



DEVELOPMENT EMERGENCY MODALITY

Joint Programme 2022 Annual Progress Report

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UNCT/MCO: Djibouti

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2022

JP title: Resilience Data for Food Security Preparedness and Early Action in Djibouti

Thematic SDG Areas: Food systems transformation; Climate action & energy transformation;

PUNOS: FAO, UNDP

Stakeholder partner: National Government; Sub-national Governments; Disaster Risk Management actors; IFIs/DFIs;

Gender Marker: Gender-sensitive (for example, the JP acknowledged and aimed to address gender to enhance the policy/programme, such as undertaking gender analysis to ensure policies/programmes do no harm)

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Annual Progress

Overall JP self-assessment of 2022 progress:

On-track (expected annual results-achieved)

Overall Progress

Output 1: The poor and vulnerable are protected from the impacts of the food and fuel crises.

Outcome 1.1: A rapid assessment of the impact of the crisis and coping mechanisms is conducted.

A rapid assessment project was launched in November 2022 to evaluate the impact of drought and price hikes in Djibouti. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity and the Secretariat for Risk and Disaster Management are supporting the project. A compilation of surveys conducted by different partners will be done and then a field survey will fill in the gaps in data. The survey targets 5 regions of the country and 20 localities have been selected based on vulnerability and fragility criteria. The field mission is underway and will provide the government with an analysis of the impact on the social, economic, and environment. The final report is expected in mid-February 2023 and will be used to prepare a resilience strategy against drought and price increases during crises.

Outcome 1.2: A response strategy, based on the analysis of the survey results, is developed.

The project plans to prepare a resilience strategy for food availability and price increases. The data from the assessment will be used to prepare this strategy with a long-term action plan to enable the Republic of Djibouti to cope with and be more resilient to crises, including future droughts, in an integrated management context. The consultant in charge of developing the strategy will be recruited in early February 2023. The strategy will be presented to all stakeholders at the end of February 2023. This step will be

done in parallel with the ongoing survey.

Output 2: Reduced social and economic vulnerability to future shocks.

Outcome 2.1: The social and economic vulnerability of the Djiboutian population is reduced

The UNDP and FAO have held technical meetings with the Ministry of Internal Trade in Djibouti to improve data collection and combat price inflation during crises. Six main sub-activities have been identified including updating the legal framework, conducting a study on the functioning of the domestic market, designing a system for managing and monitoring stocks, conducting a study on food storage facilities, improving information sharing, and activating a cell for monitoring prices. A consultant has been hired for each sub-activity, and each project will be completed by March 2023. The projects aim to mitigate the effects of inflation through reforms, provide tools and mechanisms to organize the trade of consumer goods, monitor stocks of essential food products, build a database of food storage facilities, disseminate mercurial data through a mobile application, and monitor prices.

Outcome 2.2: Capacity of regional structures collecting data and coordinating early warning and local response developed

UNDP and FAO supported the opening of five regional offices for the Risk and Disaster Management Secretariat. The project involved purchasing and installing equipment, as well as organizing trainings to build the capacity of regional staff. The two-week training covered basic risk management concepts, the MIRA methodology, and GIS, and aimed to help participants identify and manage risks and strengthen project management. The risk management committees were also reactivated during the training to improve coordination between partners in response to climatic and natural events. Regional meetings will be held in February 2023 to recall the importance of these committees in crisis and disaster management.

SDG Acceleration progress towards the SDGs, focusing on the main SDG targets

For efficient and effective implementation of project activities, key cross-cutting accelerators will be used. For example, appropriate tools and technologies, such as the design and use of a mobile application for the publication of the price mercurial, will be leveraged. Innovations in early warning devices will be designed, tested and widely disseminated. Relevant data to be used in early warning systems will be collected, analyzed and disseminated, using the Multi-Sectoral Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) methodology and Geographic Information System (GIS) tools. Complementary information, such as good governance, human capital and institutions, will be used in all programmatic interventions, with a view to stimulating their effects and minimizing the trade-offs involved.

Constraints that were encountered and any adjustments that were made to strengthen the relevance and effectiveness of the JP and the coherence and coordination of UN system support.

The SDG project was signed in June 2022, however the budget was received by the respective agencies in late August 2022. The project was two months behind schedule before starting its activities. Once the budget was received in September 2022, the technical teams were able to put a work plan in place. The delay in the start-up of the project impacted the schedule of activities initially planned.

The project requested a no-cost extension of 3 months which was accepted.

UNDP and FAO encountered difficulties in allocating the project's budget for activities because the two agencies have different commitment and payment systems and processes. Numerous coordination meetings were necessary between the two agencies before initiating activities and reaching a consensus.

Next steps, scaling and sustainability [up to half a page]

The project will improve the Ministry of Commerce's understanding of the domestic market. The feasibility study proposes what type of dashboard will be put in place. The World Bank project with the ministry of social affairs will allow the dashboard to be effectively implemented through funding.

The training on risk and disaster management has been given to the national secretariat staff and therefore these are the staff that will remain at the end of the project. There is also a decree of application of the creation of local committees for risk and disaster management that will be followed in the application by the local focal points that have been trained. This is also a guarantee of sustainability.

Concerning the resilience strategy, it aims at avoiding chronic dependence that occurs with each shock. It remains in a long-term perspective.

Strategic Partnerships and Communications

Explain how diverse stakeholders were engaged with the JP

Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity, Disaster Risk Management body, local governments, World Bank, etc.

Key meetings and events organized

JP steering committee/ programme board meeting	Strategic partners/ donors	Kick-off meeting event
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Priority Cross-cutting Issues

Cross-cutting results/issues

The project has worked to involve and ensure that women and vulnerable groups are actively participating in the various stages of project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. For example, at least 25% of the focal points in the interior regions who were recruited and trained in risk management and rapid assessments using the Multi-Sectoral Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) methodology are women.

In addition, in accordance with the law in force to support the National Agency for Persons with Disabilities (ANPH), which recommends that at least 10% of persons with disabilities should benefit from each project, efforts are being made to involve and participate groups of persons with disabilities in the project, during its various stages of design, implementation and monitoring, more specifically during field surveys.

How did the JP apply the Gender Marker

The JP is Gender-sensitive (for example, the JP acknowledged and aimed to address gender to enhance the policy/programme, such as undertaking gender analysis to ensure policies/programmes do no harm). Capacity development (e.g. training of social workers, local governments, local communities);

JP address the below cross-cutting issues and principles of leaving no one behind

Human Rights	Persons with disabilities	Youth	Environmental and social standards
Yes	Yes	No	Yes

Contribution to enhancing SDG Financing

Drafted a bill, strategy, and/or approved a law increasing the fiscal space for the policy in focus	Produced financing, costing, diagnostic feasibility analyses as a basis to invest or increase spending on the SDGs	Improved efficiency (cost savings) in the management of programmes/schemes	Improved effectiveness (value for money; i.e. social impact of \$1 spent) of spending	Drafted policies/regulatory frameworks or developed tools to incentivize private sector investment on the SDGs	Structured new financial instruments (public, private or blended) to leverage additional funding
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No

No

Yes

Yes

No

No

How and in which area your JP contributed to enhancing SDG financing

The joint project is conducting a study on the functioning of the domestic market, designing a system for managing and monitoring stocks, conducting a study on food storage facilities, improving information sharing, and activating a cell for monitoring prices. This allows effectiveness and efficiency in food stock management, and price monitoring for the government. Which will ultimately result in optimal use of public finances and households' food budget.