EMERGENCY SOCIAL PLAN FOR THE COVID-19 RESPONSE & PRESERVATION OF HUMAN CAPITAL

KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE: DJIBOUTI
January 28, 2021
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   - Human capital development
1. DJIBOUTI: NATIONAL CONTEXT

The Republic of Djibouti is a small country in the Horn of Africa. Characterized by an arid climate, its main asset is its geographical position.

- **Area:** 23,200 km²
- **Population:** Under 1 million inhabitants
- **Growth rate:** 7.1%, despite the COVID-19 pandemic
2. NEW DIRECTION FOR SOCIAL POLICY

CHALLENGES of the 21st Century

Economic Growth

Informal Sector

Environment

Digitization

INCLUSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION
“... The goal is not to keep providing assistance to these populations but rather to increase their resilience and offer them more opportunities so that they can once again become full and productive members of our society ... Thus, no one should be left on the margins of society.”

S.E.M ISMAEL OMAR GUELLEH
PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE DJIBOUTI
2018
3. NATIONAL SOCIAL PROTECTION STRATEGY (SNPS) 2018-2022

SO/01 ADEQUATE SOCIAL PROTECTION COVERAGE FOR ALL

Sectoral Strategies

SDGs

Vision 2035

SCAPE*

SO/02 MOVING FROM ASSISTANCE TO SOCIOECONOMIC INCLUSION

Focus area 4: HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

*ACCELERATED GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION STRATEGY
4. SNPS 2018-2022 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

1. HARMONIZE & COORDINATE AID

2. IMPROVE COVERAGE OF SOCIAL PROGRAMS

3. ENSURE SUPPORT FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS

4. DEVELOP OPPORTUNITIES

5. INVEST IN BASIC SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

6. STRENGTHEN COMMUNITY CAPACITIES

- Community-Driven Development (CDD) Approach
- Social and solidarity economy & vocational training as an aid exit strategy
- Integrated approach providing basic safeguards to strengthen human capital
- Social Registry & Social Services Offices: real coordination tools
### 5. Flagship Social Protection Programs

**Social Programs**

Integrated direct social transfer programs to reduce food insecurity, poverty, and inequality and strengthen human capital

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Beneficiary/Recipients</th>
<th>Coverage Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TMC – PNSF</td>
<td>14,362 beneficiary households</td>
<td>72.5% of target population (19,878 extremely poor households – EDAM 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare Pass</td>
<td>27,978 households benefiting from PASS</td>
<td>139% of the target population (20,000 households)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>648 beneficiary households</td>
<td>64% of the target number (1,000 housing units)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>2,083 students receiving meal vouchers; 91 scholarships for students with special needs</td>
<td>94% of the target population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Special COVID-19 Support + Assistance</td>
<td>11,930 recipients of emergency assistance and special support; 93,329 recipients of COVID-19 food vouchers</td>
<td>Coverage rate of 119.3% of 10,000 targeted aid recipients</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**For Inclusive Social Protection**
6.1. SOCIAL RESPONSE PLAN: OBJECTIVES (1)

01. Safeguard livelihoods and ensure food and nutrition security for the poor, vulnerable groups, day laborers, and those who have lost their jobs in the short term.

02. Put in place recovery and social support measures for the short, medium, and long terms.

03. Strengthen communication and support the public health campaign on the pandemic for the benefit of vulnerable groups, in particular.

04. Put technology at the center of all social activities while seeking to introduce innovations in working methods and environments.
Accelerate the distribution of cash transfers to the 12,362 households benefiting from regular assistance programs of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity (MASS).

Design and implement an emergency food voucher program targeting an additional 65,000 households not benefiting from cash transfers.

Mobilize financial resources and coordinate actions with all stakeholders.
6.2. HOUSEHOLD TARGETING PROCESS

To identify the beneficiaries of the emergency program:

i. **Targeting through the Social Registry** of poor households and day laborers who are not benefiting from a regular social program

ii. **Community-based targeting** to capture households that are not in the social registry and have lost their jobs

iii. Identification of refugees through the UNHCR ProGres refugee database
6.3. UNIFIED COORDINATION MECHANISM

- Steering Committee chaired by the Prime Minister

- Creation of a solidarity fund for the management of the COVID-19 crisis

- Mobilization of resources for the emergency social program

- Creation of a social sector group bringing together sectoral departments and TFPs

- Design of a unified platform for management of the emergency program through the MIS of programs (TIKA, Arab NGOs, private sector - CAC Bank, UNICEF, World Bank, Government, UNHCR...), with financing support from World Bank
6.4. IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

Establishment of a working group of the social sector composed of the Ministry of Interior, the Secretariat of State for Decentralization, the Ministry of Budget, the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Finance, ANPH and UNFD;

Staff organization and reinforcement: 150 social workers mobilized to ensure program production, distribution, and monitoring

Identification and selection of a network of merchants in the communes of Boulaos (11 shops) and Balbala (23 shops) to supply beneficiaries;

Handwashing facilities coordinated by the Secretariat of State for Decentralization at all potential sites (in front of shops and in neighborhoods)

Implementation of a complaint management mechanism;

Development of an Android application for monitoring production, distribution, payment, and improvement of the program MIS platform.
6.5. Use of Technology for Emergency Management

**Program MIS**

- Import – Establishment of distribution lists
- Generation of vouchers with barcodes
- Printing of vouchers
- Monitoring of distribution & use
- Synchronization with the SPMIS platform
- Monitoring of payments and disbursements

**i-Voucher – Unified platform**
6.6. STATUS OF FOOD VOUCHER DISTRIBUTION (1)

- More than **75,653 households in the capital** have received food vouchers, including day laborers in the informal sector
  - Balbala Commune: 47,970
  - Boulaos Commune: 27,683

- 14,000 households have received food rations in the five interior regions

- In addition to this figure, there are 1,000 refugee households in the capital being assisted through financial support from UNHCR
### 6.6. STATUS OF FOOD VOUCHER DISTRIBUTION: PROFILE OF THE BENEFICIARIES (2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extremely and relatively poor households</td>
<td>60.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households living on the earnings of day laborers and/or informal sector workers, including members of various unions</td>
<td>26.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households caring for persons with disabilities</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households caring for elderly persons</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirees’ households</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperatives of stonemasons</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other households and vulnerable groups</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplicates, etc...</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.7. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (I)

- Complaint collection and handling team
- Complaint collection system
- Handling and feedback
6.7. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (2)
6.8. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION — PARTNERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
<th>COVERAGE OF THE TARGET</th>
<th>PERIOD (MONTHS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FSN — interior regions</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>1 month of food aid distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSN — Djibouti city</td>
<td>35,124</td>
<td>1 month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORLD BANK</td>
<td>27,567</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>3,912</td>
<td>1 month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>6 months for 200 host families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARAB NGOs (Secours Islamique, CSSW)</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>1 month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIKA</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1 month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAC Bank</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1 month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.9. IMPACT OF FOOD VOUCHER DISTRIBUTION OPERATIONS

1. VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS ECONOMICALLY AFFECTED BY LOCKDOWN MEASURES
   1. Food security and livelihoods safeguarded
   2. Improved social trust and well-being in a time of crisis
   3. Human capital assets protected

2. BUSINESSES
   1. Infusion of cash into a large network of shops (35 shops) in the capital;
   2. Local economy revitalized
   3. Jobs created among businesses
6.10. CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

1. Quick and effective action – "TIME" using tools and technology
2. Importance of Social Registry, for targeting beneficiaries and for coordinating interventions
3. Greater inclusion of temporary workers and day laborers in the Social Registry;
4. Increased importance of strengthening public-private partnerships;
5. Social workers, essential actors in emergency management in the field;
6. Integration and participation of Djiboutian civil society in crisis management.
6.11. PROSPECTS

Build and strengthen human capital

Design and expand adaptive social protection programs

Implement a national poverty reduction strategy based on the principle of beneficiary "graduation"
7. HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT IN DJIBOUTI
7.1. THE IMPORTANCE OF CONSOLIDATING HUMAN CAPITAL ACHIEVEMENTS IN DJIBOUTI

• **A national priority** – the fourth pillar of Vision 2035 aims to consolidate the human capital base;
  - “....build the country with patriotic, hardworking, well-educated, healthy citizens...”
  - “....Ensuring the well-being of Djiboutians is the purpose of Djibouti 2035, taking the individual as both actor and beneficiary .....”

- Strengthening human capital is at the heart of the new “Djibouti ICI” National Development Plan currently being prepared

- Human capital is part of various sector strategies (education, health, social protection, employment, higher education, etc.).
April 2019
Djibouti joins the World Bank initiative in Washington, D.C.

October 8, 2020, Djibouti participates in the second annual meeting of ministers on human capital - virtual event

November 16–18, seminars on human capital

December 2-3, 2020
Organization of the First Human Capital Forum in Djibouti - Multisectoral Action Plan on Human Capital

December 2019, designation of focal points and establishment of a small working group on human capital – A series of meetings organized to promote ownership of the approach

December 2019, first meeting of ministers in Djibouti

October 8, 2020, Djibouti participates in the second annual meeting of ministers on human capital - virtual event
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION