

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Djibouti is a unitary country, whose local authorities are composed of 5 regions and 3 municipalities that make up the capital city, which has a specific status at the regional level. They are administered freely by elected councils.¹



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Review (VNR).²

1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

There is no national institutional framework for the coordination of SDG implementation, since the long-term development strategy “Vision Djibouti 2035” was elaborated and adopted before the 2030 Agenda. Nonetheless, the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs were integrated during the implementation and monitoring of the Vision and its five-year development plan “Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Employment Promotion 2015-2019” (SCAPE). 81% of the SDG targets correspond to the priority actions of SCAPE 2015-2019. Moreover, the new national development plan “**Djibouti ICI**” 2020-2024 is aligned with SDG targets and indicator (“ICI” stands for Inclusion, Connectivity, and Institutions). The priorities and objectives of this plan are more than 80% aligned with the operational targets of the SDGs. The national biodiversity strategy and action programme (SPANB) 2017 also contribute very strongly to the challenges related to the SDGs.³

1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

The national coordination for SDG implementation relies on the mechanisms implemented for “Vision Djibouti 2035”. Coordination relies on three governance bodies: a **Higher Planning Council** chaired by the President of the Republic, a **national Steering Committee** chaired by the Prime Minister, and a **national monitoring and evaluation Commission** chaired by the Minister of Economy and Finance in charge of Industry (MEFI). In May 2021, a new **Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)** was created to implement the government’s environmental and sustainable development policy and to coordinate national environmental protection programmes.

1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

The **Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI)** led the elaboration of the 2022 VNR. It set up a **steering committee** to manage and coordinate the VNR process, consisting of the general secretaries of the ministries concerned with the five SDGs reviewed at the 2022 edition of the HLPF. A **technical committee** was in charge of the preparation and execution of the different activities and included, among others, a local councilor from the Djibouti City Council and a regional elected representative per region. Consultations were held to gather the views of local authorities, civil society, the private sector and parliamentarians.

1.3 MONITORING

The monitoring of progress made towards the 2030 Agenda was integrated during the implementation and monitoring of Vision Djibouti 2035 and its five-year development plan for the period 2015-2019. The **Minister of Economy and Finances** is in charge of monitoring the implementation of the Vision and its action plans. A mid-term review was carried out in 2017, to measure progress to assess achievements in relation to the commitments made by Djibouti for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and as part of the African Union’s Agenda 2063. The 2017 Djibouti household survey (EDAM4) conducted by the Institute of Statistics of Djibouti (INSTAD) should provide data on consumption and living conditions of households for better monitoring of progress in achieving the SDGs. The EDAM4 integrates several themes related to the SDG targets.

1. UCLG Africa, Cities Alliance, 2021, “Assessing the Institutional Environment of Cities and Subnational Governments in Africa”, https://www.citiesalliance.org/sites/default/files/2022-05/CitiesAlliance_Assessing%20Inst.%20Environment%20of%20Cities%20and%20Subnal.%20Govs%20in%20Africa_EN.pdf

2. See: <https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Djibouti%20Report.pdf> (2022)

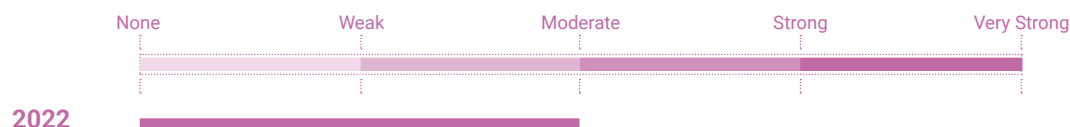
3. The VNR finally mentions the need for a regulatory text to put in place an institutional framework for the implementation of the SDGs that clearly defines the roles and responsibilities of each actor.

2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

There is no evidence of any LRG involvement in the definition of national strategies for SDG implementation in Djibouti, nor of any LRG participation in the corresponding national coordination mechanisms. LRGs' involvement in the VNR process was rather limited, even though they were represented in the technical committee. They took part in a consultation and five awareness and consultation workshops were held in the capital and in the interior regions.

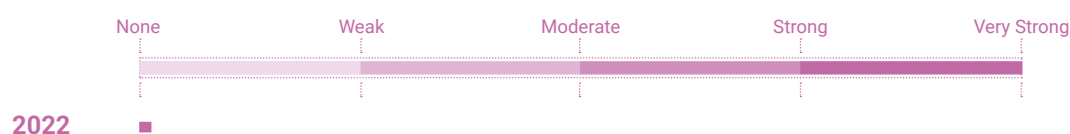
2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

► In the VNR process



Comments: LRGs took part in the VNR process through a consultation.

► In national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation



Comments: There is no evidence of LRG participation in national coordination mechanisms.

This assessment is based on the information collected in the VNRs and in the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments' annual survey on the localization of the SDGs.

2.2 VNR REFERENCES

In the VNR, mentions of LRGs are scarce.

2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

No reference.

2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

Not applicable.

2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Financing for sustainable development will be provided through an **integrated national financing framework (INFF)** enabling better management of public finances and improving the catalytic impact of official development assistance in mobilizing resources for sustainable development. There is no information on means of implementation for the SDGs at the local level.

3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

General comments: At war in the 1990s, Djibouti only returned to peace after two peace agreements in the early 2000s. The presidential elections that followed marked the return to normal constitutional order, and **decentralization** was imposed as a way out of the crisis. However, until 2006, the national government appointed regional governors and district administrators. In 2006, the first regional elections were held and the resulting assemblies were given a six-year term. The organization of the first regional and municipal elections thus inaugurated a new form of governance, centered on the local level.⁴ The last regional and municipal elections took place in March 2022. In 5 regions out of 6, only one list would compete, that of the presidential majority. Nevertheless, these elections are considered of particular importance in view of the promised decentralization process.⁵ Overall, LRGs' capacities and resources remain limited.

4. UCLG Africa, Cities Alliance, 2013, "L'environnement institutionnel des collectivités locales en Afrique",

<https://www.uclga.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/L%E2%80%99environnement-institutionnel-des-collectivit%C3%A9s-locales-en-Afrique.pdf>

5. See: <https://www.jeuneafrique.com/1329398/politique/djibouti-les-elections-locales-laboratoire-de-la-decentralisation/>

3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

There are quotas for women to be respected for the eligibility of the lists in local elections, and the requirement for the presence of at least one woman in the local leadership, although this quota remains below 30%.⁶ The proportion of seats held by women in the legislative bodies of local authorities has increased from 10% in 2006 to 31% in 2022. The capital city of Djibouti elects more women compared to the country's national average.⁷

3.2 COVID 19

The government has set up an emergency and solidarity fund and a national solidarity pact in 2020 to support vulnerable social groups and affected socio-professional categories, to support businesses and to enable economic recovery. There is no information on LRG involvement in national responses to COVID-19.

4. SDG INDICATORS⁸

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		28.9 (2018)
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Urban	42 (2020)
	Rural	21 (2020)
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		64.5 (2018)
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		-
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		38.3 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		-

6. UCLG Africa, Cities Alliance, 2021, "Assessing the Institutional Environment of Cities and Subnational Governments in Africa", https://www.citiesalliance.org/sites/default/files/2022-05/CitiesAlliance_Assessing%20Inst.%20Environment%20of%20Cities%20and%20Subnal.%20Govs%20in%20Africa_EN.pdf

7. UCLG, 2022, Towards the Localization of the SDGs, https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/hlpf_2022.pdf

8. The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal>