

1.1 - Présentation général de votre pays en terme de biodiversité

Your country's presentation on the state of biodiversity overall



area:
23 000 km²
population:
818 000
inhabitants
Capital: 65%



Milieu Terrestre	Nombre d'espèces	Milieu marin	Nombre d'espèces
Flore	826	Flore	17
Mammifères	54	Mammifères	12
Oiseaux	360	Poissons	454
Reptiles	36	Reptile	4
Amphibiens	3	Mollusques	224
Poissons	1	Crustacées	10
Papillons	79	Echinodermes	8
		Coraux	167



2.1- Quels sont les éléments majeurs de votre précédent SPANB?
What are the major elements of your previous NBSAP?

- **Adopted in 2000**
- **18 themes were selected and are the cornerstones of the national strategy for biodiversity**
- **The action program consists of 33 projects selected among those recommended in the 18 themes of the national strategy for biodiversity**
- **A) Terrestrial ecosystems**
- **Forests**
- **Wetlands**
- **b) marine ecosystem**
- **Coral reef**
- **Mangrove forests**



Quels sont les principales menaces?
What are the major threat ?

Solid and liquid waste
Overfishing
Climate Change
tree cutting
Overgrazing (Camel)
marine Pollution
backfilling
tourism



2.2 – Quelle est la méthodologie utilisée pour la mise en œuvre de votre précédent SPANB?

What is the methodology used for implementing your previous NBSAP?

step 1

***National Steering Committee
of biological diversity***

step 2

***Basic information
development of a biodiversity
inventory***

step 3

Strategy Development

step 4

Developing an action plan

step 5

Implementation over 5 years

step 6

Evaluation and monitoring

step 7

Reports

2.3 – Quelles sont les leçons tirées de votre expérience avec le précédent SPANB?

What are the lessons learned from your previous NBSAP experience?

- national vision of biodiversity

Islam teaches us the importance of maintaining balanced relations with the other elements of creation and thus encourages us to protect biodiversity.

- In Djibouti, biodiversity is of prime importance for the population rural subsistence who depends almost entirely on livestock and other biological resources. The diversity of these resources is also used in times of drought when all other sources food for men and livestock are missing.

But regardless of their interest for their livelihood, diversity

Biological present for the nomads who have always lived in close contact with the nature, importance both in terms of culture, spiritual and ecological.

- During seven years after the adoption of NBSAP, only 10 projects have been realized

3.1- Comment vous prévoyez la révision de votre SPANB?

What are your plans for the revision of your NBSAP?

- ***Review data and information on biodiversity,***
- ***Strengthen intersectoral coordination,***
- ***Increase the budget***

3.2 – Citez les différentes étapes du processus de révision.
Outline the different stages of your revision process.

- ***Integration biodiversity in other sectors besides the environment, such as agriculture, education, health, rural development, forestry, fishing, mining, tourism, finance, trade and industry,***
- ***other national strategies and programs and sub-national, including documentation of strategies for reducing poverty, national plans,***
- ***other convention processes other than the Convention on Biological Diversity, such as (CITES, the Convention on Migratory Species, Ramsar)***

3.3 – Quelles sont les opportunités offert par le nouveau SPANB?

What are the benefits of the new NBSAP?

- ***Fill in the gaps of the previous NBSAP***
- ***consider the new changes***

3.4 – Quelles sont les contraintes? What are the constraints?

- **1) financial**

Although environmental protection is considered one of the priorities of government policy, the environment sector receives only a small part of the state budget, which can only cover staff salaries. External funding is often short-lived and do not establish a program evaluation and continuous monitoring over a long period.

- **2) human and material resources**

The studies to assess and monitor the status of biodiversity requires staff and material means.

- **3) Weak intersectoral coordination**

By its very nature, biodiversity is a transdisciplinary theme whose management involves several sectors. The different structures involved in the implementation of NBSAP work separately and exchange some information.

4.1 – Conclusions.

- ***it is essential to update the NPSAP,***
- ***Integrate the NBSAP into the national development strategies and plans***

