, 8, 13. Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Sources: Independent study, report of activities Frequency: 2025,2027, 2030		
		Output 1.5.: Institutional capacities and community engagement at national and sub-national level are enhanced and contribute to effective and inclusive decentralization and Sustainable Development Goals localization. **Indicator 1.5.1.:** Rate of increase in public spending on operations and investment by local authorities and decentralized government departments.		

		Baseline (2024):0 Target: 20% Source: MDCD Frequency: 2025, 2027, 2030 **Indicator 1.5.2**.: Number of public services prioritized by the MDCD and regional councils available in the five regions, disaggregated by region. Baseline: 0 Target: 3 (Birth registration, people living with disabilities identification, patent) Source: MDCD Frequency: 2025,2027, 2030		
NATIONAL PRIORITY and the Goals: Pillar 3 "diversified and competitive economy," Pillar 4 "consolidation of human capital," and Pillar 5 "regional integration" of Djibouti Vision 2035. The Goals 1-8, 11-15 and 17.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #: By 2030, populations, especially vulnerable people, benefit from diversified, inclusive and innovative economic opportunities, an entrepreneurial ecosystem that creates decent jobs, increased resilience to climate change, disasters and shocks, and sustainable local development.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 3: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	**DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES**	**INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS**	**MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS**	**ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US$)**
SDG indicator 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line by sex and age. Baseline: 17.2% (2017) Target: 13% Frequency: 2027, 2030	Djibouti Household Survey, World Bank, National Institute of Statistics of Djibouti (INSTAD)	**Output 2.1.: People, especially youth, women and persons with disabilities, have better access to finance, and vocational skills adapted to the labour market and emerging economic opportunities.** **Indicator 2.1.1.:** Number of people who benefitted from vocational training entering the job market in – tourism, digital, green, and blue economies disaggregated by a) men, women, b) people living with disabilities, c) rural and urban. Baseline: (a) 630 (100% women) (b) 50 (c) 430, 200 Target: (a) 3000 (70% women) (b) 250 (c) 2000, 1000 Source: Reports from MoL, ANPH, MFF, CLE Frequency: Yearly **Indicator 2.1.2.**: Number of small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) supported in green and blue economy value-chains disaggregated as led by men, women, people living with disabilities, rural, urban. Baseline: 50 Target: 300	National Partners: MEDD MEFI Ministry of Interior MAEPRH Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources MASS MFF Gender Observatory MJC Center for Research and Studies of Djibouti (CERD) MDENI National Port Authority National Office of Water and Sanitation National Climate Change Committee (CNCC) EDD INSTAD ANPI ANPH ANM	**Regular:** $500,000 **Other:** $60,407,000

		Source: ANPI, Chamber of Commerce, Association of Women Entrepreneurs Report, Young Entrepreneurs Club Frequency: Yearly **Indicator 2.1.3 (linked to IRRF 1.3.2).:** Number of people accessing innovative and inclusive financial services, disaggregated by gender, people living with disabilities. Baseline: 0 Target: 5,000 (50% women, 10% people living with disabilities) Source: Central Bank, CEPEC, Commercial Bank with Islamic Financing Frequency: Yearly	INAP Entrepreneurship leadership center (CLE) Chamber of Commerce Savings and Credit Union (CEPEC) Regional Councils, Prefectures Civil society including UNFD, women and youth organizations. <u>International Partners:</u>	
		Output 2.2.: Vulnerable populations are more resilient to climate change through better access to water, energy, and nature-based solutions. **Indicator 2.2.1.**: Number of vulnerable people benefitting from climate-resilient water infrastructure built to improve access to water, disaggregated by men, women, youth, people living with disabilities. Baseline: 0 Target: 50,000 (50% women, 10% persons with disabilities) Source: MEDD Knowledge Portal/|Reports, MAERH, Medium Term and Terminal Evaluation Reports Frequency: Yearly, 2027, 2030 **Indicator 2.2.2. (IRRF 5.1.1):** Number of households that gained access to clean, affordable, and sustainable energy, disaggregated men or women-led households. Baseline: 70 men-led, 30 women-led households Target: 350 men-led, 150 women-led households Source: MEDD Knowledge Portal/|Reports, MERN, Medium Term and Terminal Evaluation Reports Frequency: Yearly, 2027, 2030 **Indicator 2.2.3.:** Number of new climate-resilient and gender-responsive policy instruments in place to enable implementation of Nationally Determined contributions under the Paris Agreement at a) national and b) regional levels. Baseline (2024): 0 Target (2030): (a) 4 (b) 5 Source: MEDD Knowledge Portal/|Reports, MEFI, Regional Council, Medium Term and Terminal Evaluation Reports Frequency: Yearly, 2027, 2030 **Indicator 2.2.4.**: Number of gender-responsive coordination mechanisms established and operationalized to influence climate policies and adaptation measures, disaggregated at national and regional levels. Baseline: 1 (CNCC) at national level and 0 at regional level Target: 1 (updated CNCC) at national and 5 at regional level Source: MEDD Knowledge Portal/|Reports, Regional Council Reports, Medium Term and Terminal Evaluation Reports) Frequency: Yearly, 2027, 2030	World Bank, AfDB, USAID, European Union, AFD, Saudi Funds, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Islamic Development Bank, IGAD, Horn of Africa Initiative, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) <u>United Nations entities</u>: UNEP, FAO, WFP, IFAD, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDRR, World Meteorological Organization (WMO), ILO	

		Indicator 2.2.5. **(IRRF 4.1.1):** Number of people directly benefiting from initiatives to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources and adaptive approaches (disaggregated by gender). Baseline: 0 Target: 10.000 (50% men, 50% women) Source: MEDD Knowledge Portal/|Reports, MAERPH, Regional Council Reports, Medium Term and Terminal Evaluation Reports) Frequency: 2025, 2027 and 2030		
		Output 2.3.: Risk-informed systems strengthened to improve prevention, response, and management of national and transboundary multi-hazard shocks. **Indicator 2.3.1.:** Number of a) institutions and b) mechanisms for multi-hazard early warning systems for disaster risk reduction operationalized. Baseline (2024): 0 Target (2030) (a) 2 (b) 5 Source: ANM, WMO, UNDRR Frequency: 2025, 2027 and 2030 **Indicator 2.3.2. (IRRF 3.1.1):** Number of risk-informed development strategies and plans in place at: a) regional and b) national levels. Baseline (2024): (a) 0 (b) 0 Target (2030) (a) 5 (b) 1 Source: SECRA, INSTAD, Regional Council Report, United Nations Office of the Resident Coordinator Frequency: 2025, 2027 and 2030 **Indicator 2.3.3.:** Number of institutions effectively using transboundary risk information. Baseline: 1 Target: 3 Source: Ministry of Interior, National Port Authority, SECRA, IGAD, UNDP Resilience Hub Frequency: 2025, 2027 and 2030		