### Country: Djibouti

### **COUNTRY PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE SUMMARY[[1]](#footnote-1)**

### Reporting period: 2013-2017

### **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Review of the 2013-2017 CPD highlighted the relevance of the Program and the genuine responses to major challenges facing the country, such as extreme poverty, food insecurity, the environment, climate change and governance.

However, the current CPD review revealed limitations in the design, baseline assessment and M&E system for programme implementation. This ultimately resulted in obstacles and challenges quantifying development results. The limitation was mainly caused by the weak national statistical system and limited data availability. Thus, UNDP established a partnership with the Government and the WB to support and improve development data availability and ODA coordination systems. UNDP supported the Government in establishing a mechanism for coordination amongst donors, UN agencies and the government, which however still requires the buy in of the whole of the government to become completely functional.

In response to the wide spread gender inequality UNDP Gender interventions succeed in mainstreaming gender concerns at sectoral level. UNDP supported women economic empowerment and the diversification of livelihoods employment opportunities to achieve the CPD objectives of improving living conditions and accelerating citizen participation in social equity.

Capacity building has been a cross cutting theme pursued by UNDP. The processes and working procedures set up in national institutions through different UNDP projects implementation paved ways for an improved organizational setup that creates an enabling environment for sustainable development. However, national ownership and appropriation mechanisms need to be improved and streamlined for all programmes.

Programme delivery in UNDP Djibouti has been historically modest, never exceeding $2m per year up to 2011. Delivery increased since 2012, when the embarked on mobilizing vertical funds for climate and environment portfolio and the Global Fund to fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM). Programme delivery amounted to $6.3m in 2013, $4.8m in 2014, $4.5m in 2015 and $9m in 2016.

Major CPD results:

1. **National and sectoral planning, monitoring and evaluation processes and macroeconomic management are supported and strengthened.**

* Formulation of the Accelerated Growth Strategy for Employment Promotion (SCAPE).
* Strengthened health systems and facilitate access to treatment to fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.
* Set up of aid coordination mechanisms consultations.
* Strengthened capacity of national statistics in data collection and analysis.
* Sensitization campaign on SDGs, which has paved way in increased awareness and engagement of stakeholder engagement, and national leadership

1. **Opportunities for economic development and job creation at national and local levels are being expanded.**

* Formulation and adoption of national strategy and action plan.
* Youth employment through training for an increased access to job opportunity and market
* Livelihood to support communities.

1. **Rural communities and ecosystems are more resilient to climate change.**

* Water resources management and agro-pastoral livelihood interventions for rural communities.
* Establishing and efficient management system for marine protected areas.
* Formulation of National strategy on climate change.

1. **National and local institutions apply better practices and principles of inclusive, transparent and accountable governance.**

* Strengthening the capacity of the Parliament to discharge its oversight functions
* Justice and Human Rights to facilitate access to justice

### **II: Country Programme Performance Summary**

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| **Country information** | |  | | |
| **Country name:** | | | | |
| **Current country programme period:** | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | | **Total Expenditure $** | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| National and sectoral planning, monitoring and evaluation and macroeconomic management processes are supported, strengthened and focused on reducing extreme poverty, vulnerability and achieving the MDGs | | 17.2 million | * Poverty Strategy available * Socio-economic survey results available * 415 of cases TB notification * 80% Success TB Treatment * 85% of adults and children with HIV who are on treatment 12 months after beginning antiretroviral therapy (antiretroviral therapy) * 10 Malaria cases confirmed (by microscopy or rapid screening test) per 1000 inhabitants per year | * Strategy for Poverty Reduction available and adopted * Survey results available and validated * 1202 cases of TB notification * 86% of Success TB Treatment * 86% of adults and children with HIV * SGD sensitization and road map |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  CP Outputs:  *The UNDP CP identified three major outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome: (a) Strengthening health systems to facilitate access and treatment HIV/AID, Tuberculosis and Malaria, (b) supporting planning process to formulate the poverty reduction strategy and statistical data analysis and setting up coordination mechanism and (c) formulation SDG awareness raising and formulation of a road map for mainstreaming and accelerating SDGs.*  Progress and Achievements:  *At this juncture, quantifiable progress made are related mainly to HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. There are indications that processes and arrangements made through achievements of outputs are leading to setting an enabling organizational framework for planning, monitoring and focus on poverty. There are also tangible signs (meetings, conferences, reporting, aid information improvement) that aid coordination process is well organized and that actions initiated are paving way for an enhanced national M&E system* | | | | |
| Opportunities for economic development and job creation at national and local levels are being expanded. | | 2 million | * Unemployment has improved, jobs have been created * Existence of a regulatory framework (set of laws and decrees) organizing and promoting private sector development and employment | * National strategy and action plan on employment approved and validated * 140 youth trained and 66 obtained employment * 22 fishermen equipped with boat, fishing equipment |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  CP Outputs:  *The UNDP CP identified two major outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome: (a) support to women empowering and community strengthening with the objective capacity building of the Ministry of Women and supporting livelihood to improve living conditions of women, (b) supporting youth and communities by providing on job training for an increased job opportunity and formulation and adoption of national strategy on employment mechanism*  Progress and Achievements:  *At this period,140 youth trained and 66 obtained employment. 22 fishermen equipped with boat, fishing equipment. There yet no signs that job opportunities have increased, however UNDP output project has been a very positive demonstration example that some donors are now replicating and scaling up.* | | | | |
| Rural communities and ecosystems are more resilient to climate change | | 7.1 million | * The resilience of communities to climate change is enhanced * 1 protected areas effectively managed with greater community involvement * in 2017, the capacity to manage the environmental process is strengthened | * Climate Change strategy formulated * 2 protected area managed effectively * Capacity of Environment Directorate increased |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  CP Outputs:  *The UNDP CP have identified the following main outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome: (a) supporting rural communities in climate change adaptation; (b) climate change adaption in Bara region (c) establishing marine protected areas. UNDP played an important role in mainstreaming climate change and environmental concerns at the national level. Today UNDP is the government preferred partner as a number initiatives around GEF 6 and GCF programming are led by UNDP.*  Progress and Achievements:  *These interventions are highly relevant in the context of Djibouti. There are signs of improved living conditions in some areas where agro-pastoral activities in rural areas have been introduced. Gradually in those areas the resilience of rural communities is being built. However, these actions must be scaled up for it to have an impact at the national level. Also, lots of efforts must be undertaken to facilitate and improve coordination around these initiatives as they are a number of donors willing to work on climate change resilience. The validation of the Climate Change Strategy and the Aid Coordination mechanism set under outcome 1 will pave way for improved coordination, and consultations in this area. This work will go over the forthcoming cycle and will continue; therefore, it is a work on progress. It is noted that there is an increased capacity in the country to mobilize environmental finance for development.* | | | | |
| National and local institutions apply better practices and principles of inclusive, transparent and accountable governance. | 1.5 million | | * The updated Criminal Code is adopted in 2017 * The IGE (National Anti-Corruption Commission) is strengthened and operational * Oversight of national budget of the parliamentary institution vis-à-vis its electors * Legislation harmonized with ratified international conventions * Institutional governance is inclusive and transparent | * Criminal Code formulation work under progress * National budget is approved by the parliament * Reporting to international conventions |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  CP Outputs:  *The UNDP CP identified two major outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome: (a) supporting the justice system by facilitating reporting to different human rights conventions and facilitating access to justice in the rural areas; (b) strengthening the capacity of the parliament oversight functions*  Progress and Achievements:  *The achievement under this outcome remains limited. It has been difficult to mobilize resources for supporting governance institutions. At the end of the cycle, it remains very difficult to assess the result. The only tangible result is the mobile justice which demonstrated how to facilitate justice for vulnerable groups living in the regions and sensitize the national authorities on decentralized system of justice. Also, discussions with parliament revealed the internal organization of the national assembly has been improved, the parliament is able to fulfill some of its oversight functions like budget control. Stakeholders indicate that the relation between MPs and citizen have improved through raising awareness on MPs roles and functions in the society.* | | | | |

III. Country Programme Resources

#### **Programme delivery trends for 2013-2016**

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| **Year** | **Programme delivery[[2]](#footnote-2) (USD m)** | **Management delivery[[3]](#footnote-3)**  **(USD m)** | **Programme delivery** | | **Programme delivery rate3 (%)** | **Management delivery rate4 (%)** |
| **Core/regular3 (USD m)** | **Non-core/other3 (USD m)** |
| 2013 | 6.31 | 1.33 | 0.73 | 5.58 | 75.2% | 88.7% |
| 2014 | 5.20 | 1.25 | 0.92 | 4.29 | 83.1% | 107.1% |
| 2015 | 5.08 | 1.11 | 0.77 | 4.31 | 88.0% | 108.8% |
| 2016 | 9.40 | 0.82 | 0.76 | 8.64 | 82.5% | 109.3% |
| **Total** | **26.00** | **4.51** | **3.18** | **22.82** | **81.7%** | **101.6%** |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Focus Area** | **Programme Expenditure ($)** | | | **% of Total** |
|  | Regular (TRAC) | Other | Total |  |
| Poverty and MDGs | 2,000,000 | 16,000,000 | 18,000,000 | 66,14 |
| Democratic Governance | 1,266,000 | 650,000 | 19,160,000 | 7,04 |
| Crisis Prevention and Recovery | 50,000 | 50,000 | 100,000 | 0,37 |
| Environment and Sustainable Development | 200,000 | 7,000,000 | 72,000,000 | 26,46 |
| Total | **3,516,000** | **23,700,000** | **27,216,000** | **100** |

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| **Data sources: (please indicate the main sources from which data were obtained for this report.)** |
| The sources are from various project reports and government institutions. |

1. This assessment of results is to be prepared only in the absence of a completed Assessment of Development Results (ADR) for the cycle. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Data from Office Resource Overview (ORO) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Data from Project Resource Overview (PRO) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)