United Nations Development Programme

Full-size Project Document

Project title: Conserving Biodiversity and Restoring Ecosystem Functions in and around the Day Forest National Protected Area		
Country: Djibouti	**Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):** *Ministry for Environment and Sustainable Development, Directorate for Environment*	**Execution Modality**: *National Implementation (NIM)*
Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): *Outcome 2: The livelihoods of poor rural and peri-urban communities are being enhanced to strengthen their resilience to climate risks, shocks and food insecurity; Outcome 3: National and local government institutions and actors ensure the effective, efficient and transparent management of public resources for inclusive and equitable development*		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Substantial	**UNDP Gender Marker: 2**	
Quantum Award ID: 1224379	**Quantum Project/Output ID**: 01001960	
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 6331	**GEF Project ID number:** 10874	
LPAC meeting date: *29/02/2024*		
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Latest possible CEO endorsement date: *December 23, 2023*		
Project duration in months: 60		
Planned start date: *July 18, 2024*	**Planned end date:** *February 28, 2029*	
Expected date of Mid-Term Review: *September 1, 2026*	**Expected date of Terminal evaluation:** *September 1, 2028*	

Brief project description:

Djibouti has undergone major land degradation and desertification of the central north forested part of the country over the past 200 years, and even more so in the past two decades. This is thought to be due to overgrazing coupled with climate change and possible disease that wiped out a historically and culturally important forest. The result is that livelihoods and the health of humans and animals are deteriorating as they try to adapt.

The country has made some attempts at protecting its unique landscapes by setting up a protected area (PA) system, and developing policies with respect to protected area use, which have successfully helped rehabilitate other protected areas. However, one important forest area, the Day Forest, though declared as a National Park through a government decree in 2004, has yet to be gazetted or have appropriate PA management measures put in place. Further, the PA system in general, and Day Forest in particular, have insufficient funding, while the people who use Day Forest continue to directly harvest its limited resources, often in an unsustainable way.

Day PA is severely affected by land degradation and desertification, and as a result, the people and animals that live around it are suffering from serious food and livelihood insecurity. It is in desperate need of drastic land rehabilitation measures to return it to its previous state, support livelihoods and help the area and people in it adapt to climate change. This PA is a site of interest for both UNDP and the

Government of Djibouti because it has both cultural and ecological significance, as the home of the local community of Afar people, and the site of several endangered species, including the Djiboutian Francolin, a national symbol. This PA is also in need of sustainable development through improved livelihoods but are in need of technical and financial support.

Therefore, the overall goal of the project is to improve the socioeconomic situation and physical environment in and around Day Forest National Park, a site of importance for both biodiversity and the national heritage of Djibouti, through policy-level, ecological and socioeconomic direct support and capacity building. This goal will be achieved through the implementation of four project components which support better governance, land rehabilitation, improved livelihoods, and related safeguarding and M&E.

These include **Component 1)** Enhance the PA terrestrial sub-system's operational framework and emplace management in Day Forest National Park; **Component 2)** Safeguarding and rehabilitation of rangeland and forest ecosystem through collaborative SLM and **Component 3)** Knowledge Management, M&E, Safeguards and Gender.

FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund grant	3,269,028 USD
Confirmed cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP	0 USD
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	**3,269,028 USD**
(2) Total confirmed co-financing to this project not administered by UNDP	**10,060,000 USD**
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	**13,329,028 USD**

SIGNATURES:

Signature on behalf of the Government of Djibouti	**Signature on behalf of UNDP**
H.E.M Mohamed Abdoulkader Moussa Helem	Mrs. Emma Ngouan-Anoh
Minister of the Environment and Sustainable Development	**UNDP Resident Representative**
14/07/2024	14/07/2024.
Date/Month/Year	**Date/Month/Year**

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I. LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADDS	Agence Djiboutienne de Développement Social
CO	UNDP Country Office
CR	Critically Endangered (IUCN species status)
CLE	Center for Leadership and Entrepreneurship
DEDD	Directorate for Environment and Sustainable Development
EA	Executing Agency (the national agency executing the project per GEF terminology; equivalent to Implementing Partner per UNDP terminology)
EN	Endangered (IUCN species status)
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FAO	The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FSP	Full Sized Project
GBV	Gender based Violence
GEF	The Global Environmental Facility
Ha	Hectares
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development in East Africa
IP	Implementing Partner (equivalent to Executing Agency per GEF terminology)
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
LC	Least Concern (IUCN species status)
MAEPE-RH	Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries, Husbandry and Fisheries Resources
MEDD	Ministry or Environment and Sustainable Development
METT	Management Effectiveness Screening Tool
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MHUE	The former Ministry for Habitat, Urbanism and Environment
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MUHEAT	The former Ministry for Urbanism, Habitat, Environment and Land Planning
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution (of greenhouse gas emissions)
NEF	National Environment Fund
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PA	Protected Area
PB	Project Board
PMU	Project Management Unit (UNDP-hired project lead staff)
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
ProDoc	Project Document (this document)
SES	Social and Environmental Standards
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedures
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VU	Vulnerable (IUCN species status)
WDPA	World Database on Protected Areas (WCMC)
WHO	World Health Organizations

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

The Global Environmental Problem

Djibouti is a dryland coastal country in the Horn of Africa with a total land area of 23,180 sq km and home to a population of 976,143 people, two thirds of which live in Djibouti City. The climate is predominantly arid, with pockets of semi-arid landscapes, with very limited arable land available (0.1-0.5% of the land surface). Most of the rural population depend therefore on livestock rearing. Djibouti is a member of the regional body Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD[1]).

Although Djibouti is relatively stable from a political point of view, the country faces nonetheless similar economic and environmental challenges to those of other countries in the Horn of Africa and throughout the Sahel. Those challenges are, among others: economic development that is unsustainable and inequitable; declining food security and loss biodiversity due to severe exposure to land degradation and desertification—phenomena to which significant overgrazing exacerbated by climate variability and change are important contributors. Also, Djibouti has limited technical and financial capacity to adapt to climate change and to fight the effects of land degradation.

In Djibouti, land degradation and desertification are one of the most serious environmental issues affecting the country, and it has resulted in dramatically decreased food security and limited livelihood opportunities for the population. It also means that several unique ecosystems and species are under severe threat. In this light, land degradation, loss of ecosystem services and of biodiversity are interconnected problems in Djibouti (see e.g., Box 1 for an intertwined threat analysis).

> *For additional information background information on Djibouti's National Context, refer to Annex 19.1.*

The Goda and Mabla mountains in north central Djibouti are a prime example of the extent of land degradation in the country with resulting impacts on biodiversity, land-based ecosystem services and on local livelihoods. Both are priorities for conservation (Figure 1), but there has been limited conservation action in the sites.

The Day Forest (the country's first declared national park[2]) is an ancient *Juniperus procera* upper elevation forest. This forest once covered a much larger area but was gradually reduced over a long period, including through the effects of pastoral fires (18th century) and a nearby volcanic eruption in 1862. Based on a survey of living trees and past relics, it is believed that the Day Forest stretched over 7,500 ha two centuries ago and was still 2,300 ha in 1949. By 2010, the Day Forest was reduced to 1,055 hectares of which 380 ha were degraded[3]. The final drastic reduction in size came 10-12 years ago when a sudden and rapid die-off of the *Juniperus procera* occurred. While a peer reviewed study of the cause of the forest death has not been published, anecdotal evidence and unpublished research suggest the death may have been caused by an outbreak of *Pyrofomes demidoffii*, a type of heart rot fungus that also forms mushrooms on the outside of the trees. The remaining 100-200 hectares of forest in Day exist primarily in isolated ravines and other terrain difficult to access by humans or animals.

East from the towns of Day and Airolaf, the local topography includes funnel-shaped watersheds with intermittent waterways running in the southeast direction towards the sea. This makes the Day Forest area a unique cloud forest, capable of absorbing and transporting moisture from the air and, under ideal conditions, retaining moisture in the landscape. These bio-geographical features stress the site's importance, both from a sustainable land use management perspective and from a biodiversity conservation one. Additionally, important settlements with reasonable accessibility are located in the plateaus overseeing the Day Forest and can potentially sustain some ecotourism activities.

[1] A regional peace and development institution that also includes Ethiopia, Sudan, Kenya, Somalia, Uganda (See https://igad.int/).
[2] See Table 1 and cross-referring footnote in the table.
[3] Biodiversity Facts, Djibouti, Convention on Biological Diversity, https://www.cbd.int/countries/profile/?country=dj

The Day Forest National Park and the adjacent forest patches in the Mabla and Goda mountains support important biodiversity[4], as well as scattered settlements of agro-pastoral communities, predominantly of Afar people. The Day Forest and the surrounding area are home to several native species. Most of them have unknown conservation status but are suspected to be critical. One of these is the endemic pheasant Djibouti Francolin (*Pternistis ochropectus*), a Djiboutian national symbol and an IUCN-classified critically endangered species. Another is the native snake *Platyceps afarensis,* named after the Afar people of this part of the country. This snake is listed as "data deficient" in the IUCN red list.

The Afar people were once nomadic pastoralists but have gradually become sedentary in the past decades due to government incentives to give them better access to schools and healthcare. These populations live in poverty, and their primary livelihoods are still as herders. However, because the populations have grown over the decades, live in concentrated villages, and have herds that are now less mobile , the surrounding landscape has lost significant vegetative cover, due to overgrazing. This overgrazing has resulted in compacted soil, major erosion, and a presumed decrease in soil cover quality. In some areas, it has also opened the way for invasive species to take over, most notably plants of *Prosopis* spp., which thus far have been confined to lower altitudes in the Djibouti coastal plain.

In 2004, legislation was passed on the establishment of Djibouti's National Protected Area network, which consists of seven marine protected areas (MPAs) and four terrestrial sites. Those were designated by law as "Protected Areas' (with reference to "Loi n°45 AN/04/5ème"[5]) but were never managed as a cohesive system of protected areas. The Ministry of Environment is responsible for managing the country's protected areas (PAs) and together with the Ministry of Agriculture, they govern land use. The former has recently created a specialized Unit for Protected Area Management (UGPA), which is already managing the country's seven marine protected areas (MPAs) – sites that have historically benefitted from GEF projects[6]. For consolidating terrestrial PAs, there are still legal and operational gaps, as well as limited experience with managing these sites, including within wider multi-use landscapes.

Given Djibouti's limited land area and the prevailing grazing pressure on scarce land resources, any strategy for addressing the combined land degradation and biodiversity challenges in the country must be developed by considering the existing baseline interventions on the ground and by learning lessons from previous programs related to land use.

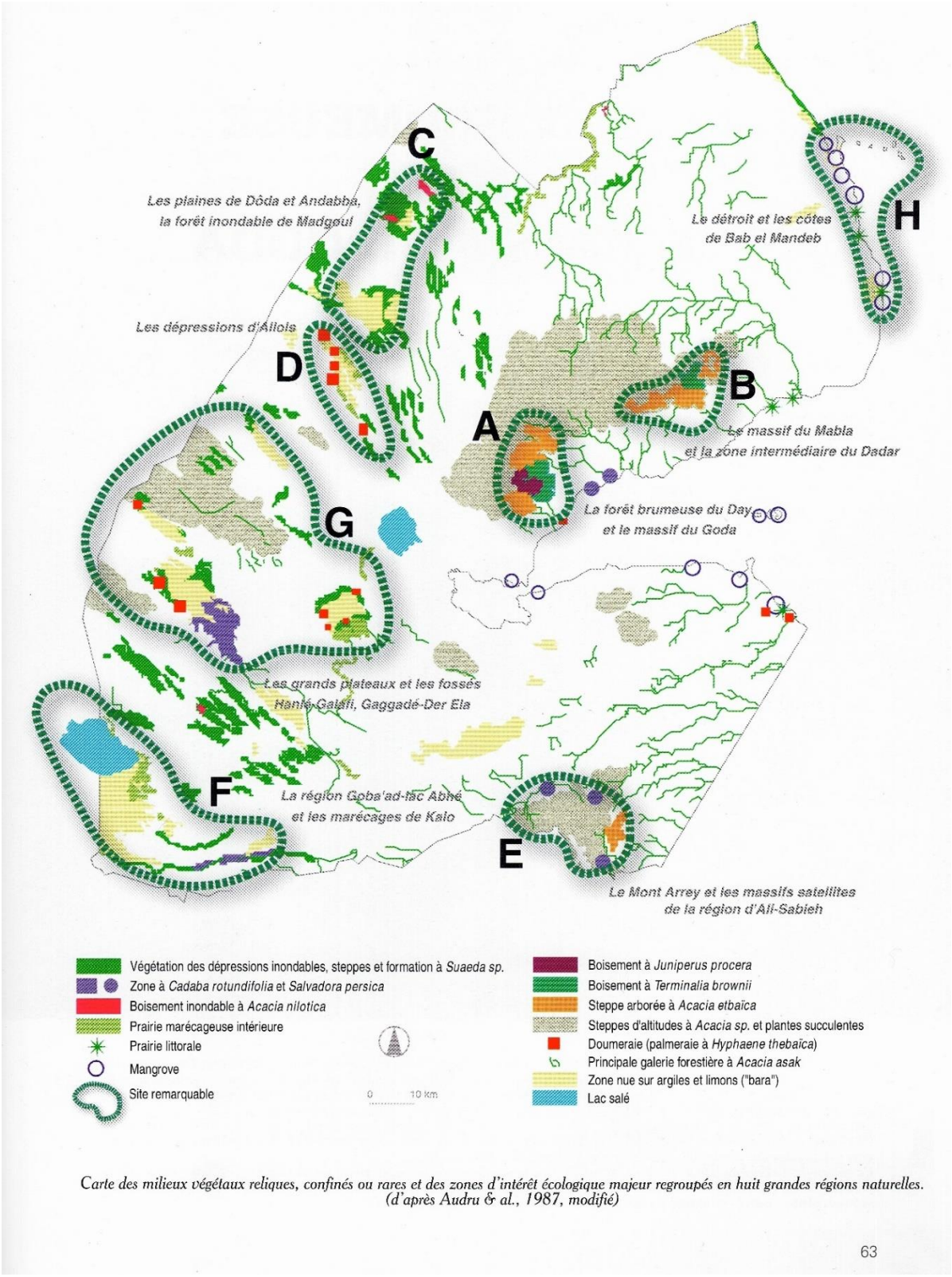
> *In Annex 19.2, a thorough analysis of Lessons Learned and Baseline Initiatives has been prepared, complementing information collected during the PIF stage with an up-to-date baseline finance assessment.*

Project Justification

Most of the land in Djibouti is classified as "baren / sparce vegetation" (86%), according to international classifications[7], and only 0.01% includes tree cover. **Forests in Djibouti** (i.e., tree covered areas in the national context[8]) are rare but they play an important role in maintaining ecosystems' functions, fighting the effects of land degradation and sustaining biodiversity. They are both a priority for conservation (Figure 1) and sustainable land management (SLM), to the extent that these areas sustain unique habitats and at the same time help retain moisture in the soil.

[4] The Day Forest is home to 60% of Djibouti terrestrial biodiversity (including 70% of floral diversity, Audru *et al.* 1998).
[5] Loi n°45/AN/04/5ème L portant création des Aires Protégées Terrestres et Marines [Link in FAOLEX, accessed on 13-Oct-2023]. The Law is limited to creating protected areas across the country (terrestrial and marine) without much information on their characteristics. It also establishes a few non-compliant uses of biological resources in those areas.
[6] The Phase II project for MPAs is reaching its end in December 2023.
[7] GIS analysis processed in GoogleMap.org, World Cover 10m 2020/2021 by the European Spage Agency (ESA). Shrubland and Grasslands cover respectively 7.04% and 5.31%.
[8] When referring to "forests" in this PRODOC, we refer to the national definition, which corresponds mostly to"shrubland", as the term is used in international contexts, meaning forests with little over 1ton of biomass per hectare.

Figure 1. Map of relict plant ecosystems and areas of major ecological interest[9]



Carte des milieux végétaux reliques, confinés ou rares et des zones d'intérêt écologique majeur regroupés en huit grandes régions naturelles. (d'après Audru & al., 1987, modifié)

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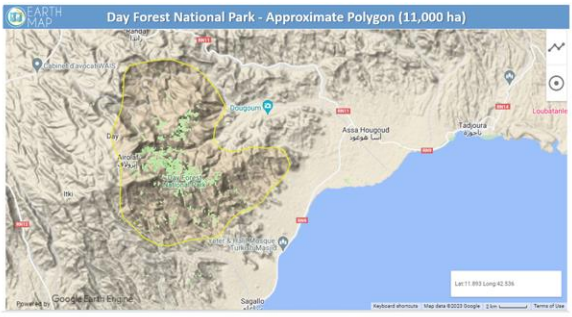
[9] Source of the figure: Alain & Danielle Laurent (2002). Djibouti au rythme du vivant: les mammifères d'hier à aujourd'hui pour demain. Beira Edition, quoted in Djibouti's Fourth National Report to the CBD (2009). Figure 1 shows the following two forest areas as priorities for conservation: (A) The Day Cloud Forest and the Goda Mountain Range (as last Afro-Mediterranean relict forest on the northern edge of the Gulf of Tadjoura. Very strong and visible endemism (birds); followed by (B) The Mabla Mountain Range and the Intermediary Dadar Zone.

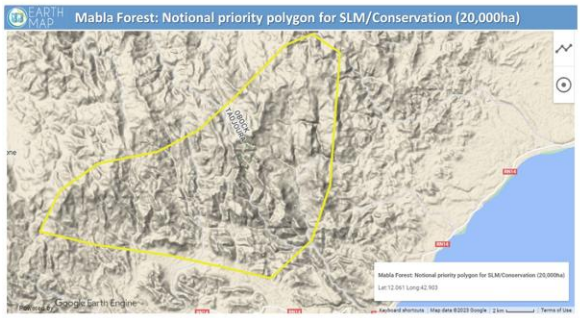
It is estimated that there are/were 2,000 ha of forests and 68,000 ha of open woodlands in Djibouti (Figure 1), although up-to-date and downscaled assessments are missing. Forests and woodland areas include: rare and localized forests of East Africa Juniper *Juniperus procera* found on the high Goda/Day and Mabla Mountains; *Buxus hildebrantii* and *Terminalia brownii* stands found on the high Goda/Day and Mabla Mountains, but also in lower highland areas; isolated stands of Doum Palm (*Hyphaene thebaica*) in riverine areas of central and western parts of the country; floodplain *Acacia nilotica* woodlands around Magdoul, Andaba and Guinibad; steppe *Acacia etbaica* woodlands in a few suitable locations; and further open Acacia woodlands and bushlands across the interior arid and semi-arid lands.

Forests / Tree covered areas also concentrate most of above-ground biomass within landscapes – as shown in Figure 2. The figure highlights that there is much more tree cover in Day Forest than in the Mabla polygon. It also shows that in Day Forest, the tree cover area is restricted to an area of approximately 10,000 – 11,000 hectares, which could form the basis for demarcating the Day Forest National Park.

Figure 2. Three polygons containing forests/tree cover: Compared GIS analysis of Above Ground Biomass[10]







Legend: Biomass - ESA CCI Global Forest Above Ground Biomass 2010/2020.

1.00 tons/ha 450.00

Year	Day Forest: Notional polygon for sustainable wide landscape management (29,000ha)	Day Forest National Park - Approximate Polygon (11,000 ha)	Mabla Forest: Notional priority polygon for SLM/Conservation (20,000ha)
2010	10,670	10,550	659
2017	2,959	2,928	57
2018	10,242	10,158	366
2019	12,051	11,845	222
2020	10,203	10,086	120

Source: Compared GIS analysis (by author) processed in Google's EarthMap.org: "Biomass - ESA CCI Global Forest Above Ground Biomass 2010/2020". (Tons: oven-dry weight of the woody parts (stem, bark, branches and twigs) of all living trees excluding stump and roots)

Project sites

The Day Forest, and to a less extent Mabla Forest, contain Djibouti's last vestiges of denser forest, harboring most of the country's terrestrial biodiversity. They are two of the seven BirdLife Important Bird Areas in the country[11]. They are both proposed as project sites to be consolidated as areas that enjoy legal protection, followed by management and zoning plans developed. This will build on legislation that initially proclaimed these two sites as protected areas but would require more specific regulations for regulating land use, which has to date not yet been developed. Priority will be given to the Day Forest site in this project. The conservation value of Mabla Forest site still needs to be determined through detailed studies on the ground, as not much is known about the sites' resources.

[10] The dataset used provides estimates of forest above-ground biomass for the years 2010, 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020 and were estimated for the polygons in EarthMap.org. These estimates are derived from a combination of Earth observation data, depending on the year, obtained from the Copernicus Sentinel-1 mission, Envisat's ASAR instrument, and JAXA's Advanced Land Observing Satellite (ALOS-1 and ALOS-2), along with additional information from other Earth observation sources. The dataset can be inexact and show at times interannual variations. Scientific Reference: Santoro, M.; Cartus, O. (2023): ESA Biomass Climate Change Initiative (Biomass_cci): Global datasets of forest above-ground biomass for the years 2010, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020, v4. NERC EDS Centre for Environmental Data Analysis, 21 April 2023. doi:10.5285/af60720c1e404a9e9d2c145d2b2ead4e.

[11] Magin G. 1999. Important Bird Areas in Africa and associated islands – Djibouti

Actions to govern the land use in the proposed sites will build on legislation that initially proclaimed these two sites in 2004 as protected areas. For creating them as protected areas and for regulating land use more broadly, specific regulations are needed. These have to date not yet been developed. Evidence points to the fact that Day Forest is much more important than Mabla from a conservation point of view. The former (Day) is therefore considered a primary site[12]. Activities on the ground that promote SLM practices will also be primarily focused on the Day Forest site, in particular until a thorough assessment and mapping and resources has been conducted – which is foreseen as a one of the first project activities.

> *For additional information background information on Day Forest and Mabla Forest, refer to Annex 19.1.2 > Characteristics of Project Sites.*

Specific threats to ecosystem services and biodiversity affecting project sites

Until a few decades ago, the Day Forest used to be covered in clouds and dangling lichen epiphytes in the rainy season. Indeed, Juniper trees are very effective harvesters of cloud humidity – adding between 25-56% of precipitation to actual annual rainfall. Today in contrast, the forest consists mostly of dead *Juniper* skeletons with dried up lichens and bare topsoil between them, lacking vegetation cover able to capture, withhold and regulate humidity and water flows. High mortality is accentuated on exposed slopes, while in gulleys healthier individuals remain. The degradation of the forest affects all characteristic woody species (*Juniperus procera*, *Olea Africana*, *Ficus vasta*, *Tarchonanthus camphoratus*, and *Buxus hildebrandtii*) and can be related to i) the recurring recent severe droughts, ii) the effect of a parasitic fungus (*Armillaria* sp.) in *Juniperus,* likely a consequence of water stress / weakened resistance; iii) pruning and logging (ongoing despite the forest's vulnerability and the legal requirement to control and regulate tree cutting in PAs), and especially decades of over-grazing that intensified in recent drought periods.

Because the Day Forest held some of the last green livestock fodder in the entire region it was opened to unrestrained exploitation after in many parts of the country fodder scarcity caused a breakdown of traditional rangelands grazing control systems. The Day Forest was previously used as part of a traditional rangeland management system that partitioned the Day Forest and the outlying plateaus for use by specific type of livestock in particular seasons. The Day was the ultimate refuge for cattle (only) during the summer period, when other rangelands dried up. Camels and goats had been prohibited from grazing in Day Forest range to avoid the destruction of the tree crowns and grass respectively. However, the recurrent prolonged droughts that have occurred in the last 10-20 years led to a loss of this control system. This resulted in severe overgrazing of most of the forest and herbaceous cover to a point that there was virtually no undergrowth in these habitats with very low natural regeneration. It has been shown that grazing activities exceed carrying capacities in many parts of the country leading to severe losses of the vegetation cover[13]. Furthermore, cutting for livestock and firewood has led to the progressive eradication of *Acacia etbaica*[14].

The degradation and regression of Day Forest represents a major loss for biodiversity and the human populations that depend on it. Moreover, it undermines the value of the Goda Massif watershed, a key watershed in the country, upon which communities living in its surroundings and beyond depend; Local populations have seen the water tables at both the top and the foot of the Goda Massif dry up and flash floods become more intense and frequent when it rains.

The amount of water stored in the soil depends on soil conditions and the herbaceous and forest cover of the watershed. Without ground vegetation, land is eroded, and rainwater flows over the hardened surface of the ground without seeping in and recharging groundwater. Under the effect of excessive grazing and trampling, land cleared of its ground vegetation becomes even more vulnerable to soil erosion, notably during heavy rains that strip the soil, at the same time taking away the seeds it contains. Plant growth observed along the stone lines built on the Day certainly in past projects reflects the

[12] The actual presence of forest / woodland stands in the Mabla polygon would require a ground-truthing study, including for determining their potential conservation value. Although little is known about the specific level of threat affecting the Mabla site, it was observed from GIS cursory analysis that, with the exception of a few limited patches displaying biomass concentration (Figure 2), the same kinds of threats that affect the surrounding vegetation in the Mabla mountain range also affect the area that was originally intended to become Mabla National Park. For this and other reasons, and considering the project's limited GEF budget, the PPG team recommended to accord much less priority to Mabla site in relation Day.
[13] Kiambi D. 1999. Assessment of the status of agrobiodiversity in Djibouti.
[14] Laurent A. 2012

retention of soil and moisture, but also the capture of seeds washed away by rains. This might explain that regrowth is mostly limited to a rather narrow strip along stone lines.

Summary of threats

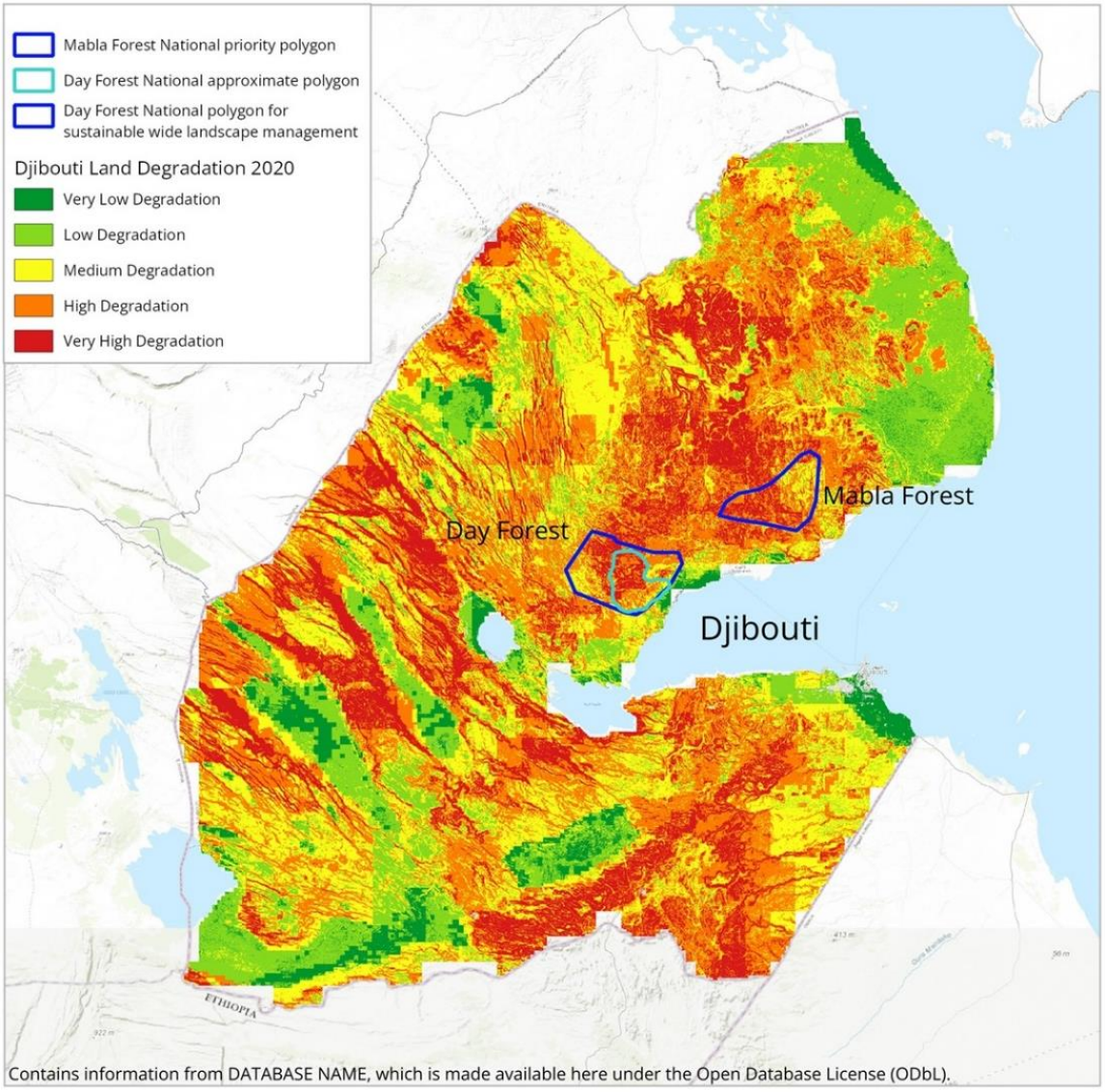
The existing threats embedded in the above narrative that are relevant for the project and target areas, can be summarized as follows:

- Loss/degradation of ground vegetation/forest remnants/biodiversity/ecosystem services from overgrazing (inadequate grazing regimes and/or excessive livestock numbers)
- Loss/degradation of (open) forest habitats/biodiversity/ecosystem services from pruning and cutting (fodder, timber, firewood, charcoal-making)
- Recent climate trends: dry spells, droughts and dropping water tables harm/kill ground vegetation and trees
- Loss/degradation of soils from wind and water erosion due to flash floods
- Reduced water infiltration and groundwater storage
- Over-extraction of groundwater resources by wells at the top and foot of the watershed (Day)
- *Armillaria* parasitic fungus killing Juniper trees
- Rural communities exposed to poverty / land degradation nexus

As land degradation advances, the threats to biodiversity will intensify. The additional threats from climate change are also relevant. Box 1 provides a holistic threat analysis for Djibouti.

The map in Figure 3 illustrates the extent of land degradation in project sites and across the country.

Figure 3. Recent Land Degradation assessment showing the three polygons on focus in the project: Day Forest core site, Day Forest Wider Landscape and Mabla Forest notional polygon[15]



Box 1. Intertwined causal analysis of biodiversity loss and land degradation, plus the expected impacts of climate change on terrestrial ecosystems

Causal analysis, including climatic, of land degradation and loss of terrestrial biodiversity in Djibouti

The most prominent threats to biodiversity and land-based ecosystem services:
Among all the threats mentioned in this Box, overgrazing stands out as a particularly significant issue for Djibouti. Given the country's predominantly arid and semi-arid landscapes and its dependence on pastoralism, the pressures from overgrazing are intensified, leading to the loss of soil productive capacity and to impacts on biodiversity. Climate variability and change are also relevant as factors that are expected to greatly exacerbate land degradation and desertification trends.

Causes of Land Degradation:

[15] The map combines the following datasets: (i) data that was developed through Djibouti's Land Degradation and Assessment for 2020, made publicly available in June 2023 through the website of the Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) [Link] and under the ODbL 1.0 License; and (ii) the outline for three polygons displayed in Figure 2.

- *Overgrazing*: The pastoralist nature of communities in Djibouti has led to excessive grazing. Overgrazing weakens grasses and other vegetation, leading to decreased soil stability and increased erosion. Depending on the season and on the pasture / rangelands carrying capacity, excessive grazing can be devastating and the number one cause of land degradation in inland areas of Djibouti.
- *Loss of tree cover*: (deforestation and forest / woodland degradation) Trees are mostly cut down for timber and charcoal production. This results in the loss of root systems that stabilize the soil and increased vulnerability to wind and water erosion.
- *Unsustainable agricultural practices*: Unsustainable methods of farming and inadequate use of water resources can deplete soil nutrients and cause erosion, leading to land degradation.
- *Climate change*: Rising temperatures and changing rainfall patterns can lead to decreased soil moisture, enhancing desertification processes.

Causes of Biodiversity Loss:

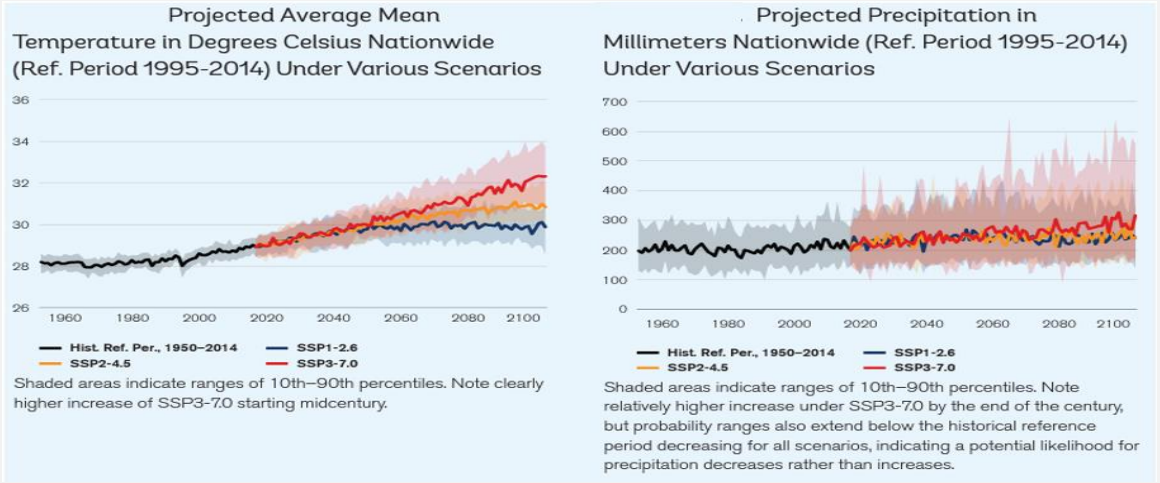
- *Habitat Loss*: Unsustainable land uses lead to habitat change and loss, and it can potentially drive rare species to extinction. The shrinking habitats of *Juniperus procera* is an example.
- *Climate Change*: Altered climatic conditions can make habitats unsuitable for certain species, leading to range shifts or extinctions, although it is difficult to predict which and how.
- *Overharvesting*: Overhunting of terrestrial fauna and excessive tree cutting can lead to reductions in species populations or even extinctions. Declining trends for *Acacia etbaica* are an example.
- *Invasive Species*: The introduction and spread of non-native species can outcompete, predominate, and reduce native biodiversity. The spread of *Prosopis* spp. has been associated with overgrazing.
- *Pollution*: Although a less intense threat in inland areas, given that population pressure is lower and industrial mining rare, discharge of both industrial and household waste can potentially pollute land and water resources, affecting plant and animal life.

Biophysical Processes Involved:

- *Loss of topsoil (excessive soil erosion)*: The removal of vegetation cover through overgrazing and deforestation exposes the soil to both wind and water erosion.
- *Soil Salinization*: Inadequate water management, especially in agricultural practices, can lead to the accumulation of salts in the soil, reducing its fertility.
- *Alteration of Water Cycles*: Land degradation, especially deforestation, can alter local water cycles, leading to reduced rainfall and increased evaporation rates.
- *Decreased Biomass at the Landscape Level (Desertification)*: The combined effects of reduced vegetation cover, soil erosion, and climate change can transform productive lands into deserts.
- *Habitat Fragmentation*: Land degradation often leads to fragmented habitats, which can isolate populations of species, reducing their genetic diversity and resilience.

Climate Change Scenarios and Expected Impacts on Land-based Resources:

A key source of downscaled climate change scenarios for Djibouti is the WB's Climate Change Knowledge Portal, including Djibouti Climate Risk Country Profile (2023), cited here and it is also the source for the figure below:



The main climate change trends for terrestrial areas in Djibouti can be thus summarized:

- *Temperature and Extreme Heat:* Under SSP3-7.0, Djibouti's temperatures are homogeneously projected to increase, especially in the interior. By midcentury, Djibouti's population is likely to experience greater extreme heat risk, but the characteristics and pace of these changes will vary between coastal and inland areas – the latter will be more harshly affected.

- *Projected precipitation patterns*: under SSP3-7.0 nationally signal annual increases by midcentury, but divergent seasonal and regional shifts with a wide range of uncertainty.
- *Extreme Precipitation Events*: By midcentury, Djibouti is likely to more frequently experience extreme precipitation event occurrence, but there is still uncertainty over the rates of change of future return periods at the subnational level. For mountainous areas, extreme precipitation events can have a devastating effect on topsoil and recovering vegetation.

To address the above-described challenges and build on recent initiatives, the long-term solution proposed by this project is to emplace a multi-focal initiative for the conservation and restoration of important ecosystems and ecosystem functions in degraded pastoral and forest landscapes in Djibouti. Before 'unpacking' this solution through the proposed Theory of Change for the project (Annex 3), it is important to understand the current status quo of land use and support for more sustainable practices.

Relevant Baseline of recent measures and initiatives

For a structured list of current baseline finance interventions refer to the following tables in Annex 19.2:

- Table 7. Donor funded baseline finance initiatives (summary information) including interventions proposed as co-financing from the baseline
- Table 8. Past projects for lessons learning

Land use management, land tenure and SLM

Livestock resources are very important in Djibouti, with approximately 60% of the population depending on it as a source of livelihood. It is estimated that the livestock population includes 1 million head of sheep and goats and 300,000 cattle in the entire country. According to FAOSTAT, this population has been stable for the past 20+ years.[16] This seems to indicate that the problem of overgrazing, which results in land degradation, is likely linked to the land's carrying capacity in specific locations. This means that it matters where and when grazing happens, with what intensity, and if land resources in specific locations are sufficient to sustain the grazing pressure. It also means that the project's main environmental problem can be addressed through improved management of land use and improved resource allocation. It also requires interventions by several stakeholders, including land users themselves and those who regulate and govern land use.

In rural areas, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries, Livestock and Fishing Resources (MAEPERH – *Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Eau, de la Pêche, de l'Elevage et des Ressources Halieutiques*) is the most important government entity for regulating land use, followed by local government. MAEPERH houses the focal point for the UNCCD and has implemented various programs for promoting SLM practices, including those that involve livestock, land and water resources. The problem of land degradation is very well known by technical staff at the Ministry, who also hold the institutional memory of what has produced results and what has not.

Djibouti's National Action Program for the fight against Desertification (the UNCCD's NAP 2000) listed e.g., several SLM techniques, which had been implemented in Djibouti and evaluated over long periods of time. They include *inter alia*:

- Use of gabions for stabilizing land susceptible to erosion
- Rational development and use of water resources, which implies development of water capture and irrigation infrastructure.
- Installation of windbreaks
- Cultivation of foraging plants in local homesteads, to decrease the pressure on degraded rangelands
- Sylvo-pastoral projects, which have previously tried different reforestation techniques and promoted a more rational use of grazing resources
- Various types of 'soil & water' integrated management.

[16] FAOSTAT, Livestock statistics for Djibouti (2000-2021, cattle, sheep, goats, camel), accessed through: https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/QCL.

Many of the above-listed practices tend to work with varying degrees of effectiveness and according to location and context. However, they also tend to be costly and have historically depended on project finance for being implemented. They are therefore rarely sustained, unless heavily subsidized.

The MAEPERH also engages at the local level with herders in an effort to fight land degradation that overgrazing tends to cause. Where applicable, discussions are held between the pastoral communities and representatives from MAEPERH in an attempt to propose adjustments to livestock roaming paths in advance of the rainy season. In practice, pastoral practices tend to follow their own logic and herders are quite numerous across the country. Therefore, decisions on land use are made locally and seasonally with little interference from State actors. During years of drought, the hardships faced by herders tend to multiply, while grazing and water resources are scarce.

For successfully managing land use, it is important to consider land tenure frameworks. In Djibouti, these are characterized by a juxtaposition of systems. There are formalized land ownership, leaseholds and concessions on the one hand, regulated by laws and enforced to a great extent. On the other, there are customary rights, held by some communities in rural areas, which are recognized and respected locally, but not always formally documented or acknowledged by the government. In practice, the State owns a significant portion of the land, especially in urban areas. As for rangelands (areas where livestock can graze on a seasonal basis), the areas are generally regarded as an open access resource, but with traditionally established roaming paths.

Numerous restoration projects have aimed at reversing Djibouti's degradation trend by working on forest community-based set-asides and livestock exclosures. A large IFAD GEF project that ended in 2013/4 (the PROMES-GDT project[17]) made major investments for water and soil retention. There are reports that the project gave good results on water security and soil/water conservation, including in areas near Day Forest, but not in the forest itself.

The PROMES-GDT and other projects made some investments in the regeneration of Juniper and other vegetation. However, protective measures and their effects were not sustainable due to the loss of traditional management systems, degradation of rangelands and consequent lack of alternative options for feeding the livestock during the sustained droughts.

A more recent IFAD intervention—the PROGRES Project (2016-2024)—is being implemented now in partnership with the WFP in more or less the same sites as the now closed PROMES-GDT. It counts on co-financing from the Adaptation Fund and the government.

No project to date ever proposed an integrated watershed planning approach together with the actual operationalization of the long-standing PA status of the forest, coupled with adequate enforcement of access regulations and better incentives to foster local communities' stewardship of resources in the long term.

Biodiversity, protected areas and information management

The Day Forest was the first PA to be designated in Djibouti, in 1939, as a National Park. In 2004, Law 45/AN/04/5eL on the *Creation of Terrestrial and Marine Protected Areas*[18] re-gazetted Day Forest as a national PA. The law also created 3 further terrestrial and 3 marine PAs. Article 7 stated that the "exact limits of the PAs and their management modality [would] be detailed via regulation". These have however not yet been prepared. In 2011, a further two terrestrial PAs were added by Decree 0236/PR/MHUE on the *Creation of two terrestrial protected areas*[19]. Table 1 lists the current PA system, which falls under the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD - *Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable*).

[17] Programme for the Mobilisation of Surface Water and Sustainable Land Management (2007-2013) [Link]
[18] Loi n°45/AN/04/5ème L portant création des Aires Protégées Terrestres et Marines.
[19] Décret n° 2011-0236/PR/MHUE portant création de deux aires protégées terrestres [Link in FAOLEX, accessed on 13-Oct-2023].

Table 1. Djibouti's Current PA estate according to Law 45/AN/04/5th on the Creation of Terrestrial and Marine PAs and other legal frameworks

PA name	Type	Law / Year of designation	Area (ha)
1. Day Forest	Terrestrial	1939 / PA Law 2004	Not legally defined in the PA Law [a]
2. Mabla Forest	Terrestrial	PA Law 2004	Not legally defined in the PA Law [b]
3. Lake Abhé	Terrestrial	PA Law 2004	Not legally defined in the PA Law
4. Lake Assal	Terrestrial	PA Law 2004	Not legally defined in the PA Law
5. Haramous	Marine/Coastal	PA Law 2004	Not legally defined in the PA Law. Delimitation and area being formalized under the ongoing GEF project (#9215)
6. Musha-Maskhali Islands	Marine/Coastal	PA Law 2004	Not legally defined in the PA Law. Delimitation and area being formalized under the ongoing GEF project (#9215)
7. Sept Frères Islands with Ras Syan, Khor Angar and the Godoria mangroves forest	Marine/Coastal	PA Law 2004	Not legally defined in the PA Law. Delimitation and area being formalised under the ongoing GEF project (#9215)
8. The Addaoua Bourale mountain range near the village of Assamo.	Terrestrial	Decree 2011	1,500 ha. *Le site d'Assamo correspond au massif montagneux d'Addaoua Bourale situé à proximité de la localité d'Assamo, le long de la piste d'Ali Addé, et correspondant à la zone incluse entre les coordonnées GPS suivantes : N 11°01'48; E 42°51'71 N 11°00'90; E 42°53'51 N 10°58'99; E 42°51'48 N 10°58'45; E 42°52'88. Le périmètre est d'environ 16 km soit une superficie de 15 km² ou 1500 hectares.*
9. Djalélo Valley	Terrestrial	Decree 2011	4,500 ha. *Le Site de Djalélo correspond à la zone montagneuse en région de Bour Ougoul, entre le Petit Bara et Holl-Holl et correspondant à la zone incluse entre les coordonnées GPS suivantes : N 11°23'13; E 42°46'53 N 11°23'12; E 42°51'21 N 11°20'23; E 42°46'28 N 11°20'03; E 42°50'45. Le périmètre est d'environ 28 km soit une superficie de 45 km2 ou 4500 hectares.*
10. Douda Nature Reserve	Terrestrial	Decree 206/PR/MB of 2014	A semi-natural wildlife refuge / zoo near Djibouti capital[20]
11. New marine/coastal PAs (Arta Plage, Ghoubet, Sables Blancs, etc.)	Marine/Coastal	Gazettement planned for many years, underway under the ongoing GEF project (#9215)	Delimitation and area being formalised under the ongoing GEF project (#9215)

Notes:
[a] The original Day Park, created during colonial times, had approximately 11,000ha. A map of the likely polygon is included in the PRODOC, in order to facilitate land use planning and GEF indicator calculus. However, studies that are planned under the project would be needed to define the actual park boundaries.
[b] Mabla forest remains a remote area, with limited accessibility and no outline for a PA can at this stage be proposed.

The 2004 PA Law specifies in Article 5 that PAs are not closed areas and that traditional livestock farming and artisanal fishing activities, and ecotourism are allowed but regulated and controlled in order to preserve biodiversity. The Law prohibits the pruning or felling of any tree, picking, or uprooting plants. Per Article 6, local communities must be closely involved in the management of protected areas.

With the notable exception of the Assamo and Djalélo PAs, terrestrial PAs in Djibouti have not received much attention.[21] The stipulation in Article 7 of the 2004 PA Law that the "exact boundaries of the PAs and their management modus will be defined by regulations" has not been met yet, and they have not been operationalized on the ground.

A national workshop[22] held in 2012 with the participation of a wide group of national and international experts identified conservation priorities for Djibouti's terrestrial fauna. The endemic and critically endangered Djibouti Francolin whose distribution is restricted to Day Forest and Mabla Forest was

[20] https://www.decandjibouti.org/le-refuge/ The protection of 600 hectares of the coastal zone (Haramous-Douda) was formalized in March 2014.
[21] Two other terrestrial protected areas in Djalélo (Arta region) and Assamo (Ali-Sabieh district) were established by Decree in 2011, and were previously financed through a partnership between DECAN, the Beauval Zoological Park and the Beauval Nature Association.
[22] Holst, B., A. Ahmed, A. A. Aouled, A. A. Mohamed, A. Laurent, A. M. Aman, A. Desbiez, B. Mulot, B. Lafrance, C. Gibault, D. Mallon, E. Ruivo, H. A. Rayaleh, K. Leus, P. Moehlmann, P. McGowan (eds.). 2013: Conserving Djibouti's Priority Land Animals – a Seminar and Conservation Workshop. Final Report. IUCN SSC.

given the first conservation priority for birds. The workshop conclusions included the need for delimitation, operationalization of the country's PAs (demarcation, management planning, staffing, habitat restoration), including deployment and capacity building of ecoguards for Day Forest PA as a measure to counter illegal exploitation. The workshop recommended moreover the creation of a PA Agency and PA Fund, and the updating of the PA legal framework.

The operationalization of Djibouti's national PA System, which includes the 11 sites listed in Table 1, has been asymmetrical and dependent on project resources. Since 2010, two MEDD/UNDP/GEF projects (# 3713 and #9215 *Mitigating Key Sector Pressures on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity and Further Strengthening the National System of Marine Protected Areas in Djibouti*) have focused on the operationalization of the country's marine and coastal PAs. Djibouti has however not benefited from funding for the establishment of terrestrial PAs. In Project GEF ID #9215, this is described in the baseline section.

Over the years, Djibouti's terrestrial biodiversity has been the object of a few studies, including on birds, mammals, and flora. Such data collection has been rather discontinuous and dependent on external financing and expertise. For long, environmental data was either unavailable or not easily accessible, including for national stakeholders. In 2017, the MEDD finalized its 2nd NBSAP after the first dating back to the year 2000. In addition, with support from a UNDP/GEF cross-cutting capacity development project, the MEDD has put in place an environmental/biodiversity information management system.

The *National Environment Fund* (NEF) has in practice existed already for many years, in the form of an account of the MEDD under the Ministry of Finance. This was based on the Law #51/2009 (Environment Code), which in:

- Article 15 proclaimed "The creation is foreseen of a National Environment Fund, which participates in the financing of the implementation of national environment policy programs. In case of pollution noted by the competent services of the Ministry in charge of the Environment or any other authorized structure, the polluter(s) is/are responsible for restoring the site. If the person responsible for the pollution is not identified, the Ministry in charge of the Environment will restore the site. In this case, the work is paid for out of the National Environment Fund."
- Article 17 proclaimed "Annual fees and taxes relating to classified installations [i.e., subject to EIA] are collected by authorized agents of the Ministry in charge of the Environment and paid to the National Environment Fund. They are made up of fixed duties calculated according to the classification of installations, surface taxes, taxes on steam pressure vessels, taxes on gas pressure vessels and pollution taxes. The rate and basis of the duties and taxes are defined by the Law on the National Environment Fund."

The Law for the National Environmental Fund has not yet been developed, and the NEF's scope or mandate does not for now consider the financing of protected areas or biodiversity. Its present annual revenue is estimated at $60,000 (10m DJF), with each EIA fee at about USD 6,000 (1m DJF) – noting that, to date, only investments funded by foreign development banks are effectively required to conduct an EIA, and not the national private sector.

The Long-term Solution and Barriers to be overcome

To address the above challenges and build on recent initiatives, the long-term solution proposed by this project is to emplace a cost-effective multi-focal initiative for the conservation and restoration of ecosystems and ecosystem functions in the key degraded pastoral and forest landscapes that are amongst the top priorities for Djibouti's terrestrial biodiversity: the Day Forest (primary site) and Mabla Forests (secondary).

This approach will combine the full gazettement and operationalization of the Day and Mabla Forest PAs with forest restoration and sustainable land management in the PAs and their peripheral areas and a shift to more sustainable rural livelihoods in affected local communities. For Mabla Forest, the approach to SLM and conservation will be determined by the results of a thorough study of its resources and conservation value.
Five barriers stand in the way of achieving the long-term solution:

BARRIER 1) Gaps in institutional, legal/regulatory and financial framework for SLM, terrestrial biodiversity and PAs.

The key gap here refers to land use plans that would enable the sustainable management of rangelands, especially in areas where resources such as water or forests need to be protected.

Additionally, the lack of regulating decrees for defining the boundaries and buffer zones for Day Forest and Mabla Forest is an obvious gap hereunder[23]. Once formally created through specific decrees, the PAs will still need to be zoned, studied and their management operationalized, typically through management plans.

The long overdue regulations specifying the boundaries, surface areas and management regimes of most terrestrial PAs, including Day and Mabla Forests, have not been prepared or adopted (with only two exceptions for terrestrial PAs – see Table 1). There is no legal basis for PA local participatory management committees.

The Law for the National Environment Fund (NEF), anticipated since the 2009 Environment Code, has not yet been developed, and the NEF's scope or mandate does not for now consider the financing of protected areas or biodiversity.

At the institutional level, there are also important gaps. The recent creation of a new unit, the UGPA under the responsible Directorate for Environment and Sustainable Development (DEDD), is encouraging and it can be built on. Yet, the UGPA is currently only managing MPAs. While the UGPA does have a legal mandate to also manage terrestrial PAs, it is currently not doing it. The Unit is not adequately staffed or equipped to do so, including through on-the-ground presence in terrestrial PAs.

There is a gap in terms of securing recurring government expenditure for maintaining UGPA and the recently trained ecoguards that ensured until now the management of MPAs on the ground. Additionally, the ongoing GEF-6 project #9215 is in the process of identifying suitable new financing mechanisms and will prepare a law to legally establish the National Environment Fund as a conduit for capturing and reinjecting revenue into the PA system; however, it will not be able to achieve the operationalization of the NEF nor emplace a specific financing mechanism (source of revenue). Underfunding of the (terrestrial) PA system at system and site levels therefore remains a key gap.

The IFAD's PROGRES project has installed 13 Local Steering Committees and the Water and Rangelands Management Committees to plan hydraulic and pastoral schemes in Dikhil, Tadjourah and Arta. However, these community-based institutions need to be reinforced with the national strategy to institutionalize the SLM approaches.

BARRIER 2) Weak technical capacity in government agencies, including for effective land use planning and presence on the ground.

While numerous promising initiatives have been proposed and implemented over the past decade(s) in Djibouti, government capacity for managing and regulating land use is still incipient. Therefore, it is difficult for technical agencies in key ministries to identify and effectively implement integrated solutions to the degradation of ecosystem services and biodiversity loss – notably those within the agriculture, water and environment sectors. As a result, the outcome of interventions aimed at reversing ecosystem degradation and improving the situation of agro-pastoral communities vulnerable to land degradation and climate change, will often be weak, isolated and unsustainable.

There are two interconnected issues:

[23] The PA Law from 2004 states proclaims the "creation" of "forêt du Day" and "forêt de Mabla" as PAs, but it does not specify their category of PA, their size or the management arrangements for operationalizing them as PAs.

First, no attempts have been made to emplace an integrated landscape or watershed-level management plan in combination with protected area management. Beside the institutional issues mentioned hereunder, this is also due to weak technical capacity and limited adoption of results-based and adaptive approaches in the execution of interventions.

Second, there is insufficient and ineffective on-the-ground presence by government for managing designated PAs, threat reduction, community support and agricultural extension. Government agencies are not sufficiently present on the ground to support rural populations in their agro-pastoral activities, promote (sustainable) livelihoods, introduce better livestock management practices, and reduce natural resource and water over-exploitation. At the regional level, a head of the extension services, with the mission of coordinating governmental staff, does exist in theory, but is not effective in reality. Extension staff is limited (for instance, each sub-directorate of the MAEPE-RH has only one agricultural extension staff). The capacity of the Regional Council is limited, and it does not have the leadership capacity to coordinate stakeholders.

Additionally, the specific capacity of institutions in terms of monitoring & evaluation and knowledge management remains limited. This applies to both central and decentralized government entities. Inadequate knowledge management/dissemination on agropastoral and SLM experiences in Djibouti hampers adaptation and replication of the incipient national experience on several facets of SLM and agropastoralism.

The absence of systematic monitoring prevents capitalizing the few lessons learned that would guide users in the design of water mobilization and agropastoral/SLM projects and enable a replication at scale of successful practices. Interesting lessons are found in the Djama Guedi's farm in Dikhil, which linked an appropriate integration of livestock and farming practices and the systematic application of a variety of SLM techniques to restore soil, water and nutrients. The ongoing GEF-6 project #9599 *Sustainable management of water resources, rangelands and agro-pastoral perimeters in the Cheikhetti Wadi watershed* is expected to establish a knowledge platform to document lessons learnt from sustainable land management initiatives and promote the sharing and use of best practices. Once established it must be applied. In addition, this does not cover biodiversity and PA management, especially not in the terrestrial domain, where experience is still limited. International benchmarking is required but sometimes disregarded.

BARRIER 3) Lack of multi-stakeholder platforms for effective land use planning and integrated landscape-level management

Regulating land use, which also includes access control for areas that are designated for protection, involves an open dialogue with multiple stakeholders, so that land use conflicts can be addressed, and land use regulations can be implemented. Key stakeholders, including women, to be engaged would include relevant agencies, local communities, supporting civil society organizations and the private sector. This barrier specifically refers to the fact that no multi-stakeholder platforms have been created to date, where a dialogue among these key stakeholders could take place. This is also a hindrance to adequate negotiation, coordination and execution of multi-sector interventions, including those that refer to water and land use, PAs, agriculture and pastoral activities.

For example, local rural populations and communities as well as other stakeholders using the target area in project sites are generally not aware of environmental regulations (e.g., on groundwater extraction, use of forest resources), and are not compliant. While the Day and Mabla Forest PAs are designated as PAs, their PA status has not yet been formalized through a legal framework, and institutionalization of their status as PA has yet to occur. There is no awareness, therefore, of the restrictions that the management regime will bring. Any attempts at enforcing land use regulations by responsible agents will likely fail if awareness remains low.

BARRIER 4) Limited mastery of SLM techniques and insufficient empowered participation by local communities and women hinder innovation

There is a weak historical record of local participation in dealing with the particular local problems of ecosystem degradation and vulnerable livelihoods. This includes lack of participation of stakeholders in management decisions, especially at the local level. Lack of awareness and lack of proper integration of new innovations with local knowledge has resulted in limiting local willingness to participate. Moreover, development investments and other sectoral interventions continue to leave women behind, even though they could be a key advocate for more sustainable resource use given that they suffer much of the consequences from ecosystem degradation (difficulties in water and firewood collection, feeding children).

A possible explanation for BARRIER 4 is that there are cultural and capacity barriers in local communities impeding adoption of sustainable practices (adapted or advanced livestock, water and natural resource management). Traditionally, large herd sizes project a picture of prosperity and prestige in herder communities and act as a safety net for times of penury. The roaming livestock would have open access to grazing grounds and water sources. This was used as a risk management strategy that ensured resilience during difficult times of drought and disease.

What has been observed is that traditional rangeland grazing control systems have collapsed in most areas over the last decades, with recurrent drought and sedentarization of pastoral communities contributing to it. Without a dynamic management of rangelands, pastoral practices tend towards overgrazing, which then contributes to vegetation loss and land degradation in range and forest/wood lands.

The now dire state of resources is gradually convincing herders that alternatives must be sought. Women can play a vital role in the achievement of SLM goals, if they can be sufficiently empowered to embrace new practices – e.g., through a more intensive management approach (e.g., smaller and healthier herds in livestock enclosures with higher turnover). However, cultural norms and beliefs keep women in traditional roles that limit their possibility of realizing their full potential.

In general, semi-sedentary herders (men and women) have a low mastery of cultivation techniques (crop planting and surveillance, irrigation, fertilization). They lack the knowledge, know-how, and models, to adapt their practices on land that has lost its productive capacity and develop agropastoral farming to ensure their subsistence through agriculture and forage cropping and to sustainably manage scarce water resources. In the past years, the number of governmental initiatives and international supported projects to address this issue has grown, many with mixed results, or failing. It may be prudent then, to increasingly learn from and understand pastoralists' own strategies for managing risks presented by environmental change and variability and integrate these into modern management policies and strategies. Ultimately, sedentarization policies end up undermining pastoral livelihood strategies that are based on mobility, and which had historically shown to be resilient.

BARRIER 5) Lack of alternative livelihood opportunities, innovations and investments in rural communities.

Rural communities struggle to find viable alternatives to traditional or current livelihoods and have limited access to government extension and livelihood development schemes. Communities seek social benefits in villages (health, education, income-generating activities and employment) together with improved natural resource management. A major barrier to the adoption of improved agropastoral practices lies in the lack of affordable and adapted credits accessible to poor rural populations, especially for women. There is also a lack of access to agricultural inputs, especially in seedlings and seed varieties adapted to arid conditions and resistant to local pests and diseases.

Policy alignment

The interventions proposed under this project specifically align with:

- The 2022-launched Djibouti National Development Plan (Djibouti ICI) that aims to improve the quality of life and well-being of all Djiboutians by ensuring a better distribution of the fruits of growth, increasing social inclusion and giving a greater role to private initiatives as a lever for diversification. It also aims to ensure better national integration by increasing the connection

between the regions and Djibouti. It also notes a focus on implementing programs in human capital development; environment, climate change and renewable energy, and digitalization as a catalyst for economic and social development.

- Vision Djibouti 2035, which notes goals towards sustainable development and environmental concerns (biodiversity loss, climate change), including plans for rehabilitating and developing small agricultural and livestock areas, minimize poverty, food insecurity and unemployment.
- The UNCCD National Action Program to Fight Desertification (2000).[24] (See additional information further down.)
- Djibouti's National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (NBSAP v.1, 2020) promotes a general policy to reduce pressures on biodiversity and the unsustainable exploitation of resources. It also pursues the creation of protected areas and more targeted activities on regeneration and/or protection within nurseries or agropastoral perimeters.
- Djibouti's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP v.2, 2017), including *inter alia* through prioritizing: conserving protected areas with ecoguards and grazing exclosures; in-situ revegetation; increasing available water resources; sustainable livestock management; as well as knowledge and data management, and dissemination of best practices. (See additional information further down.)
- The Sixth National Report for the Convention on Biological Diversity (2019) [Link].
- Regional action plans for Tadjourah region, where Day is highlighted.
- Djibouti's commitment to the Great Green Wall (GGW) of Africa Initiative, which are to: conserve, restore and enhance biodiversity and soil; meet domestic needs and increase revenue through more income-generating activities; and improve the living conditions of local communities.
- The still valid Master Plan 2009-2018 of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Master Plan's mission is to ensure increased food production to achieve food security and ensure agriculture contributes more to the national economy. Through better mobilization of water, an increase in plant and animal production to reduce food insecurity and fight against poverty.
- The Schema Directeur De Developpement Du Tourisme Durable De Djibouti (2019-2024), which recognizes the unique landscape and opportunities in Djibouti, and aims to, among other things, build up the sustainable tourism, the tourism value chain, and improve Day Forest National Park.
- The Djibouti Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC, 2015) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which highlights a need for the country to adapt to a changing climate, while also reducing its GHG emissions from livestock, land use and other sectors. The NDC also proposes the promotion of green jobs and highlights the importance of attracting financing to support both mitigation and adaptation actions. The government is currently revising the NDCs with an aim of submitting it to the UNFCCC ahead of COP 28.
- National Action Plan for the Environment 2001-2010 (PANE), which awaits update but currently includes biodiversity conservation through the establishment of protected areas, the rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems and the implementation of local community awareness programs on best practices for natural resource conservation.

National Action Program (NAP) of 2000 under UNCCD

1. Djibouti's NAP under the UNCCD was prepared and submitted to the Convention in 2000, and in it highlights the needs for actions including:
2. Water control and rational use measures
3. Introduction of fodder crops in gardens
4. Doing projects and programs in the field of combating desertification
5. Silvo-pastoral development projects
6. Research and development program in the field of reforestation

[24] Djibouti is preparing to develop its targets for Land Degradation Neutrality under the UNCCD. A consultancy is on-going for the purpose.

This project is directly addressing the above points and is therefore in line with the 2000 NAP of the UNCCD.

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) v. 2 under CBD

Djibouti's NBSAP (2017) outlines a general policy to reduce pressures on biodiversity and the unsustainable exploitation of resources.

The objective of integrating biodiversity across government and society (Strategic Goal A) is treated through actions on awareness-raising, education and training.

Similar to the NBSAP v. 1 of 2000, the policy document also relays of support provided by NGOs (e.g. DECAN, Djibouti Nature) as essential, with reference to the practice of establishing open steering committees for each project and including civil society not just in the governance bodies, but also in implementation of NBSAP actions.

The NBSAP also stresses the importance of pursuing the creation of protected areas and more targeted activities on regeneration and/or protection within nurseries or agropastoral perimeters. Gazetting and operationally establishing the Day Forest as a PA is a long-standing priority in the NBSAPs of 2000 and 2017.

There are currently 7 national protected areas (4 terrestrial, 3 marine) in Djibouti. The MPA's sub-system has benefitted from GEF support. For the terrestrial PA sub-system, the NBSAP recognizes that there is a gap – which this project will help fill.

This project is therefore in line with the NBSAP as it is directly supporting the official gazetting and rehabilitation of a protected area, improving PA management in general; it is also in line with the NBSAP as it is aimed to reduce pressure on biodiversity resources and raise awareness through trainings on biodiversity issues.

Box 2. Alignment of the project with key national policies and plans

Land Degradation - latest national policy/plan	Biodiversity - latest national policy/plan
The UNCCD's NAP for Djibouti mentions two overarching objectives: The fight against desertification and the fight against poverty. Under these, the document also mentions the following three strategic goals: ❑ the need to promote the achievements obtained within the framework of previous actions carried out to combat desertification; ❑ the need to combine operational actions to combat desertification and income-generating activities with a view to combating poverty and achieve food and energy security for populations, this which could reduce the pressure they put on scarce natural resources; ❑ the need to strengthen technical, organizational and operational aspects of both state actors and those of NGOs, associations and social-professional organizations of the populations.	Djibouti's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan from 2017 (NBSAP v.2, 2017) states the following as the country's long-term goal for biodiversity, and which are particularly relevant for this project: ❑ The values of biodiversity are intrinsic, ecological, economic, social, cultural and spiritual. The survival of the nomadic populations of Djibouti being centered on the use of the resources of nature, these are of capital importance to them. ❑ In situ conservation of biodiversity is the best remedy for maintaining ecosystems. ❑ The conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is the responsibility of all Djiboutians. They must be closely involved in decision-making at all levels. ❑ Rational management and an ecosystem approach are sine qua non conditions for a better conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of biological resources. ❑ Particular attention must be paid to the preservation and development of knowledge, to the innovations, traditions and practices of local communities.
The present project is an important contribution to the above objectives because:	The present project is an important contribution to the above objectives because: (1) It prioritizes in situ conservation

Land Degradation - latest national policy/plan	Biodiversity - latest national policy/plan
(1) The project builds on previous interventions targeting desertification in Djibouti. (2) It attempts to learn lessons from them. (3) Both income generation activities and physical SLM measures will be combined to achieve project results. The project vows to engage a wide range of stakeholders.	(2) Nomadic herders are among the main beneficiaries of the project. (3) It will be nationally implemented. (4) The project combines protection of ecosystems with its sustainable use. The project will provide support to local communities to enhance their sustainable practices, and also to adopt new innovative ones in terms of SLM and biodiversity conservation.

Alignment with GEF Focal Area Strategies

The project is aligned with the following GEF-7 Objectives and Programs as follows:

Concerning GEF Objective LD-1 Support on the ground implementation of SLM to achieve LDN

GEF Program LD 1-1 Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem services to sustain food production and livelihoods through Sustainable Land Management (SLM).

GEF's Land Degradation Focal Area strategy in GEF-7 has the overarching goal of aligning GEF support to promote UNCCD's LDN concept through an appropriate mix of investments.[25]

This project is a "stand-alone" GEF7 project, meaning that it is not part of any GEF Impact Program in GEF7, which otherwise seeks *integration* and multiple benefits as important elements in the GEF7 Strategy. Nevertheless, the project is slated to generate multiple benefits and can help Djibouti leverage support investments in sustainable land management in cooperation with partners.

The last recorded reporting to the UNCCD dates from 2000: Djibouti's National Action Program for the fight against Desertification (the UNCCD's NAP 2000, or "PANA" in French). Currently, Djibouti is preparing to develop its targets for Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) under the UNCCD. A consultancy is on-going for this purpose with support from the UNCCD. Therefore, it is not possible to align the project against LDN targets.

Even in the absence of an up-to-date policy guidance for the fight against land degradation, including the adoption of LDN targets, the project can be said to be fully aligned with the first objective of the GEF7 strategy for the LD focal area: (1) Supporting on the ground implementation of SLM to achieve LDN for the following reasons:

- The project's Component 2 focuses on safeguarding and rehabilitating rangeland and the forest ecosystem through collaborative SLM. It will make use of well tested methodologies and techniques for implementing SLM on the ground and also introduce a few that are innovative in the national context.
- Among the said methodologies, it is worth mentioning Land Use Planning (LUP), which will be prepared in a participatory manner and priming Integrated PA & watershed / landscape management plans, which are expected adopted by communities and regulating authorities (Output 2.2)
- The project will support the establishment of participatory landscape management committees (Output 2.1)
- A suite of SLM techniques will be implemented on the ground through the various outputs under Outcome 2.2, which focuses on improved livelihoods and benefits for the local population living and sustainably using the Day Forest Wider Landscapes.
- Component 3 includes a solid strategy for KM and communication which will corroborate the adoption of SLM methodologies and techniques and enhance national capacity do so.

[25] This project is a "stand-alone GEF7 project", meaning that it is not part of a GEF Impact Program in GEF7. Integration is otherwise an important element in the GEF7 Strategy.

Concerning GEF Objective BD-2 Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species

GEF Program BD 2-7 Improving Financial Sustainability, Effective Management, and Ecosystem Coverage of the Global Protected Area Estate.

Including, the following relevant programming options available to countries against the priorities and outcomes of each objective as identified by COP-13:

Expected Outcome 8: The area of protected areas under effective and equitable management is significantly increased, including development of sustainable financing.

Expected Outcome 9: The ecological representativeness of protected area systems, and their coverage of protected areas, and other effective area-based conservation measures, of particular importance for biodiversity is increased, especially habitats for threatened species.

The project is fully aligned with the second objective of the GEF7 strategy for the BD focal area: (2) address direct drivers to protect habitats and species.

The project will specifically focus on the terrestrial PA sub-system in Djibouti, which has to date not received sufficient attention, funding and support for capacity development. Protected areas remain a cornerstone of strategies aimed at conserving biodiversity assets, and this is well recognized by the GEF7 strategy for the BD focal area, which has prioritized support for a sustainable protected area system. In the case of Djibouti, this is particularly important because the marine PA sub-system and the terrestrial have witnessed over the years a very asymmetrical development – the latter being very much behind the former.

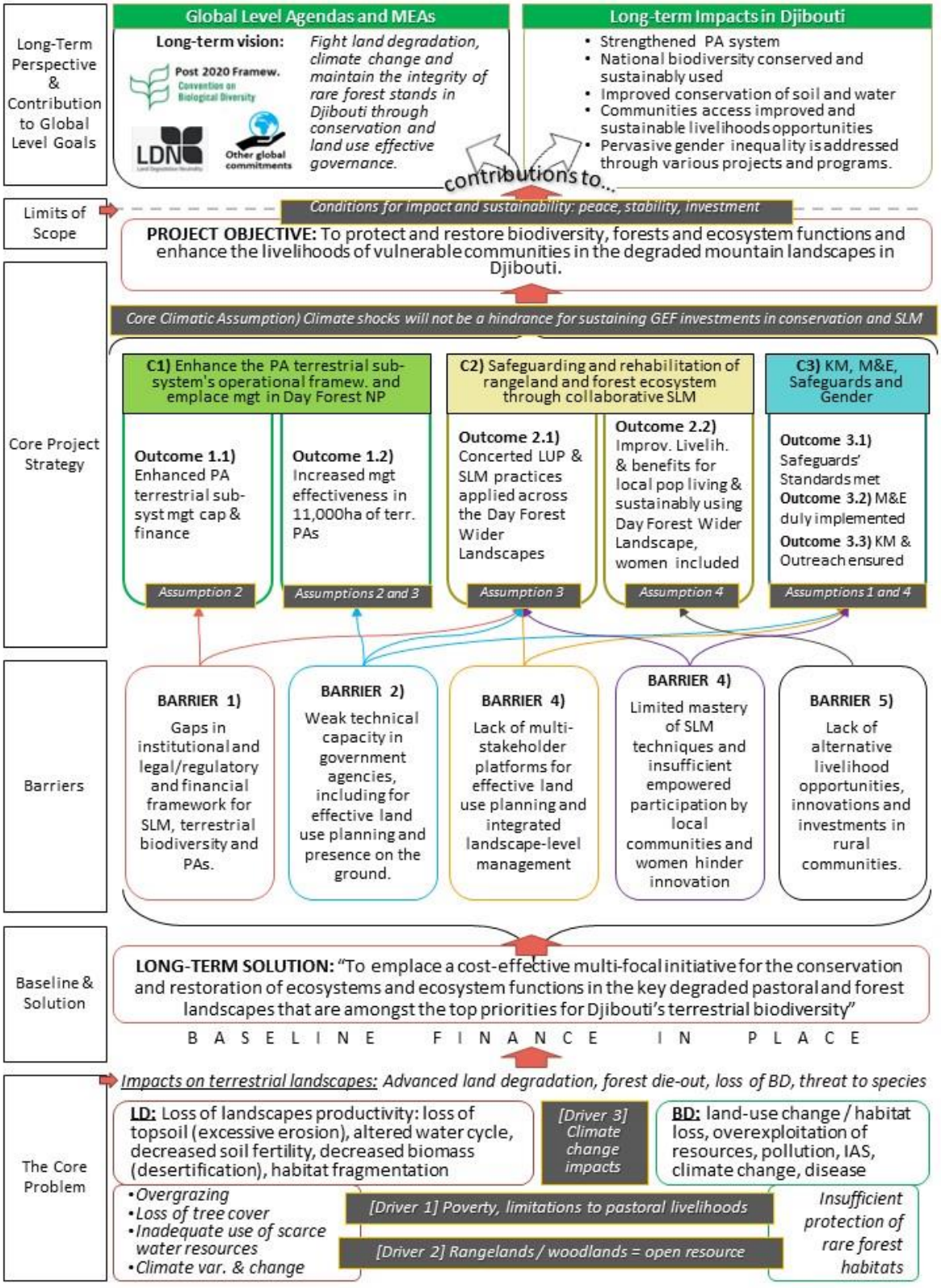
The focal area fit is further elaborated as follows:

- The project prioritizes the effective protection of ecologically viable and climate-resilient representative samples of the country's ecosystems and adequate coverage of threatened species at a sufficient scale to ensure their long-term persistence. The biodiversity values of Day Forest have been presented in this project document. It is home to several threatened species, some of which are critically endangered.
- Establishing Day Forest as a PA (likely as National Park) have long been an unrealized priority for terrestrial biodiversity conservation in Djibouti. The project will cater for it under Component 1, which seeks to enhance the PA terrestrial sub-system's operational framework and emplace management.
- Along the lines of the above, specific activities under Component 1 will also cater for advancing on the leveraging of sufficient and predictable financial resources for PA management, including external funding, to support protected area management costs.
- The project will equally support the enhancement of PA management capacity, including at the institutional level, so that PAs can achieve their conservation objectives. It will do so through Component 1 activities and also through Component 3, which includes a solid strategy for KM and communication. Together these combined strategies will corroborate the establishment and management of the terrestrial PA subsystem and enhance national capacity to do so.

III. STRATEGY

Theory of change

Figure 4. Theory of Change Diagram



A TOC diagram is included in Figure 4. The TOC figure needs to be read from the bottom up. The narrative behind it follows.

Building from the descriptions in Section II (Development Challenge), **the global environmental problem addressed by the project** are the impacts on terrestrial landscapes caused by advanced land degradation and forest die-out, which also results in loss of biodiversity and in increased threats to rare species.

The root causes behind this problem have been analyzed in Section II, both from a **land degradation (LD)** and a **biodiversity (BD)** point of view and they are respectively shown in the TOC's bottom part. For **LD**, root causes include *Overgrazing*, *Loss of tree cover, Inadequate use of scarce water resources*, and *Climate variability and & change*. For **BD**, they include: *Insufficient protection of rare forest habitats.* These are the prevailing threats to biodiversity and land-based ecosystem services in the project sites and they have different biophysical manifestations, respectively for BD and LD, also as graphically represented in the TOC's boxes below the core problem.

Important drivers contribute to this situation, also as noted in the TOC's bottom part (The Core Problem), most notably: ***[Driver 1]*** *Poverty, limitations to pastoral livelihoods*; and ***[Driver 2]*** *The fact that Rangelands / woodlands in Djibouti are regarded as "open resource"*. Climate change impacts constitutes ***[Driver 4]***.

Without entering into details, the TOC's graphic representation mentions that, in the "**Baseline**", there are relevant interventions in place providing finance to address various development problems in the project sites, but not necessarily the global environmental problem that the project proposes to address. The description of the relevant baseline interventions is included in Section II, and the finance attached to them is accounted for in Annex 19.2 (Table 7).

The TOC mentions the ***Long-term Solution***: *"To emplace a cost-effective multi-focal initiative for the conservation and restoration of ecosystems and ecosystem functions in the key degraded pastoral and forest landscapes that are amongst the top priorities for Djibouti's terrestrial biodiversity"*.

Being more specific: Centuries of overgrazing combined with recent climate change has resulted in near total desertification of parts of Djibouti that were once covered in forest. Under all predicted climate models (RCP 2.6, 4.5, 6, 8.5)[26] for this area, precipitation is expected to increase, as is the predicted mean temperature (though under RCP 2.6 it would not be significant). It is unclear if the increase in temperature would cancel out any gains made through an increase in rainfall. Regardless, the climate predictions do suggest that there will be enough rain to allow plants to grow, but urgent measures can be taken to protect forest remnants, capture rainfall and retain soil moisture through e.g., permaculture-based reforestation and rangeland rehabilitation, as well as rainwater and fog catchment techniques – which are the PA and SLM solutions embedded in the project strategy.

The above means the following assumption will likely remain valid and the project strategy is sufficiently resilient in the face of climate chocks – formulated as follows:

> TOC's Core Climatic Assumption) Climate shocks will not be a hindrance for sustaining GEF investments in conservation and SLM.

Concurrently, the socioeconomic and food security situations in Day are grave. The area supports 350 households (~1750 people) who have approximately 1000 livestock (largely goats and sheep, followed by cows, and a small number of mules and camels). Both the people and the livestock are suffering from growing food insecurity and reduced availability of fodder and grazing due to overgrazing, combined with erratic and insufficient rain, resulting in sustained drought periods.

The insufficient/irregular precipitation means home gardens and forage do not grow. The local women do weaving and basketry with palms to support their households, but even weaving can be difficult with a lack of water (for dying the palms). The population has expressed a desire to improve livelihood activities through training on improved practices, building cooperatives and accessing micro-loans. They are also interested in learning about new livelihoods (chicken raising, cheese making, honey

[26] https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/djibouti/cmip5, accessed in Feb. 2023.

production), and would like to revive local tourism. They currently lack the technical training and access to subsidies to kick-start these activities.

The government, including both Ministries providing co-financing to this project, as well as the Office of the President, have prioritized Day Forest as a focal area for economic development because of its existing tourism infrastructure (sleeping huts, toilets, an eating hall, and a hotel), as well as its unique ecosystem that is home to the endangered Djiboutian Francolin, as well as the food insecurity and poverty in the area. However, the government's strategy to promote tourism in Day Forest will only have success if the area's biodiversity values can be preserved.

The objective of the proposed project is: *To protect and restore biodiversity, forests and ecosystem functions and enhance the livelihoods of vulnerable communities in the degraded mountain landscapes in Djibouti.*

The TOC identified five barriers for the long-term solution to be realized (as described in Section II under "The Long-term Solution and Barriers to be overcome"). Each of these barriers connects with one or more project outcomes in the manner shown in Figure 4. More specifically, the barriers are addressed by Outputs and Activities under the Outcomes that they connect to, provided that four TOC assumptions remain valid. They are:

> **[TOC Assumption 1]:** Project management staff will be highly motivated to see project function well despite difficulties of working in Djibouti.
>
> **[TOC Assumption 2]** The government is willing to pursue the gazettement of Day Forest as a National Park as a priority action before investment (including in tourism) and PA operationalization.
>
> **[TOC Assumption 3**]: The community will enclose their animals as promised and feed will be provided for the animals in the enclosures.
>
> **[TOC Assumption 4]:** Operational, technical and strategic difficulties that may be faced during implementation (respectively linked to administrative procedures, to the smooth operation and maintenance of fogharvesters and to stakeholders' understanding of the project strategy) can be overcome and will not undermine project success.

Further to this, the main TOC logic behind this proposed GEF-7 project is that:

- *If* an adequate enabling framework for improved environmental protection laws, funding and understanding of forest PAs and rangeland management is emplaced, including the necessary gazettal, demarcation and operationalization of the Day Forest National Park (**Component 1 Outcomes 1.1 and 1.2**);
- *And if* Land use planning (LUP) can be made effective to ensure forest protection, corroborated by community enforced by-laws for managing rangelands sustainably in the Day Forest Wider Landscape (**Component 2 Outcome 2.1**);
- *And if* ecosystems can be rehabilitated using SLM techniques, among them permaculture-based ecosystem-level approaches that help retain soil moisture[27], including by maximizing water capture locally through several methods and techniques, such as permaculture ditches and earthen dams, underground cisterns and other built-up structures such as fogharvesters and rooftop rainwater catchment systems (**Component 2 Outcome 2.2**); …
- *Then* this unique ecosystem can begin to recover, and will over time continue to naturally regenerate, generating multiple global environmental benefits.
- The project objective will then be achieved.

Results expected and Activities under Component 3 support what is planned under Components 1 and 2.

Specifically concerning the strategy and pre-conditions for the success of **Outcome 2.2**, the sustainability of the proposed ecosystem recovery will be ensured by expanding and redeveloping

[27] Generally known as *"Conservation de l'Eau et du Sol (CES)"* in Djibouti and elsewhere in the Sahel.

existing livelihood activities in the area that naturally promote and financially support forest and rangeland rehabilitation, as well as increased food and income security.

Key to this is a continued support for improved livelihoods for both men and women. Once Day Forest National Park is established and operationalized, its tourism potential should be assessed, as it may potentially bring important revenue for sustaining PA management. If successful, tourism revenue can feed into a national PA fund that will then finance continued restoration of Day National Park and ecosystem management activities long into the future.

Moving forward towards impact, the **consolidated success** of the project and its **sustainability** relies upon a small number of **'conditions'** being in place. The basic ones mentioned in the TOC figure are: peace, stability and investment. These refer to elements and events that are outside the project's scope, so they function more like drivers, that are generally monitored by UNDP at programmatic level. Other, more specific conditions (or **'implicit assumptions'**) were formulated based upon successes and failures of previous donor-funded programs, existing research and country plans. First, it is assumed that the amount of rain in the area will, as climate models suggest, stay stable or increase over the project span, as well as in the coming years. The project also rests on the assumption that the community in Day, and the Government of Djibouti, are committed to reforesting Day Forest National Park, rehabilitating the land around it, and finding alternative livelihoods that are less dependent upon unsustainable use of rangelands resources for animal grazing. Finally, this project relies upon the assumption that the co-finance partners will undertake, and successfully complete work as outlined in their letters of co-finance[28].

General Strategy

The work will be focused on priority sites for the sustainable management of drylands in Djibouti[29], as well as for the conservation of terrestrial biodiversity: **the Day Forest and surroundings** (the project's primary site) and the **Mabla Forest Wider Landscape** (a secondary site, whose conservation value is yet to be ascertained, and the possible source of useful seedlings for the recovery of the *Juniperus procera* stands in the Day Forest area).

A comprehensive mapping and forest assessment is planned to be conducted in the forest perimeters in Day Forest and Mabla Forest with the aim of determining the two sites' actual conservation value. This is important to include it because there is uncertainty about the potential conservation value of Mabla Forest, the actual state of forest and water resources. The study is essential to inform the management planning for Day Forest National Park to be gazetted.

Depending on the results of the above-referred study, the general approach will combine the gazettement of the two sites (legal decrees), or of Day Forest only followed by zoning and demarcation of the PA(s) and surroundings. It also implies the dissemination of sustainable land management (SLM) practices through capacity building of land users, coupled with support for SLM implementation—all according to the local conditions and viability. IFAD in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture installed 13 Local Steering Committees and 107 Water and Rangelands Management Committees through its PROGRES project. The project will reinforce the existing community-based / local steering committees and Water and Rangelands Management Committees formed by ongoing IFAD project where applicable and replicate the model in Day and Mabla with technical support from the Ministry of Agriculture.

The project will attempt to remove the grazing pressure on the Day Forest area and offer the local communities that are dependent on livestock with viable sustainable land use alternatives.

[28] This proposed project was designed to achieve its successes independent of co-finance, but some of them will be less sustainable if co-financers do not complete agreed upon work.
[29] In Djibouti's National Action Program for the fight against Desertification (the UNCCD's NAP from 2000), the integrated development of the Day Forest is proposed as a priority action, with soil and water conservation practices, reforestation, water works and income generating activities for the population being highlighted as proposals for interventions. For the Obock region, where the Mabla forest is located, similar actions are proposed, but without a specific focus on the area's PA function, given that is conservation value is yet to be ascertained.

In a few selected perimeters, initial forest restoration and/or rehabilitation activities will be pursued. The broader goal of this strategy is to promote a shift to more sustainable rural livelihoods among the local communities that use land resources in Day Forest and Mabla Forest sites.

Specifically on the strategy for the Day Forest:

In order to decrease the dependence of Afar populations on this barren and water-depleted land and allow the land to recover, and to improve the food security of the Afar, drastic steps to protect forest remnants must be taken as a priority.

Besides formalizing core areas that still sustain forests as a protected area, these steps will include forest and rangeland rehabilitation, improving water catchment and finding alternative livelihoods for the local communities that encourage them to increase home garden production, increase incomes, and promote sustainable livestock off-take and rangeland management. The last of these will be a challenge, as the Afar view large herds as a sign of wealth and livelihood security. At the same time, they do recognize the destruction these animals are causing and have expressed willingness to try any intervention that can preserve some of their herds and make them healthier.

Alternative livelihood options already exist, and many local people, women included, are already seeking support for further development of these livelihoods. They would like capacity development, access to support, and better marketing of their products[30].

Further, there is a drive within the country, led by the Office of the President, to improve sustainable tourism within the country. In the future, ecotourism could become a potential livelihoods activity in Day Forest. A new pipeline project by the AfDB, still in early stages of development, is expected to assess the potential for tourism in Day Forest and other sites and facilitate investment.

Notably, any capacity building or marketing around alternative livelihoods, financial management or sustainable tourism needs to go hand-in-hand with capacity building around environmental protection, management and restoration. The communities have requested such capacity development, as they are well aware of the importance of sustainability beyond the end date of the project.

Incremental Cost Reasoning and Global Environmental Benefits to be generated

Without the project:

The trend towards the degradation of land resources and forests in sites that are priority for biodiversity conservation in Djibouti will continue. The ancient *Juniperus procera* upper elevation forest that characterizes the Day Forest area will tend to disappear, as the tree stands are already vulnerable and affected by an ongoing outbreak of *Pyrofomes demidoffii*, a type of heart rot fungus that also forms mushrooms on the outside of the trees.

Biodiversity and ecosystem services in project sites will continue to be threatened by overgrazing, loss of tree cover and sub-optimal use of scarce water resources. Woody biomass will continue to be excessively cut, impeding the recuperation of forest resources. Climate variability and climate change poses an additional threat, exacerbating drought tendencies, at least through increased temperatures. Precipitation patterns will become less predictable, also affecting people who depend on rainfall for agriculture or transhumance.

Without the project, the existence values, option values and future use values enjoyed by the global community that might otherwise be forfeited, given that Djibouti's terrestrial PA estate will continue to be constituted mostly by paper parks that fail to provide an effective buffer against anthropogenic threats prevalent at the landscape level.

Local communities living in the Day Forest Area and surroundings--women included--will continue to lack viable livelihood alternatives to the overgrazing of scarce livestock feed and water resources.

[30] As observed through PPG Consultations in 2023.

The terrestrial PA sub-system in Djibouti will remain incomplete, with key sites lacking adequate regulations to effectively contribute to conservation as storehouses of important terrestrial biodiversity.

With the project

Two forest areas that are priorities for conservation in Djibouti, and also two of the seven BirdLife Important Bird Areas in the country will receive conservation attention and sustainable management of surrounding landscapes: (A) The Day Cloud Forest and the Goda Mountain Range (as last Afro-Mediterranean relict forest on the northern edge of the Gulf of Tadjourah and a very strong and visible avian endemism; followed by (B) The Mabla Mountain Range and the Intermediary Dadar Zone.

The project will focus on institutional capacity building and strengthening of local community's participation and decision-making process to foster participatory planning, and execution of the government's PA conservation interventions.

Land Use Planning (LUP) for the Day Forest Wider Landscape developed, approved (as a locally accepted community by-law) and enforced on the ground in an area covering 29,000 ha, of which 11,000 ha represent the PA and 18,000 ha the surrounding mixed-use landscapes (rangelands, settlements and a few scattered agricultural perimeters).

A total of 11,000 ha will be gazetted as PAs (Day Forest National Park), expanding and consolidating the Terrestrial PA sub-system. The site will benefit from improved management for conservation and sustainable use.

At least 100 ha of native forests in critical areas within the Day Forest National Park will be rehabilitated/restored.

A total of 1,000 people (50% men, 50% women) are expected to directly benefit from the project through improved livelihoods activities.

Global Environmental Benefits

The project is designed to generate global benefits (GEBs) that relate, on the one hand, to the conservation of biodiversity values and, on the other, to the safeguarding of land-based ecosystem services through a suite of actions on the ground. More specifically the following BD and LD results are mentioned as key GEBs:

- **By establishing a PA in the Day Forest area**, operationalizing it and by additionally regulating land use in the area and in surrounding landscapes, the project will ensure the protection of globally important ecosystems in Djibouti, of the species that it harbors and it will safeguard the sustainable flow of land-based ecosystems services in a drylands setting linked to soil, water, biomass, nutrients and other natural assets – ecosystem services that are crucial for the survival of people, livestock and biodiversity.
- **By affording protection to the Day Forest** (the project's primary site), with an indicative area of 11,000 ha, the project will help protect globally important and representative biodiversity, given that the site has the following outstanding values:
    - Day forest is home to 60% of Djibouti terrestrial biodiversity, including 70% of the country's floral diversity[31];
    - Day forest is one of the three biodiversity hotspot areas of the country and a priority for forest-based conservation (see Figure 1) providing habitat to species such as Egyptian Vulture, *Dracaena ombet* and *Livistona carinensis* and the Djibouti Francolin (*Pternistis ochropectus*), which are classified by IUCN as critically endangered[32];

[31] Audru et al. 1998.
[32] See e.g. https://djiboutinature.net/?p=130. See also https://ebird.org/species/djifra1 ; https://datazone.birdlife.org/species/factsheet/22678869 ; and https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/22678869/130519228.

- Day forest provides habitat to 360 plant species that have been recorded in the area, including the Gebel Elba Dragon Tree *Dracaena ombet* EN occurring on steep slopes, the Bankoualé Palm *Livistona carinensis* VU (known only from the Goda/Day and c. 12 sites in northern Somalia and Yemen), *Mimusops degan* and *Searsia glutinosa* LC.
- Day forest harbors an ancient *Juniperus procera* upper elevation forest, which is a rare formation within the country's terrestrial landscapes and a highly threatened one, which needs assisted ecosystem rehabilitation to avoid collapse and forest die-out.

- **By assessing the conservation values in both Mabla and Day forest sites**, the status of forests, natural assets and of important species that they harbor in those sites will be known. **And by eventually also extending protection to Mabla Forest** (with target area for gazettal still to be defined), two of the seven Important Bird Areas in Djibouti (as classified by BirdLife) will be protected[33] -- and noting that both Day and Mabla forests support the country's only endemic bird species, the Critically Endangered Djibouti Francolin *Pternistis ochropectus*.
- **Landscapes surrounding the Day Forest site (an area estimated at 18,000ha, sustains mostly rangelands and but also other land uses) will become more productive**. These areas will benefit from improved land use practices, including improved land governance facilitated by collaborative Land Use Planning (LUP). More specifically, by sustainably managing the **Day Forest Wider Landscape**, which extends over 29,000ha and that includes in it the area of 11,000ha slated to be gazetted as PA (and thereby subject it to stricter land use and access), the project will restore the flow of essential ecosystem services across the entire landscape. The wider area includes the cloud forest landscape that characterizes the Day Forest area, and which depends on improved management in the surrounding areas so as to reduce the pressure on its resources.
- **Ecosystem restoration interventions will be implemented in various small critical habitats, whose area add together to indicatively to 100ha.** Restoration sites include areas located both inside the Day Forest core area (clusters of *Juniperus procera* that require passive recovery or active recuperation, among other critical habitats) and a few areas outside Day Forest perimeter. Among the latter, we mention an area in the Airolaf plateau that appears to be the source of various intermittent rivers , which both that run east towards the sea and also run inland in the westerly direction – extending the benefits far beyond the Day Forest area.
- **Water services will be improved in the Day Forest area**. Together, actions for establishing the PA in core areas, the improved management of the Day Forest Wider Landscape and the specific ecosystem restoration actions will enhance the Day's unique cloud forest function, which in its prime is capable of absorbing and transporting moisture from the air and retaining moisture in the landscape. This will allow biodiversity to flourish and the continued flow of ecosystem services.
- **There will be improved flow of agro-ecosystem services for sustaining food production and livelihoods** for local communities (among them women) and their livestock, who depend on these services for a living, and who experience first-hand the effects of desertification, climate shocks and dwindling land-based resources (fertile soil, woody biomass) will count on implementation of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices across vast areas.

Project Objective, Components and Outcomes

The objective of the proposed project is:
To protect and restore biodiversity, forests and ecosystem functions and enhance the livelihoods of vulnerable communities in the degraded mountain landscapes in Djibouti.

This will be done by tackling land management and governance issues, sustainably rehabilitating forests and rangelands in and around the Day Forest National Park, and helping local people develop sustainable livelihood activities

Together, these activities will support continued ecosystem improvement and food and economic security both during and after the project.

[33] Magin G. 1999. Important Bird Areas in Africa and associated islands – Djibouti

The core premise of the project is that if the government and communities are in concert to rehabilitate the land while building markets that sustainably use and improve the land and products from it, the project will not only be successful, but will be sustainable and contribute to many of Djibouti's overall national development goals.

Under that premise, the project's strategy is to empower community members and the organizations that support them to rehabilitate their landscapes using permaculture-based reforestation, improved water catchment and management, and ecosystem-based rangeland rehabilitation techniques. Communities will then be trained to implement adaptive management and economic development strategies within their landscapes that build social, economic, and ecological resilience through community-based initiatives that concurrently build up the local and national economies. In the landscape, there are opportunities to develop sustainable agricultural products and improve value chains through vocational skills training and micro-enterprise development; evident opportunities include honey, improved goat milk products, improved weaving and improved fruits and vegetables from kitchen gardens and subsequent value-added products.

The strategy is supported on four pillars: (i) working with the government to improve protected areas management; (ii) supporting participatory natural resources rehabilitation, planning and management at the landscape level, (iii) improving access to training, credit and communications platforms that promote sustainable livelihoods which protect the land; and (iv) managing cross-cutting social safeguarding and M&E products and procedures. Knowledge management, via new and existing websites in country, databases, training programs, and related data-sharing with international databases and websites will be deeply mainstreamed through Components 1-3 of the project. The strategy is implemented by means of four interrelated project components and outcomes:

Component 1) Enhance the PA terrestrial sub-system's operational framework and emplace management in Day Forest National Park

Outcome 1.1) Enhanced PA terrestrial sub-system management capacity and finance

Outcome 1.2) Increased management effectiveness in 11,000ha of terrestrial PAs

Component 2) Safeguarding and rehabilitation of rangeland and forest ecosystem through collaborative SLM

Outcome 2.1) Concerted Land Use Planning (LUP) and SLM practices applied across the Day Forest Wider Landscapes (totaling 29,000 ha and including 11,000 ha in PA land use) for: (i) recuperating native forests in critical areas within the PA (100 ha) and (ii) restoring/rehabilitating vegetation cover, ecosystem function and productivity in degraded pastures and rangelands within the Landscapes (area approx. 18,000 ha)

Outcome 2.2) Improved livelihoods and benefits for local population living and sustainably using the Day Forest Wider Landscapes, women included

Component 3) Knowledge Management, M&E, Safeguards and Gender

Outcome 3.1) All safeguards' standards met throughout project

Outcome 3.2) M&E duly implemented

Outcome 3.3) Knowledge Management and Outreach ensured for gender-sensitive and evidence-based decision-making and scaling up of best practices

The strategy for this proposed project is fully aligned with objectives of the GEF focal areas of Biodiversity and Land Degradation, with some positive spin off positive effects for Climate Change Adaptation.

The project strategy has been designed to contribute to global level goals and agendas across the focal areas mentioned.

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

The overall goal of the project is to improve the socioeconomic situation and physical environment in and around Day Forest National Park, a site of importance for both biodiversity and the national heritage of Djibouti, through policy-level, ecological and socioeconomic direct support and capacity building. By achieving the objectives, the project will contribute to local and national conservation and sustainable land management and climate adaptation goals, and improve local food security and local and national economic development.

The project is composed of four components*:* 1) Enhanced PA system policy, financing framework and physical management of the Day Forest National Park Protected Area (PA); 2) Restored and safeguarded rangeland and forest ecosystem functions through forest restoration and sustainable land management practices in and around the Day PA; 3) Improved opportunities for and profitability of alternative sustainable livelihoods in and around Day PA, and nationally, that decrease pressure on the land and support its continued rehabilitation; and 4) Cross-cutting issues for good project management: Social and Environmental Safeguards, including gender issues, and M&E are planned and executed.

Component 1) Enhance the PA terrestrial sub-system's operational framework and emplace management in Day Forest National Park

Component 1 seeks to support the Government of Djibouti, as well as the local community in and around Day Forest PA, as they improve the legislative and policy frameworks and financial systems, and planning for and management of PAs, most specifically for Day PA, through capacity building and planning support on these topics at national and site levels.

Project Outcome 1.1) Enhanced PA terrestrial sub-system management capacity and finance

under this outcome, work will focus on national level frameworks for the management of terrestrial PAs within its sub-system.

Outputs and activities under this outcome will ensure that greater protection is afforded to a fragile landscape that was historically rich in biodiversity and to generate ecosystem goods and services that these landscapes will be able to offer.

The entry points will be the (a) regulatory frameworks, including the decrees that are needed for formally creating the Day Forest as a PA (proposed as a National Park); (b) planning frameworks, which depend on key studies that are yet to be carried out and will be conducted as a priority activity in the initial phase of implementation, to determine and map the conservation values and assets within the targeted PAs (Day and Mabla Forests); (c) financing frameworks, which are essential for the sustainability of PA management in the foreseeable future.

Two outputs are foreseen under this Outcome.

Output 1.1) National Terrestrial PA regulatory and planning frameworks developed

Activity 1.1.1) Conduct a comprehensive mapping and forest assessment in Day Forest and Mabla Forest

While the project will definitely support the creation and management of Day Forest as national park, for Mabla Forest, there is uncertainty about the site's actual conservation value [34]. A study is needed to establish this and for adequately scoping the overall project interventions and conservation action within the terrestrial PAs sub-system.

Therefore, before the end of the project's first year, a comprehensive mapping and forest assessment will be conducted in Day Forest and Mabla forest perimeters. The aim is to determine the actual state of forest and water resources to reach out to communities, survey them and establish a baseline for managing the sites. A partnership with FAO is indicatively proposed.

As a key study, the comprehensive mapping and forest assessment has been missing and it could not be conducted during the PPG because of cost, logistical complexity and due to the time needed for concluding it (scoped for 1.5-2 years). It should indicatively cover the polygons shown in:

Figure 5. Indicative polygons for the mapping and comprehensive forest assessment



A. Day Forest Wider Landscape or "Goda Massif" (incl. Day Forest): Indicative polygon for sustainable landscape management (29,000ha)
B. Day Forest Adjacent Perimeter: Priority for ecosystem rehabilitation (2,000ha)
C. Day Forest National Park - Approximate Polygon (11,000 ha)
D. Mabla Forest: Notional priority polygon for SLM/Conservation (20,000ha)

The study, which will liberally use GIS and GPS technology for recording key data, is essential for the preparation of key dossiers for the gazettal and management planning for the PAs. It will combine remote sensing data, including from global and nationally owned datasets, with data collected on the ground. Maps and descriptions will be yielded from the results.

[34] The Mabla forest was indeed proposed as a PA to benefit from the project at PIF stage. During the PPG, it was concluded that it was not worth including it as a site, at least not with the same level of PA operationalization activities as in Day Forest. In September 2023, a coarse GIS analysis of biomass resources in the Mabla Forest perimeter showed that forest patches are scarce and their distribution is not very different from those in the surrounding landscapes, which could question its conservation value as a PA (see Figure 2). Biodiversity in arid landscapes tends to be associated with the presence of water and biomass, none of which appeared to be present in the Mabla perimeter (though this should be confirmed).

Budget permitting, the study should try to establish the conservation status of a few flagship species, or alternatively seek partnership agreement with universities and research programs for this purpose. Partnerships will be consolidated during implementation. See otherwise Annex 14: Species in Targets Landscape(s).

Depending on the results of the above-referred study, the general approach will either proceed with the gazettement of Day Forest and Mabla Forest through specific legal decrees, or for Day Forest only for now.

Activity 1.1.2) New umbrella PA law prepared and adopted that includes the creation of a national PA agency, a terrestrial PA management plan, and participatory PA management stakeholder committees

The Day Forest was the first PA to be designated in Djibouti, in 1939, as a National Park. In 2004, Law 45/AN/04/5eL on the Creation of Terrestrial and Marine Protected Areas regazetted Day Forest as a national PA. Article 7 stated that the "exact limits of the PAs and their management modality will be detailed via regulation", these have however not yet been prepared. The 2004 PA Law specifies in Article 5 that PAs are not closed areas and that traditional livestock farming and artisanal fishing activities, and ecotourism are allowed but regulated and controlled in order to preserve biodiversity.

The Project will work with MEDD/DEDD to amend existing PA Law that defines how a PA management agency will function, in part through revenue generated through mandatory fees paid by visitors to each PA. The governing structure of the PA agency will be defined, a schedule for introducing checkpoints/guard boxes and a visitor accounting system for PAs will be created, and the structure, function and schedule of participatory PA management committees will be defined. Many models exist both globally and in neighboring countries (Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, etc.) for how these function, and can be used to model the PA management system for Djibouti. While the focus will be on defining specifically how these will function in Day, it is expected that the Day modality can and will be replicated nationally, however, supporting that replication is outside the scope of this project.

Activity 1.1.3) Gazettement decree for Day PA prepared, adopted, publicly disseminated, and introduced to PA users through training sessions

The Project will support, as needed, MEDD/DEDD as they prepare a gazettement decree for Day PA. This gazettement should include existing wooded areas in Day PA, the areas newly reforested by the proposed project, as well as a reasonable area (able to be patrolled) around these areas. The exact limits of the Day PA will have to be defined by the government, with the aid of national or international expert advice, but should account for future aspirations for the PA, and thus include land that was once forested and will be able to be reforested again. The project will not facilitate reforestation or rehabilitation of more land than committed to in this project, but if the proposed project is successful, techniques used can be replicated by the government, the community and future projects.

Output 1.2) Domestic finance for the planning and management of the national terrestrial PA sub-system is sought increased

Activity 1.2.1) National Environment Fund and tourism (park fees) financing source operationalized for capturing and reinjecting additional revenue into PAs and the new PA agency.

A national workshop held in 2012[35] with the participation of a wide group of national and international experts identified conservation priorities for Djibouti's terrestrial fauna. The workshop conclusions included the need for delimitation, operationalization of the country's PAs (demarcation, management planning, staffing, habitat restoration), including deployment and capacity building of ecoguards for Day

[35] Holst, B., A. Ahmed, A. A. Aouled, A. A. Mohamed, A. Laurent, A. M. Aman, A. Desbiez, B. Mulot, B. Lafrance, C. Gibault, D. Mallon, E. Ruivo, H. A. Rayaleh, K. Leus, P. Moehlmann, P. McGowan (eds.). 2013: Conserving Djibouti's Priority Land Animals – a Seminar and Conservation Workshop. Final Report. IUCN SSC.

Forest PA as a measure to counter illegal exploitation. The workshop recommended the creation of a PA Agency and PA Fund, and the updating of the PA legal framework.

With the third activity under this component of the project, the project will support capacity building and organization within MEDD to create and manage a PA Fund. This activity will be very closely linked to Activity 2.2, as once checkpoints/entry points for PAs (with a focus on Day) are created, entrance guards will be trained to collect fees, electronically transfer them to a central PA fund, and MEDD/DEDD will be trained in fund management so they can use it to pay ecoguards, and any other PA rehabilitation efforts. Additional revenues generated from offering guide services, tours, and higher food and housing revenues can be added to this fund. Models for this can be found globally and can be used to define the model appropriate for Djibouti.

Project Outcome 1.2) Increased management effectiveness in 11,000ha of terrestrial PAs

While the scope of the previous Outcome under Component 1 was at the national level, this one (1.2) focuses on activities at the site level.

A number of activities are required to achieve a reasonable level of PA operationalization in Day Forest National Park. The PA needs to be staffed and equipped, and infrastructure made adequate. To the extent possible, PA staff—especially the ecoguards—will be recruited in the community. They will also be trained to fulfil their duties.

Noting that a number of community cooperatives are active and present in and around the Day Forest site, they are expected to be engaged. Training will be focused on entrance fee collection, good park management and ecological monitoring and data collection, ecosystem rehabilitation management.

Three outputs are foreseen under this Outcome.

Output 1.3) PA demarcated on the ground by staff of DEDD and communities

Activity 1.3.1) PA cartographical and physical demarcation

After the area of the protected area is defined by MEDD/DEDD staff, it will need to be physically demarcated. With support from the PMU as needed, MEDD/DEDD staff, along with community members, and local experts, will walk the perimeter of the protected area with devices that can note GPS coordinates, and will demarcate the edges of the PA with signs every 500m, as well as weather resistant dashes of paint on rocks and trees every 20m between the signs. The edges of the PA will be carefully noted with GPS coordinates and catalogued at MEDD within the newly-created PA agency, and will be made available via a Google Earth map on the Day Forest National Park website (discussed under Component 3 below). Information on the PA, including its polygon, area, category, etc., will also be uploaded to the World Database on Protected Areas (protectedplanet.net) and a WDPA ID generated and reported to the GEF at the first available opportunity (i.e., first PIR).

The PAs must be clearly demarcated because the PAs will be patrolled for illegal activity within them (felling of trees, illegal grazing as defined by terms of new cooperative land management plans) under the Protected Area Law n°45/AN/04/5ème L revised in May 2023.

The project will support the MEDD (custodian of the PA Law), local prefecture and tribal leaders to determine the land management plans and procedures. Women and female leadership will need to be included among the stakeholders. The legal aspects of the PA law and effectiveness of the enactment of the plans and procedures will need to garner local support, particularly from the local tribal leaders. While the law prescribes special protection measures to preserve the integrity of the PAs and delegates the responsibilities and authorities to MEDD to manage protected areas, the law also encourages active participation of local communities in the management of protected areas.

Activity 1.3.2) Support to MEDD for PA management planning and LUP

The project will support the MEDD and the newly formed PA Agency in its efforts to develop participatory land use and management plans in and around PAs.

Output 1.4) PA management enhanced to ensure at basic operations and management in collaboration with community cooperatives, including those led by women and promoting gender equality and women's empowerment

Currently, there are no signs, entrance gates or any other markers that alert a visitor to being in the Day Forest National Park or PA, nor are there any signs on roads in the area pointing visitors to the park. There are also no fees collected upon entrance to the PA, and thus there is no funding to support patrolling, improvements, or upkeep of the PA. There are also no ecoguards/forest rangers or official and regular rehabilitation and preservation plans for the park. This is obviously a missed opportunity for Djibouti, both in terms of biodiversity protection as well as income generation for both the local communities, women included, and the national government.

Many, if not most countries globally charge entrance fees into national parks and protected areas, both terrestrial and marine. Just a few examples are: the United States National Park System, which charges 10-35USD per vehicle (different prices for single person entry or motorcycles) for a single time entry, in addition to hotel and camping fees once in the park;[36] Zimbabwe National Parks, which charge between 10-30USD in "conservation fees" per international visitor per day (with different pricing schemes for citizens, residents and regional citizens)[37]; Tanzania national parks, which charge between ~12-82USD per day[38]; and Indonesia which charges as much as 40EUR per marine protected area entrance (and additional if sailing through a protected area for several days)[39].

In all of these examples, these fees are either managed directly by the parks themselves and used for conservation efforts within that park or are managed by a national parks/protected areas fund based out of the appropriate environmental ministry. The fees are used to pay park guards, do restoration work, build trails, and repair camping and hiking infrastructure. As noted, many charge additional camping fees, and charge fees for special tours with guides within the park. These fees are typically paid at an entrance gate upon entering the park.

Activity 1.4.1) PA park gate infrastructure

Through this activity, GEF funds will be used for recuperating basic support infrastructure for the PA in support of the MEDD's co-financed activities.

Contractors will design and build an entrance sign, gates, and a guard rest/sun protection structure in partnership with MEDD. International consultants will conduct the training, working with national consultants.

Activity 1.4.2) PA staffing (ecoguards) and support at the PA terrestrial sub-system level

In this activity, the PMU will work with the DEDD staff, supported by PA management experts (national and international) and in consultation with the relevant communities, to build the capacity of the existing and additional PA staff that the DEDD will recruit to reinforce the existing PA Management sub-directorate. Based on the lessons learned from the previous PA projects that the MEDD implemented, the ministry recently adopted a service-oriented organigram. This organigram is expected to allow the ministry to create the positions funded by the government's budget to deliver the functions mandated by each service line, including the ones related to the PA staffing such as ecoguards. The reinforcement of the existing PA Management sub-Directorate with additional field-based staff will support to set up a functioning PA within Day Forest National Park, which will include works undertaken under MEDD co-financing (building a park entrance gate and guard rest hut/office), and then working with experts to

[36] https://www.nps.gov/aboutus/entrance-fee-prices.htm
[37] https://www.zimparks.org.zw/about-us/conservation-fees-2/
[38] https://www.ngorongorocratertanzania.org/ngorongoro-crater-park-fees/
[39] https://www.barefoot-cruising-indonesia.com/raja-ampat-yacht-boat-charter-liveaboard/national-park-fees/

design a payment scale, hire ecoguards, park guides and park managers, devising a system for recording and transferring payments into a central PA fund.

A targeted and active participation of women will be pursued.

Output 1.5) PA management training workshops held for DEDD staff, local ecoguards and locally-led land and water user management committees, ensuring strong, if not equal, female participation

Because the Day National Forest is cooperatively used by the community, community-based land and water management will be key to having it successfully managed. The community, and government staff who work on PAs, will need to understand how to create rules and plans for cooperative land and water use that facilitate park rehabilitation, they will have to agree upon those plans in a fully-informed, transparent manner, and they will have to assign roles within the community for oversight of these plans. The community will also learn how to set up transparent, fair, participatory land and water management committees. These committees will have a governing structure, a process for electing leaders and determining the tenure period of incumbent leaders, and a regular planning schedule.

During capacity building training events, the community will be presented with ideas/best practices of how to set up these committees, but ultimately the structure and function will be determined by the local participants.

A targeted and active participation of women will be pursued.

Activity 1.5.1) Series of PA management training to different audiences and in different formats

Under this output of the project, a total of 200 DEDD staff and locals will be trained in the following topics: 1) the principles and practices of ecoguarding and fining for misuse; 2) entrance fee collection, visitor welcoming and transfer of funds via electronic means into central National Environmental Fund; 3) rehabilitation planning and management; and, 4) participatory land and water use, community forestry, and land and water use planning.

A targeted and active participation of women will be pursued.

Component 2) Safeguarding and rehabilitation of rangeland and forest ecosystem through collaborative SLM

Under Component 2, the total area to be targeted for improved land use governance will encompass 29,000ha—including therein the area of 11,000ha that is slated to officially become the Day Forest National Park (see Figure 2 for details).

The work at hand under this Outcome will include: (i) recuperating native forests in critical areas within the NP (100 ha) and (ii) restoring/rehabilitating vegetation cover, ecosystem function and productivity in degraded pastures and rangelands within the landscapes. The area for the latter is still to be defined.

Two Outcomes are proposed. The first one has a core focus on landscape level planning and the implementation of SLM on the ground. The second one is connected with these practices but focuses on the development of livelihoods activities for local communities.

Project Outcome 2.1) Concerted Land Use Planning (LUP) and SLM practices applied across the Day Forest Wider Landscapes

Land Use Planning (LUP) is the systematic assessment and organization of how land is to be utilized and managed, considering both the natural characteristics of the land and the long-term interests and needs of the community. This process aims to balance environmental, social, economic, and political considerations to guide sustainable and optimal use of land to prevent conflicts and ensure efficient resource management.

Sustainable Land Management (SLM) refers to practices and technologies that aim to integrate the management of land, water, biodiversity, and other environmental resources to meet human needs while simultaneously ensuring the long-term sustainability of ecosystem services and livelihoods.

SLM is closely connected with LUP, to the extent that it provides a critical framework for applying sustainable practices. LUP takes into account the principles of SLM to ensure that land-use decisions contribute to the sustainable development of an area, balancing economic growth, environmental protection, and social equity. Effective LUP incorporates SLM strategies to avoid land degradation, preserve natural resources, and support sustainable agricultural or livestock rearing practices and rural development more broadly.

For this project, two main types of positive land-use change will be contemplated in the LUP: (i) recuperating native forests in critical areas within the PA; and (ii) restoring/rehabilitating vegetation cover, ecosystem function and productivity in degraded pastures and rangelands within the Landscapes.

In terms of targeted areas, LUP will apply to the "Day Forest Wider Landscape" (also known as "Goda Massif") with an indicative land surface of 29,000ha (Figure 2, area A). The Wider Landscape includes Day Forest as core area with 11,000ha (Figure 2, area C, slated to become a PA) and adjacent to it a 2,000ha-perimiter (Figure 2, area B). The latter area is located high on the plateau and has been prioritized for ecosystem restoration/rehabilitation because it is source of intermittent waterways that either run in the southeast direction towards the sea or in the northwest direction into inland rangelands, and further north, towards Ethiopia. This "area B" in Figure 2 is not the only area where ecosystem restoration/rehabilitation should take place. Other areas remain to be zoned and mapped.

Two outputs are proposed under Outcome 2.1. The first one will support the necessary collective organization of communities for landscape management—including by ensuring hereunder the effective participation of women as key protagonists, side by side with men. The second Output encompasses the implementation of LUP.

The approach will initially attempt to divide the Day Forest Wider Landscape into watersheds to be managed, upon which LUP will apply and SLM will be implemented.

Output 2.1) Participatory landscape management committees established, ensuring strong, if not equal, female participation

Activity 2.1.1) Participatory committees established

A targeted and active participation of women will be pursued.

Activity 2.1.2) Ensure a gender-sensitive approach in the landscape management committees to be established

The project will emplace participatory committees, including through a balanced female representation, and for the management and restoration of landscapes/watersheds, their natural resources and biodiversity, an approach that both integrates PA areas and their buffer zone rangelands.

Through these committees, relevant stakeholders, including local populations and women, will participate in the planning and management of land uses, understanding the stakes and negotiating key interest through an interactive process. LUP will be the key vehicle for the design and execution of the water and sustainable land management and restoration measures across the PA and buffer zone landscapes.

Output 2.2) Land Use Planning (LUP) prepared in a gender-sensitive and participatory manner as Integrated PA & watershed/landscape management plans are adopted by communities and regulating authorities

By integrating local inputs and international benchmarking, the project will prepare integrated PA & watershed/landscape management and restoration plans under the broad umbrella of LUPs for SLM. The objectives of these plans will by default be the long-term management planning for both the PAs and their buffer zones.

The LUP will help define PA infrastructure and staffing needs, PA financing needs and plans, community engagement, zoning and management regimes, signage, natural resource use, sustainable rangeland management, soil and water conservation, water management, forest restoration including any irrigation systems, surveillance, enforcement, M&E, livelihood interventions, etc. – and noting that a specific PA management plan will be required for the Day Forest National Park as a consolidated PA.

Activity 2.2.1) Prepare LUP for Day Forest Wider Landscape with communities and authorities

The LUP will specifically introduce and support sustainable rangeland management measures across the Day Forest Wider Landscape. These will help restore ground vegetation and related ecosystem services, including water availability and the conditions necessary to recover degraded habitats.

Activity 2.2.2) Establish and enforce exclosures within landscapes ("mis en défence")

Exclosures within the Day Forest National Park will also be established to protect extant trees and areas under ecosystem rehabilitation.

Exclosures within a landscape refer to areas where certain activities, like grazing or woodcutting, are excluded to allow vegetation to recover from overuse or to protect certain areas for conservation purposes. They are often used in ecological restoration efforts to help restore ecosystems to a more natural state without human interference, particularly in regions prone to overgrazing, erosion, or biodiversity loss.

The term "mise en défens" (or "mis-en-défénce")[40] in French has a similar meaning. It is a conservation practice used especially in the context of pasture management, where an area is protected from grazing and other forms of exploitation to allow for the regeneration of vegetation.

Activity 2.2.3) Selection and prioritization of practices "Conservation de l'Eau et du Sol (CES)" [water and soil conservation].

Useful techniques to be recommended will be those generically known by managing authorities as "Conservation de l'Eau et du Sol (CES)" [water and soil conservation] in Djibouti and in other countries in the Sahel.

A key source for SLM practices is the WOCAT -- a global network on SLM that promotes the documentation, sharing and use of knowledge to support adaptation, innovation and decision-making in SLM.

Activity 2.2.4) Monitor landscape health

Finally, key indicators for the health of landscapes will be regularly monitored, including a combination of GIS products and analysis on the one hand, and ground-truthing of data on the other.

[40] "Défens" or "défense" in French means prohibition or ban, and "mise en défens" translates to something akin to "placing in prohibition," implying that the area is put under a restriction from certain activities. In both cases, the underlying principle is to restrict human activities to allow for ecological balance and recovery. While there may be slight nuances in application based on local management goals and legal frameworks, the concepts are fundamentally similar and align with the goals of environmental conservation and sustainable land management.

Project Outcome 2.2) Improved livelihoods and benefits for local population living and sustainably using the Day Forest Wider Landscapes, women included

This outcome foresees two outputs, both of which focus on activities on the ground. They will be implemented together, through a series of technical activities on the ground that will lead to the desired outputs and outcome.

Three foundational activities under both outputs 2.3 and 2.4 relate to training and capacity building for the mastery of technique and approaches in view of value chain development, as well as the provision of supplies:

Foundational Activities under Outcome 2.2)

(i) Capacity building given to at least 500 local people on alternative sustainable livelihood-based micro and small scale enterprises (some combination of: preserve-making, honey production, weaving/basketry improvements, agroecological community and home gardening, dairy improvements, composting, poultry rearing), and women's empowerment.

(ii) Training given on cooperative building, business management and access to microfinance, via CPEC, for rural communities (women included) to support chosen livelihoods.

(iii) Supplies procured to support livelihoods in i) agro-ecological community and family gardens, including poultry; and ii) development, packaging, production equipment, storage equipment and marketing of new and existing local-product value chains (honey, dairy products, preserves, weaving/basketry)

(iv) Facilitating access to Islamic financing for the formalized micro and small-scale enterprises via CPEC and Center for Leadership and Entrepreneurship (CLE) programs.

[More details on the above is provided under Activities 2.4.6 through 2.4.8]

Output 2.3) Community-based sustainable grazing agreements are adopted to enhance natural regeneration

Indicative activities will include: i) community-based sustainable grazing agreements (seasonality, reduced grazing stock, set-asides) to enhance natural regeneration, in combination with ii) a project-supported partial shift from free-roaming to livestock rearing using enclosures, which will be based on the provision of forage from local drip-fertigated feedstock plantations.

The project will also provide technical assistance for herd size management, improved veterinary care and increased animal turnover.

Activity 2.3.1) Small scale feed mill set up in Tadjourah, using Prosopis-based feed with extra added nutrients and grasses, to produce sufficient feed for animals of Day

Locals in Day Forest area have agreed to fence in their animals to give the land time to recover, however, food will be needed for the animals. Currently there are two major issues with feeding the animals in Day. The first issue is that the ground, especially in Day, is almost totally barren. Many years of severe overgrazing, coupled with increasing drought episodes, have left the land around Day with little green cover. When new plants do emerge, they are immediately eaten by herds. The second issue is that there are no feed mills operational in the country. At the time of writing, a small one was under development by a farmer for his own herds, but none exist in the country for commercial uses or other farms. The only other feed mill using flour and Prosopsis was supported by the FAO in Dikhil region in 2015 but is no longer operational. This activity of the project will create a small feed mill, in an existing building in Tadjourah, to support the animals in Day.

Parts for the mill will be ordered from abroad, and a national or international feed mill consultant along with the private sector who has initiated the feed mill facility in Tadjourah ville will provide technical assistance to set up the mill and transfer of knowledge and technology to the Directorate of Livestock under Ministry of Agriculture for potential replication in other agro-pastoral communities. The feed mill

experts will train locals in the operation and maintenance. Financial management training will be given to the mill workers and managers through other components of the project enabling them to form a feed mill cooperative.

The feed formulation will necessarily have to contain plants that already exist in the country; as the country is rather bare, there are few options. One however is *Prosopis*, which is an invasive species covering much of Djibouti's coastal plain. *Prosopis*-based feeds are commercially available in Ethiopia and there is at least one experimental farmer in Djibouti who also makes such a feed. These feeds must be formulated carefully to balance out the sugar in *Prosopis*, and this will be done with the help of a local animal feed expert. This component will also create jobs by employing people at the feed mill and as *Prosopis* collectors. In collecting the seed pods of this plant, this part of the project will also help stem the spread of an invasive species, which could allow local plants to return and contribute to climate change adaptation.

Activity 2.3.2) Livestock are enclosed and fed with forage from local feedstock plantations or feed mills, or otherwise sustainably managed, based on community agreement through participatory PA and land management committees.

Animal enclosure or exclosure is essential for this project to succeed. It is well-documented that overgrazing has led to desertification of land globally; this is all now being exacerbated by climate change. Local communities in Day are becoming aware that animal herds are destructive to their environment, and that a changing climate is adding to that pressure. That said, there is a cultural tradition to have large herds in Djibouti, and thus far, people have been unwilling to reduce herd size. If the pastoralists had maintained traditional roving grazing practices, the loss of green may have been less of an issue, but under a changing climate, animal grazing is leading to documented desertification across the Sahel. Regardless, the transition from the traditional agro-pastoral practices in response to the government policies favoring sedentarization while maintaining large herd size is exerting unprecedented pressure on the already degraded forest ecosystem of Day Forest. In order for reforestation and regeneration of vegetation in Day to be successful, herds need to be enclosed, or excluded from rehabilitation areas, and herds must be fed. Because there is very little greenery left in the landscape to feed grazing animals, many are quite thin and unhealthy. Cutting and carrying forage from elsewhere would be extremely challenging, since so little greenery exists anywhere in the landscape, the labor would be intensive, and would add to further reduction of land cover. Therefore, the only option to feed animals is to import feed or create a feed mill (none exist in country) that makes feed using a mixture of more abundant local species; if not, reforestation gains will be lost.

In this activity, locals, via the local land and water management committees, will be led through a process to reach consensus on how to feed and manage animal herds. Obvious options to be presented include: 1) enclosing animals for at least six months while rangelands are rehabilitated, or 2) limiting grazing to areas outside of rangeland rehabilitation areas. Locals may choose a combination of these solutions or come up with their own – the key will be that it is a locally led, locally agreed upon decision that is informed by capacity building around climate change adaptation, land rehabilitation and the ecological challenges posed by animal herds.

Activity 2.3.3) Sustainable rangeland rehabilitation measures implemented across 1000 ha of PA buffer zones to restore ground vegetation and related ecosystem services, through terraforming using demi-lunes, zaï holes and other ditch technology to capture water and then plant drought-tolerant forage species during the rainy season.

Due to challenges noted above (lack of water, severe erosion, and cultural tendency towards large herds), this will be one of the most challenging activities to implement. In this activity, the project is aiming to rehabilitate 1000ha (10km square) of rangeland around the Day PA. The Annex 4 map shows some suitable areas for this activity. Other areas can be found on the flatter grounds in the highlands and lowlands around Day PA.

A small number of local scientist-farmers have shown that rangeland rehabilitation/growth of fodder species is entirely possible within Djibouti, especially in lower altitudes where minimal ground water can be pumped to provide irrigation for fodder plants. Pumping would likely be prohibitively expensive in the highlands around Day, but, by using ditch technology like zaï holes and demi-lunes, planted after rains, it should be possible to rehabilitate these rangelands. However, it would be entirely feasible to start with a 100 ha test plot where terraforming, animal exclusion, and the right forage species will lead to forage

growth. If this is successful, this technique can be extended more widely across the landscape. Farmers will be trained by an international consultant and will be assisted by national consultants as they create equitable forage harvesting plans for distribution to their fenced in herds. Ideally, after several years, if the rangeland rehabilitation system works, animals will be allowed to graze again in a controlled fashion.

Output 2.4) The operationalization of various applicable gender-sensitive SLM techniques on the ground is supported for the benefit of communities living in the Day Forest area, including among them women

Activity 2.4.1) Mini fogharvesters and one rooftop rainwater catchment system purchased and locations tested; if successful, full systems/fogharvesters are purchased, and local people are trained to maintain

As noted by the community, the government, and all stakeholders interviewed in the preparation of this project, the lack of water is the primary issue facing Day. With the elevation Day village is at, drilling wells is impractical to impossible. It does rain (30cm/year on average), but when it does it is intense and causes erosion on the severely degraded land. None of this rainwater is captured or controlled, which means that in addition to causing erosion, it does not have time to sink into the ground to rewet the soil, nor is it available for drinking or home consumption.

The conditions at Day appear ideal for fogharvesters: every/most morning there is intense fog with winds, and this is at times combined with a light rain during the night. There is no official meteorological records of this, as the country does not collect site level data. However, historical and current observations from visitors, the views of the community and the project developers are that the area is sufficiently foggy and windy so as to be suitable for fogharvesters. This technology has proven to be exceptionally useful in dry mountainous areas that have the correct combination of fog and wind. Fogharvesters run passively without power, can be handmade, but can also be purchased pre-fabricated. The former are less expensive, but also tend to capture less water and need more constant repair. For this reason, commercially-made fogharvesters are recommended; these are available for purchase by a limited number of suppliers.

Before purchase of a full set, mini-fogharvesters must be purchased and tested in several locations in both Day and Mabla villages. Testers are placed in areas with no obstructions from the wind, and the manufacturer recommends a minimum of six months of trials in different places to ensure they will be effective. A consultant from the manufacturer will set up and train locals and government staff to monitor these devices. It is expected that the conditions will be good and a full set will be purchased; if it turns out that the conditions are not correct, full scale fogharvesters will not be part of the project's investment.

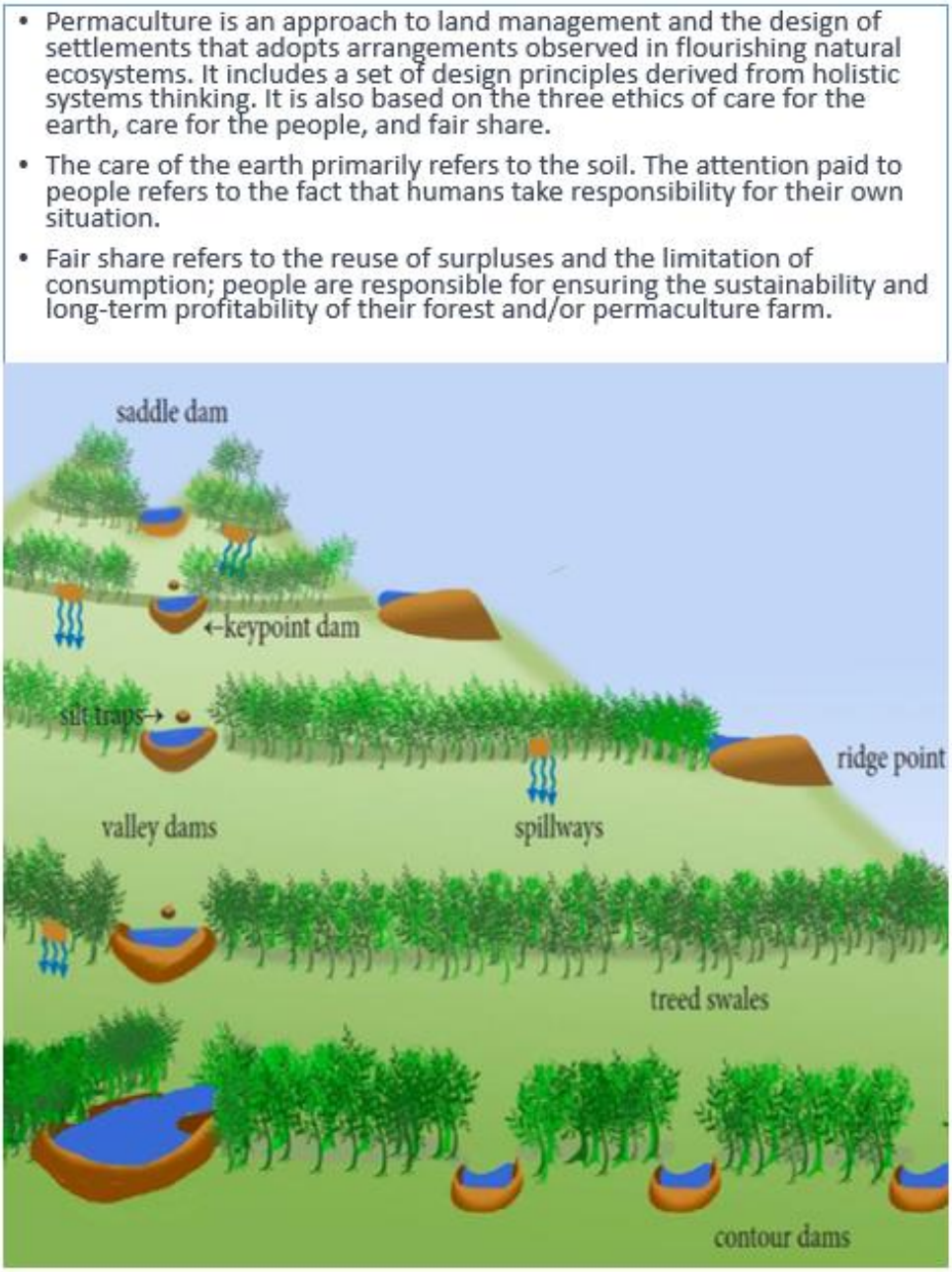
At the same time, rooftop rainwater harvesting systems will be set up in the former governor's house, hydroponics facility, eligible households and other potential infrastructures. Only one will be set up to test their efficacy; given the overall lack of rain, it is not clear if they will be. However, if they prove effective, the project may shift funds in the equipment budget to buy more. These systems attach troughs to a sloped roof, and then channel this water into an underground storage facility. The household and smaller rainwater harvesting technologies will have smaller storage tanks. Depending upon the rainwater harvesting capacity, the project will explore the possibility of connecting the storage tank to support permaculture activities. This will be set up on the roof of a building in Day that has an appropriately sloped and large roof: the hotel or the sports center might be obvious choices, as they are publicly-owned and large; this water could then be shared with households via the water management committee directions. If fogharvesters turn out to be less appropriate, funding for them can be directed into more rainwater harvesting systems.

Activity 2.4.2) Plots totaling 300 ha (3km squared) in the newly-defined Day protected area are reforested via agro-ecological and permaculture techniques with a climate-resilient mix of native species.

Over the last decades, much has been learned about good reforestation techniques, allowing land rehabilitation specialists to avoid the pitfalls of past work (Figure 6).

One of the lessons learned is to avoid single species reforestation. This is not only because single species reforestation does not tend to mimic the natural state, but also because single species reforestation makes all trees more vulnerable to disease. Another lesson learned is that simply planting trees does not work. Trees must be planted at the right density, be raised as seedlings at the same altitude and in the same conditions, must be cared for after planting, and must be planted in ecologically-appropriate conformations.

Figure 6. Permaculture: definition and example



Permaculture techniques have long been shown to be a successful way of land rehabilitation. These techniques, not all of which are necessarily considered “permaculture” take into account the soil type, soil needs, land shape, precipitation patterns, water flow patterns, appropriate trees and shrubs, as well as land users’ needs for gardens or fruit trees. Permaculture techniques are especially useful at recharging soil moisture and aerating soil, using techniques like swales (contour ditches), check dams, land sloping. They are expected to be useful in Day due to the infrequent, but intense rains that tend to wash away and compact topsoil and small plants on the current barren ground.

Day could be challenging to reforest through ecological restoration interventions, with limited management seeking to return the ecosystem to its original state. That is because Day historically was a mostly single species *Juniperus procera* forest. Reforesting with this single species will likely not be recommended by plant experts because the species went through a sudden die-off about a decade ago, undocumented, but likely due to *Pyrofomes demidoffii*, a type of heart rot fungus that this species is susceptible to. Right choice of species to introduce for Day Forest reforestation will be made in close consultation with the Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry, aligned with National Reforestation Programme, and expert forestry and botany advisors.

In this part of the project, experts and local communities, coordinated by the MEDD and the Ministry of Agriculture (Directorate for Agriculture and Forestry), will carry out permaculture-based reforestation works. This will include building swales (contour ditches that capture water) and check-dams to capture excess water, using mulch and compost to keep water in the soil, and using techniques like food forests, escalier fruit trees and herb spirals as needed. While the idea is to support Day's forest ecology to return as close to its historic trajectory (not its historic condition) as possible, the forest needs to be made useful to the community so that they are incentivized to protect it. Permaculture planning, led by the Ministry of Agriculture with technical assistance from the international experts, will be done in full consultation with the community so that their food productivity needs can be met while the forest is rehabilitated. At least 100 community members and DEDD staff (half men, half women) will be trained in permaculture techniques. The intention should be to work with the communities to adopt appropriate landscape restoration approaches and technologies that they will be able to maintain and replicate beyond the life of the project.

Activity 2.4.3) Plant nursery set up in Day to produce 3000 seedlings for reforestation with a mix of native species, as well as to prepare or store seeds as needed for feedstock planting.

In this component a nursery will be setup in Day village to grow the trees needed to support reforestation. Greenhouse structures exist in Day from a past project. The metal supports are in place, though the plastic sheeting has been torn away. PMU staff will work in conjunction with national and local government to get permission to re-cover a portion of the existing greenhouses and use them as a plant nursery. With the aid of a local plant expert, a nursery expert and the permaculture experts, a selection of climate and ecosystem appropriate seedlings will be planted and grown by local community members (half men, half women). These seedlings chosen will primarily be trees meant to rehabilitate the natural forest, but also might include seedlings for fruit trees or home vegetable gardens. Water for the nursery will be taken from fog harvesters and/or rainwater harvesting systems and/or permaculture ditches.

Activity 2.4.4) National, subnational trainings held to strengthen institutional capacities of relevant government agencies on water recovery, catchment and management (fog harvesters, rainwater harvesting, permaculture and nature-based solutions), and forest restoration, and related monitoring.

In this activity, which will be complementary to the above activities, national and subnational training workshops will be held with government staff and local officials so that they are able to support community members who are implementing these practices on the ground. These trainings can be given concurrently with community trainings, but, because they will be in different languages (Afar and French) and will be aimed at people with different levels of education and experience, these trainings will be held separately from community trainings. However, the practical training for operating the fog-harvesters, rainwater harvesting system, agroecological and permaculture techniques, afforestation and reforestation in Day Forest PA will be conducted both for the government and communities. The training for the government officials will be provided in the form of Training for Trainers format to build their capacity in replicating the trainings in other PAs and for the other community members in the Day Forest PA. Trainers will be the same individuals – other government staff with the knowledge, and local and national consultants. The trainings will aim to teach men and women equally, all depending upon their interests and local needs.

Activity 2.4.5) Training provided to 500 local community members on sustainable land management, soil/water conservation, sustainable grazing agreements, water catchment

(using fogharvesters, rainwater harvesting, permaculture and nature-based solutions), and forest restoration, and related monitoring. This links closely to Activity 2.4.4.

This activity will be a set of training activities that will be held in conjunction with and support all of the above activities under this component. In total, at least 500 local people (half male and half female) will be trained in:

- The installation, maintenance and repair of fogharvesters. Training events would cover site selection, set-up, and repair work.
- The installation, maintenance and repair of the rooftop rainwater catchment system. Training events would cover site selection set-up, and repair work.
- Equitable sharing of water and water management planning, dictated by land and water management associations.
- Strategic behavioral change around the topic of the ecological dangers of large animal herds in a desert environment and climate change. The goal of these training events will be to help the communities develop more sustainable grazing plans that allow for rotational grazing every month or season, as appropriate.
- Nursery care, including how to grow and prune seedlings, how to select the best substrate and wrap for the substrate, the appropriate watering regime, and size selection. They will also be taught how to repair and regulate the greenhouse.
- How to do rangeland rehabilitation by digging demi-lunes, zaï holes, and other ditch techniques. The training will contribute to enhancing the existing knowledge of and practices undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture. They will be taught about different forage grasses, low water techniques, and will be supported as they build walls around rehabilitation plots.
- Permaculture techniques. This will include how to align and dig contour ditches and check dams, how to appropriately space and water trees and bushes, how to build water holding ponds (if used), and any other permaculture techniques used.

The goal is to create a community that collectively is armed with the knowledge and skills it needs to support project implementation and to carry on project activities beyond the end of the project. During the scoping phase, the community noted repeatedly that it needed training, and that many past development projects in the community had failed because insufficient training on upkeep of the project was given. Therefore, this activity will be a key activity for project sustainability.

Activity 2.4.6) Capacity building given to at least 500 local people on alternative sustainable livelihoods (some combination of: preserve-making, honey production, weaving/basketry improvements, agroecological community and home gardening, dairy improvements, composting, poultry rearing), and women's empowerment.

To be sustainable the project must also provide communities with sustainable sources of income outside of livestock grazing. The community in Day and other rural areas around Djibouti already engage in a number of small-scale artisanal enterprises, and they have expressed interest improving the quality and profitability of these activities. In Day the women do weaving, basketry and home gardening. They have asked for help in improving their weaving and basketry techniques (new forms, new objects, new colors) as well as for help with home gardening. For example, they are aware of compost and know it helps garden plants grow, but they have never created it. Local officials have observed that farmers often tend to overwater plants, wasting the precious resource. To ameliorate this, the project will set up test plots in home gardens to demonstrate proper plant care techniques.

In Mabla Forest, there have been limited attempts at beekeeping and honey production. The honey fetches a high market rate, and if honey production could be established in Day, it could be an excellent sustainable source of income. This, however, will only be possible once more plants are growing so that bees have sources of nectar. Poultry rearing is another livelihood activity that has been proposed by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Poultry need less water than livestock and can be fed from kitchen scraps. They are therefore easier to rear and still provide a source of protein for households and can also be sold in local markets. Furthermore, other parts of the country have had success on teaching women to make jams and conserves.

If home gardens and fruit tree plantings are successful, this is another livelihood activity that could be developed. Around all of these topics, training will be given in conjunction with women's empowerment training. A dedicated training on women's empowerment will be given to women and men, and then within each livelihood activity training, special attention will be given to women's needs, how to negotiate for those needs and bring social power to the women of Day Forest area.

The Center for Leadership and Entrepreneurship (CLE), a government entity under the Ministry of Digital Economy and Innovation leading the entrepreneurship support program, including the business development training for micro and small-scale enterprises, is already working on improving the weaving and basketry value chain in the country, and improvements for the weavers of Day can be done in partnership with CLE, and/or can build off of their work. The PMU and MEDD will present all of these ideas to the community and will ask them to choose which livelihood activities they prefer. Training will be given on at least three of these topics, and more if the project time and budget allows it. A community champion will be elected to manage the processes and work with the PMU as more capacity building is needed.

Activity 2.4.7) Training on cooperative building

Along with the specific training on how to improve livelihoods, training will be provided on how to build cooperatives, manage businesses, and access and manage finance.

Business plan development and access to microfinance and a microfinance platform established, via CPEC, a government micro-finance body, for rural communities and herders, to support chosen livelihoods.

CPEC is a micro-finance wing under the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Affairs constituted to support poverty alleviation program of the government. It has branch offices in Tadjourah, and while they currently do not provide microfinance to the Day community, they are able and willing to.[41]

Along with providing access to microfinance, CPEC provides training on how to manage and repay the finance, which can be done electronically. MEDD and the PMU will manage training on cooperative building and business management and will facilitate access to and training by CPEC. The community has already expressed a desire and willingness to access and learn how to use microfinance for business improvement.

Activity 2.4.8) Supplies procured to support livelihoods

This will include supplies for i) agro-ecological community and family gardens, including poultry; and ii) development, packaging, production equipment, storage equipment and marketing of new and existing local-product value chains (honey, dairy products, jams, weaving/basketry).

Training alone will not be sufficient to build new, alternative and sustainable livelihoods for Day. Supplies must also be provided to the communities.

To the degree possible within the project budget, initial supplies will be bought for the chosen livelihoods. This means beehives will be procured (if chosen), and better bottling, inputs, labelling and storage accessories will be given to those who choose to work in weaving, honey, jam, dairy products or poultry production and sales.

The PMU and MEDD will facilitate links to local markets in Tadjourah to sell products, and in the case of weaving (and possibly other industries) will work with CLE to get the products into national-level value chains. This activity, along with the previous two, will increase the quality and quantity of sustainable and marketable products produced by Day locals, contributing to their incomes, allowing them to reduce herd sizes, continue land rehabilitation and ensure the sustainability of project results.

Component 3) Knowledge Management, M&E, Safeguards and Gender

Component 3 includes a mix of the three or four separate but interrelated aspects: (i) the Knowledge Management aspect of the project, which includes specific activities; (ii) ensuring the M&E mechanism

[41] Other players in the segment include "Caisse populaire d'épargne et de crédit" among others.

can have a distinct budget; and (iii) a continued application of social environmental safeguards, including hereunder the gender targeting aspect, which is important and highlighted as a separate element.

Three Outcomes are foreseen with several outputs and activities under them.

Project Outcome 3.1) All safeguards' standards met throughout project

Output 3.1) Training provided to key stakeholders in DEDD, Ministry of Agriculture, and participating NGOs on social and environmental safeguards risks and related UNDP and GEF standards and management requirements

In this final project component, all of the cross-cutting safeguards and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) work will be done. Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be developed (building on the existing one in the PRODOC) and key stakeholders in DEDD, Ministry of Agriculture, and participating NGOs will be trained on social and environmental safeguards risks and related UNDP and GEF standards and management requirements.

In this activity, all project partners (government staff and implementing NGOs) who have not undergone UNDP and GEF social and environmental safeguards and management requirements training will do a day long in-person training on these topics. This training will be given by UNDP Djibouti staff or a local consultant who is expert in these topics. This training will be done shortly after or concurrently with the project inception workshop, so as to ensure that from the start that all safeguards are adhered to, and all PMU and MEDD staff are aware of expectations.

Activity 3.1.1) Livelihood Action Plan prepared in compliance with the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment developed for PA restoration and rangeland rehabilitation

A Livelihood Action Plan will be prepared in compliance with the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment developed for PA restoration and rangeland rehabilitation.

The project will support the local communities by developing alternative livelihood measures, which will be co-designed through participatory approach with the local communities, local authorities and the CPEC (national micro-credit entity under the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Affairs). To ensure that the livelihood initiatives are inclusive and environmentally friendly, the project will support the MEDD in developing the Livelihood Action Plan. The national Safeguards consultant will support the MEDD and the project in ensuring that the Livelihood Action Plan is in compliance with the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment developed for the PA restoration and rangeland rehabilitation. The Livelihood Action Plan will contain generic elements that could be applicable for other PAs as well as specific to the Day PA to guide the alternative livelihood measures designed in consultation with the local communities to cater to their specific needs.

Activity 3.1.2) Social and environmental safeguards risk mitigation and management plans prepared and implemented, and SES mainstreamed across the work under Components 1-3, necessary management measures implemented and monitored

Following the social and environmental safeguards plans, the Project Manager working with staff, will ensure that as each new project activity begins, all social and environmental safeguarding activities take place. This will include development and implementation of a Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, that all environmental risks are assessed if they have not already been done, and that all new consultants or staff are aware of the social and environmental safeguarding plan and adhere to it as they implement or lead their parts of the project.

Output 3.2) Gender equality and women empowerment issues are mainstreamed into project implementation activities and indicators, and monitored based on the Gender Action Plan (developed in PPG phase)

Activity 3.2.1) Embedding gender targeting approaches into the project strategy on a rolling basis

UNDP considers that **Gender targeting** typically refers to strategies and actions designed to address and integrate gender-specific concerns and to promote equality between genders within development programs and policies. The organization recognizes that women and men experience poverty differently and that interventions must be designed with an understanding of these differences to be effective.

In the project's context and in light of its Gender Action Plan (included in Annex 12), *'gender targeting'* will involve the following:

- *Designing Projects and Programs with Women in Mind*: Ensuring that development initiatives deliberately focus on women to improve their access to resources, services, and decision-making. This has been done in the PRODOC to a great extent, especially in the current version.
- *Addressing Gender Disparities*: Recognizing and aiming to reduce the disparities between men and women in various sectors such as education, health, employment, and in the political arena.
- *Empowerment*: Creating conditions for women to increase their autonomy and self-determination to enable them to represent their interests in a responsible and self-determined way, acting on their own authority.
- *Capacity Building and Access to funding*: Providing women with the tools, resources, and knowledge they need to overcome barriers to equality. Equal opportunities for training, capacity building and access to funding are an important embedded strategy in the project.
- *Policy Influence*: Advocating for policies that acknowledge gender disparities and working to ensure that gender considerations are integrated into all stages of policy-making processes. This will be especially important in all fora that includes decision-makers in Djibouti, who are in their majority men.
- *Monitoring and Evaluation*: Using gender-sensitive indicators to monitor and evaluate programs and adjust them as necessary to ensure they are effectively targeting and benefiting all genders.

The UNDP's approach to gender targeting is part of a larger effort to mainstream gender in development and to work toward achieving gender equality, which is one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Gender targeting is not just about focusing on women; it is about considering the varied needs and contributions of all genders to ensure equitable opportunities and outcomes.

The key activity under this output, like in the previous ones, will be overseen by the Project Manager, working with staff, and will ensure that as each new project activity begins, all gender equity and women's empowerment activities take place.

More specifically, this will include women's empowerment trainings for women and men in Day Forest and in the capital, as well as ensuring that all social safeguard procedures are gender inclusive.

The project will also support the training of the project team on gender and its integration into environmental projects so as to ensure that gender equality principles and objectives are systematically taken into account during the implementation of project activities.

Project Outcome 3.2) M&E duly implemented

Output 3.3) M&E products (MTR, TE, PIRs) prepared with all tracking tools, core indicators and other indicators duly assessed with adaptive management practices incorporated

Activity 3.3.1) Sustainability and Replication Strategy developed

This activity will take place close towards the end of the project. In this activity, lessons learned from best and worst practices will be collated and turned into a report/strategy for ensuring that the project is sustainable, and can be replicated in other protected areas of Djibouti and can support other aspects of national tourism.

Activity 3.3.2) M&E reflected in adaptive management

Activities under these two last outputs will be done continuously throughout the project, according to the M&E plan developed during this PPG phase, and then adaptively modified as needed. Midway through the project, UNDP will hire an external consultant to do a Mid-Term Review (MTR), as well as a terminal evaluation (TE) at the end, both of which will inform the previous activity, the Sustainability and replication Strategy. Management of the project will be adaptively modified based upon continuous monitoring by project staff and UNDP of whether or not indicators are being achieved and results of the MTR. The project will prepare annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) starting in year 2 of implementation.

Project Outcome 3.3) Knowledge Management (KM) and Outreach ensured for gender-sensitive and evidence-based decision-making and scaling up of best practices

Output 3.4) Knowledge Management Plan developed and implemented

Activity 3.5.1) Developing the KM Plan

A brief KM strategy has been included in the GEF's updated CEO Endorsement Request Document, as per requirement.

During the project's inception, a knowledge management consultant with web development skills will be hired to design a KM plan, which will include a schedule for collecting project data, a list of types of data needed, the creation and sharing of databases, training on how to analyze data and how to share the results with stakeholders.

Activity 3.5.2) The MEDD website is modernized and improved

The revamped website will include information on national PAs, sustainable land management practices, in which the Day Forest National Park will feature, preferably through an independent domain.

The KM plan will also include the development/improvement of websites for MEDD and will include strategies for documenting and incentivizing nature-based livelihood solutions, areas for active engagement of the local steering committees and water and rangeland management committees and other potential sustainable activities in Day Forest National Park (such as eco-tourism). The KM Plan will also include mechanisms for capture, storage and dissemination of the best practices that can be adopted by the project and also the success stories from the project. This will facilitate easy access to the information, data and replicable models of sustainable land management, rangeland management, and PA management in other terrestrial ecosystems of Djibouti and similar geo-ecological areas.

While all of these activities will support the project's success and replicability, some of those are key activities for sustaining the results of the project after its end will be the improvement and two existing websites.

During the project's year 1, the KM consultant will train the PMU in all aspects of KM so that the PMU can support KM during subsequent years. The KM consultant will return in the sub-final and final years of the project to ensure all KM plans and activities have been followed, make adjustments as needed, and ensure that a post-project data sharing plan is in place.

As for the websites, the KM consultant will oversee a web developer who will work with MEDD to improve an existing MEDD website[42] that contains information on the environment in Djibouti. This website will be edited so that it contains information on protected areas. The site will also be migrated to a different host and search engine optimized so that it is easier to access and shows up high in search results.

The KM plan, along with these websites in particular, will be replicable national, PAs, and they will ultimately contribute to improved tourism and environmental management in PAs across Djibouti.

Activity 3.5.3) Knowledge products showcasing the best practices and lessons learned developed

Several activities proposed under Components 2 and 3 are innovative and designed to be supported by the policy reforms and other foundational activities proposed under Component 1. Activities, such installation of fog harvesters and others, will be piloted for the first time in Djibouti, whereas the failures of some innovations piloted in the past such as the Prosopsis-based animal feed mill will be improvised by building on the past lessons and adopting the best available and most appropriate technologies.

Similarly, engaging government officials and experts in the field-based practical training on permaculture and agro-ecological approaches, rainwater harvesting based drip irrigation, participatory PA and rangeland management plans and entrepreneurship development skills for the local community-based cooperatives will be an innovative approach to demonstrate whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach for nature-based solutions in ecosystem restoration.

The project has a reasonable potential to create many best practices, which can be adopted as home-grown solutions for the other PAs. One of the key outputs of the projects would be institutional, political and on-site ecosystem restoration and reforestation efforts contributing towards enlisting Day Forest in the global PA list.

Under this output, the project will support the government in developing a compendium of best practices and lessons learned to document and demonstrate the knowledge generated through multi-faceted project interventions.

Output 3.5) Effective dissemination and mutual sharing of best practices and lessons learned for regional and national stakeholders, including women facilitated and documented

Under this Output, the project will support the government, mainly the MEDD and Ministry of Agriculture in disseminating the best practices to inspire the government to replicate or adopt nature-based solutions and the alternative livelihood measures for sustainable ecosystem restoration and reforestation.

The dissemination of the lessons learned and best practices at the regional level and national level is important to inform the partners and key stakeholders to help build upon the results achieved from the project and scale it up further in Day Forest and other similar terrestrial ecosystems elsewhere in the country/region. These will be shared through the MEDD website, through other fora at national levels (e.g., radio, TV).

Box 3. Key KM Elements in the Project's Strategy (matrix)

KM Elements	How these elements are present in the project strategy
Capacity Building: Building the capacity of various stakeholders, including recipient countries, to	The project has a distinct learning element in its activities, including through general and specific capacity building activities.

[42]https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiN2FlNjliYmEtOWM4Zi00NWM4LTllYTItYzIzYjk5OTQ5NzkyIiwidCI6ImZiZTRjNWI1LTczOWMtNDIwMC1hY2NkLTdmMjRkNmU4OTQ1NiJ9

KM Elements	How these elements are present in the project strategy
manage and utilize environmental resources effectively. ***Learning***: Activities that aim to institutionalize learning before, during, and after the implementation of the GEF project. This includes lessons learned from successes and failures, which are then integrated into the design and implementation of new projects.	The following Activities under Components 1 and 2 that involve training and capacity building (and by default also learning) are worth highlighting as an example: Activity 1.1.1) Conduct a comprehensive mapping and forest assessment in Day Forest and Mabla Forest Activity 1.3.1) PA cartographical and physical demarcation Activity 1.3.2) Support to MEDD for PA management planning and LUP Output 1.5) PA management training workshops held for DEDD staff, local ecoguards and locally-led land and water user management committees, ensuring strong, if not equal, female participation Activity 1.5.1) Series of PA management training to different audiences and in different formats Activity 2.2.2) Selection and prioritization of practices "Conservation de l'Eau et du Sol (CES)" [water and soil conservation]. Activity 2.2.2) Monitor landscape health Foundational Activities under Outcome 2.2) [includes training] Activity 2.4.4) National, subnational trainings held to strengthen institutional capacities of relevant government agencies on water recovery, catchment and management (fog harvesters, rainwater harvesting, permaculture and nature-based solutions), and forest restoration, and related monitoring. Activity 2.4.5) Training provided to 500 local community members on sustainable land management, soil/water conservation, sustainable grazing agreements, water catchment (using fogharvesters, rainwater harvesting, permaculture and nature-based solutions), and forest restoration, and related monitoring. Activity 2.4.6) Capacity building given to at least 500 local people on alternative sustainable livelihoods (some combination of: preserve-making, honey production, weaving/basketry improvements, agroecological community and home gardening, dairy improvements, composting, poultry rearing), and women's empowerment. Activity 2.4.7) Training on cooperative building Additionally, in the design of the project, lessons that could be learned from past initiatives and baseline projects were duly considered. The actual lessons learning activities are planned under Component 3. By default, The Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluation exercises include lessons learning and their follow up. These are also M&E activities, so their budgets serves both the KM and the M&E purposes and it is not totally possible to separate them.
Information Management: Systematically collecting, managing, and making information accessible to all stakeholders. This can include databases of project results, environmental data, and other relevant information. ***Knowledge Sharing***: GEF encourages sharing of knowledge across projects, countries, stakeholders, and partners to enhance global and local environmental outcomes. This could involve dissemination through reports, workshops, conferences, and online platforms.	Information Management is embedded in several of the prescribed methodologies and techniques to be implemented through the project. The approach is to gradually build national capacity to deliver conservation action and SLM'. Key stakeholders will be encouraged to adopt the concept of Open Data with respect to BD and SLM data of public interest and to the extent that they can be regarded as a public good. Therefore, knowledge sharing is also embedded in several activities -- especially those under Component 3, that is concerned not just with KM itself, but also with M&E, Gender inclusion and Safeguards. The following Activities under Component 3 will by excellence provide the basis for Information management and knowledge sharing Activity 3.5.1) Developing the KM Plan Activity 3.5.2) The MEDD website is modernized and improved

KM Elements	How these elements are present in the project strategy
	Activity 3.5.3) Knowledge products showcasing the best practices and lessons learned developed
Innovation: Supporting the development and application of innovative solutions to environmental challenges and sharing these innovations across its network.	As highlighted further up in Section 1a > 7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up, innovation is an essential part of the project strategy, including for an integrated agenda involving BD and SLM objectives. Ensuring the innovativeness of the project's implementation strategy and activities is important to leverage greater results and promote new technologies, approaches and concepts that will help the deployment of solutions to many of international development most pressing needs. Several activities proposed under Components 2 and 3 are innovative and were designed to be supported by the policy reforms and other foundational activities proposed under Component 1. Activities, such as installation of fog harvesters and others, will be piloted for the first time in Djibouti, whereas the failures of some innovations piloted in the past such as the Prosopsis-based animal feed mill will be improvised by building on the past lessons and adopting the best available and most appropriate technologies.
Networks and Partnerships: Establishing and maintaining networks and partnerships that facilitate knowledge exchange and collaboration between different actors in the environmental sector.	Under the section "Stakeholder engagement" and South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC)" the topics of networks and partnerships are covered. For specific content relating to an activity, refer to its description.

Risks to Proposed Strategy

The following risks are some that could threaten the project due to assumptions in the proposed strategy. The assumptions underlying those risks and potential mitigation measures are outlined. Further general project risks are detailed in Annex 9: UNDP Risk Register, which includes the Risk Log table.

Assumption 1: Project management staff will be highly motivated to see project function well despite difficulties of working in Djibouti.

Risk 1: [# 10 in the Risk Log]: Project staff will be disengaged and parts of project will fail or never start

Mitigation measure(s):

Three mitigation measures should be put in place to mitigate this risk:

- First, the overall project plan has been simplified from the initial PIF stage, so that the majority of activities can be focused on one site, and the project strategy has been streamlined. This should make implementation easier.
- Second, when hiring for this project, the IP and UNDP will ensure to select highly motivated people, particularly for the project manager and field staff, who are committed to environmental remediation projects and community capacity building and economic development. The staff must equally be committed to gender equality and ensure that gender issues are mainstreamed throughout their work. Moreover, the region-based staff will support in liaising the relationships with the local stakeholders, including the community members and the cooperatives facilitating the site-specific project interventions.
- Additionally, UNDP will work with MEDD to devise an appropriate way of recording funds generated from tourism and transferring the same into a central PA fund. This should e.g., avoid the risk of e.g., swindling of revenue generated from tourism by PA staff stationed at the entrance gate of the Day PA, which had been suggested as a possibility during the PPG Validation Workshop.

Assumption 2: The government is willing to pursue the gazettement of Day Forest as a National Park as a priority action before investment (including in tourism) and PA operationalization.

Risk 2 [# 11 in the Risk Log]: Limited political support to amend existing PA law and create a national PA agency.

Mitigation measure(s): The following measures will be implemented / have been embedded in project design:

- The overall project plan has been simplified and streamlined, so that activities can be focused on one site (Day Forest).
- A key study has been proposed to assess the conservation value of Mabla Forest and to map key resources in Day Forest area.
- The two above measures should help remove any resistance against the needed gazettal of the PA and the necessary engagement of the government to support the PA and SLM agenda.
- Additionally, UNDP will maintain smooth communication and engagement with high-level officials (Minister, Secretary General, etc.) at the Ministry of Environment.

Assumption 3: The community will enclose their animals as promised and feed will be provided for the animals in the enclosures.

Risk 3 [# 12 in the Risk Log]: Reluctance of community members to respect the demarcated PA and their commitment of not accessing the areas under restoration, meaning e.g., that community members will be unwilling to enclose their animals.

Note: This risk may become critical if prolonged drought sets in before livelihood activities can yield results.

Mitigation measure(s): The following measures will be implemented / have been embedded in project design:

- Site selection for restoration activities will happen with due consultation of community members.
- A Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be developed before the start of activities and implemented during the restoration activities.
- A Livelihoods Action Plan will be developed following a participatory Process Framework.
- Early on in the project, one of the first community training courses will be on climate change impacts and the severe negative impact of overgrazing on the environment. These trainings will be designed using strategic behavioral change techniques and hopefully will be sufficient to convince most of the community, particularly leaders, that not only do animal herds need to be enclosed, but they also must be reduced, as they are not sustainable at the current sizes. The second mitigation measure, if commercially available feed is unavailable or outside of project costs, is that farmers will be allowed to graze in areas not being restored by the project or will be assisted as they go out and manually collect fodder from unprotected areas.

Assumption 4: Local communities will be willing to work on new activities, such as ditch digging, tree planting, nursery care, and food industries, with equal opportunities provided to women.

Risk 4 [# 13 in the Risk Log]: Locals will not be supportive of the new activities and will not help the project as expected.

Mitigation measure(s): All local communities, including women, have been consulted during the PPG phase (primarily through their leader) and have given their agreement. They will also be consulted again at project inception through the planned consultation process as part of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Everyone will be able to choose those activities they prefer, and they will be compensated for their work time initially through project funds, and subsequently through money raised from increased tourism revenues and government investment programs. It is expected that if they see the positive benefits, in terms of more water, more productive land, and more food and cash, they will be motivated to work.

Assumption 5: Operational, technical and strategic difficulties that may be faced during implementation (respectively linked to administrative procedures, to the smooth operation and maintenance of fogharvesters and to stakeholders' understanding of the project strategy) can be overcome and will not undermine project success.

Risk 5 [# 14 in the Risk Log]: Execution problems caused by complex administrative procedures for delivering on the ground, limited understanding of the project strategy by key stakeholder (e.g., due to frequent changes of authorities) and difficulties in operating and maintaining technical equipment (e.g., fogharvesters).

Mitigation measure(s): The following is proposed:

- Ensure that the project document is translated into French and presented to key stakeholders during the FSP inception.
- Train project personnel in procedures, including UNDP's, based on the Capacity Development Plan developed by the UNDP GEF team for the IP.
- Empower them to embrace the project's strategy and its agenda.
- Maintain smooth communication and information to the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. It will be ensured that the project team is stable and protected from undue political interference.

Specifically on the management of fogharvesters, which are a sensitive equipment and important for the functioning of water dependent SLM activities, the following mitigation measure will apply:

- Mini-fogharvesters will be purchased and tested in several locations before purchase of a full set. The fogharvesters will be installed in suitable sites with no obstructions to the wind that will blow into them, and as per the manufacturer's recommendation, a minimum of six months of trials will be conducted in order to find the optimum location. In the event fogharvesters turn out to be inappropriate for the area, the funds dedicated for their purchase will be directed into the establishment of rainwater harvesting systems – if they work.

Intellectual property and donor acknowledgements

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information**:** To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP and MEDD logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies, notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[43] and the GEF policy on public involvement[44].

Partnerships

There are two types of partnerships that are central to this project: donor-funded country and regional projects that are funded by sources other than GEF; and, nationally-funded projects and initiatives. The project will work with at least eight partners, four of which are official co-financiers and are listed in the project's co-financing table. These partners are*:*

Ministry of Environment (MEDD): As an official co-financing partner, MEDD has agreed to provide office and conference space to the proposed project. They will also offer staff time that will focus on Component 1: setting up a PA agency, creating a better enabling environment for PA management, releasing a gazettement decree for Day, introducing the PA to users through training sessions, and setting up a National Environmental Fund, which will, among other things, first be financed through tourism fees collected at the entrance to Day and for any additional guide fees earned. DEDD staff will also demarcate the extent of the Day PA using a combination of paint and signs, and they will interview and select locals who can work as entrance guards, ecoguards and rehabilitation managers. To the extent possible, DEDD staff may choose to fill some of these roles themselves, depending upon their capacity, however, given that most staff are working at capacity, it is recommended that locals be

[43] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/
[44] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

transparently selected for this process, as a way of creating jobs in the community. MEDD technicians will lead PA management training workshops, via capable national or international consultants (if required, and can be done remote via video), which MEDD staff will participate in and facilitate. Finally, MEDD staff will participate in all parts of Component 2, in order to build their capacity. UNDP and consultants to be hired will lead these activities, and MEDD staff will participate for capacity building purposes so that it can replicate work done in Day in other protected areas and support the management of the processes and activities at Day as needed.

MAEPE-RH: Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries, Husbandry and Fisheries Resources (MAEPE-RH) is a key stakeholder of the project and a member of the Steering Committee / Project Board as well as the Technical Committee of the project. MAEPE-RH is one of the two government ministries providing in-kind co-financing to the project.

World Bank: As an official funder of the Social Protection Emergency Crisis Response will provide co-finance of USD 4.5 million to the project. A USD 30 million 4-year project is currently contributing to safety net transfers to targeted households affected by the multiple crises facing Djibouti and strengthen adaptive social protection mechanisms to respond to future crises. The project is supporting the horizontal scale-up of the national safety net program by providing targeted transfers in cash and in-kind to the poor and vulnerable households affected by drought, food, and fuel price increases. New coverage is expected to reach a total of 86,200 new beneficiaries, 15,000 households and 2,200 students, including in Tadjourah and Day Forest area.

The National Office of Tourism (ONT, after the French acronym): ONT has plans to do conduct renovations in some of the tourism infrastructure in Day National Park, as well as establishing the procedures and staffing for charging entrance fees, improving the road to access the park, licensing space for gift shops and restaurants to be eventually established within or near a visitors center that is planned to be renovated. ONT is slated to receive support from the African Development Bank for the purpose and waiting for approval of a new project that will likely start in late 2024. Other activities are also planned, such as finding ways to market the park better and offer guided tours plus other activities. The promotion of ecotourism in Day Forest will complement well activities foreseen under the GEF project. For this reason, ONT will be a project partner.

Caisse populaire d'épargne et de crédit (CPEC): CPEC is the national microfinance agency. They typically give out loans of 600,000DJF (3,372USD) for launching activities, and up to 2,000,000DJF (11,240USD). They charge a 1.05 percent interest rate, and once the loan is paid back, the borrower is eligible for a new loan. For women they offer individual credit and group credit; according to CPEC, women, notably, never default on their loans. They also give 30,000 DJF (168USD) every three months to poor and vulnerable women and are eligible for CPEC supported micro-financing, which is financed by WB, or CLE supported Islamic micro-financing and they have special credits for young graduates and entrepreneurs. CPEC does not currently have any loans given out to the people of Day, but they are willing and able to, through their branch office in Tadjourah. This would require that people from Day come to Tadjourah to get the initial loan but would be able to pay it through Djibouti's mobile banking system. When CPEC gives out loans, they also do capacity building about how to manage loans and save money; therefore, though UNDP will count this training under its results framework, it is envisaged that this training will be given by CPEC at no additional cost to the project.

The Center for Leadership and Entrepreneurship (CLE): It is envisaged that CLE will have a supporting role in the proposed project, particularly on the topic of basketry and weaving. CLE is already working on developing improved dyes, and new weaving techniques in other parts of Djibouti, and can be used as a project implementer for any capacity building that needs to be done around weaving. CLE is supporting the formalized micro and small-scale enterprises in the five regions, including Tadjourah through Islamic microfinancing. The project, through its livelihood support component, can facilitate the formalization process to enable these Day and Mabla forest based micro enterprises access Islamic microfinance from the CLE. On the other hand, while UNDP will have to pay expenses for travel to Day for CLE staff, the capacity building trainings would be performed by CLE, so that they are in line with other national weaving and weaving cooperative building projects, and so that CLE can ensure there is a diversity of products available and each cooperative is not repeating what others do and creating internal competition.

Agence Djiboutienne de Développement Social (ADDS): ADDS is Djibouti's leading social development agency. During the PPG scoping visit with ADDS, they expressed an interest in working with the project to help implement, as many of the tourism and sustainable alternative livelihood activities proposed here are also of great interest to ADDS, who has also already been working on this topic. The World Bank co-financing is expected to be delivered partially through ADDS in the regions. In this regard, the ADDS will function as a key collaborator in the field for the project interventions. Moreover, the ADDS has already established project delivery mechanisms and build capacities of the reginal entities that the project will refer to and build upon during the course of implementation. The details of the mechanisms of collaborating in the delivery mechanisms will be determined during the project inception phase. The exact extent of tourism, artistry, honey, poultry and dairy development projects and capacity building they will do will be determined during the project, based on the choices of the people in Day, and what ADDS will be capable of implementing on their own.

The Tadjourah Hydroponics Project: Just announced in 2022, the European Union (EU) financed Tadjourah Hydroponics Project will be taking place outside of Day village, within or just adjacent to the perimeter of the Day protected area (presumed, once defined). Hydroponic technology is simple to set up with locally-available materials, it does not depend on rainfall and ensures agricultural production throughout the year. It uses no energy thus no CO2 emissions, and it promotes the use of organic fertilizers, supports the cultivation of all types of plants, and uses 20 percent of the water compared to conventional gardening methods, which is ideal for a place like Day with insufficient water. The project consists of the creation of a 9200m^2 hydroponic perimeter at Day village that will allow agricultural producers, pastoralists (shepherds and goat and sheep breeders) and anyone interested to come and learn and/or be trained on hydroponic practices, which will also be replicated in school gardens in the Tadjourah region. There will be 10 greenhouses of 240 m^2 each, with a semi-automatic irrigation system, for hydroponic cultivation of vegetables, and then 6023m^2 of uncovered surface with an automated watering system, for the cultivation of additional vegetables and fodder. The project will be implemented by Hydroponics Africa LTD. Hydroponic Africa LTD has experience in African desert climatic conditions, including in Sudan and Kenya. This project will not work directly with the proposed project but is expected to help amplify project results. If the hydroponics project is successful, it will increase the food available to the people of Day, making the production of jams and preserves more feasible, and contribute to diversification of food sources, which could positively contribute to sustainable livestock production practices and rangeland management.

The MHUE/UNDP/GEF-6 project Mitigating Key Sector Pressures on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity and Further Strengthening the National System of Marine Protected Areas (MPA) in Djibouti (GEF-6 # 9215, GEF grant USD 2,822,374, 2018-2023). This project's objective was to enhance the resilience of Djibouti's marine biodiversity through increasing institutional capacity, enhancing financial sustainability and management effectiveness of the MPA system, and mainstreaming marine biodiversity into key maritime sectors. This was achieved through implementing four components that addressed the key barriers identified for effective MPA and marine ecosystem services management.

One of the key achievements of the GEF-6 project on Marine Protected Areas is revision of the legal framework for the PAs - Law AN/04/5ème L in May 2023 allowing the expansion of the PAs. In May 2023, the government approved the creation of four new marine protected areas, thereby ensuring essential protection for fragile marine ecosystems and unique biodiversity. The project has also updated the general law on protected areas by adding specific measures relating to their protection. The project has also developed guidelines for PA Management Plans, which forms a strong baseline and reference for the proposed project. Through the pilot interventions in developing gender-responsive alternative livelihood opportunities for the fisher communities, particularly women, through an active participation of the Ministry of Women and Family, the project has helped demonstrate importance of socio-economic development for local communities living close to the coast. One component focused on strengthening Djibouti's MPA system through enhanced capacity of all stakeholders, including dialogue to mainstream biodiversity into maritime sectors will, establish a unit that is empowered to convene multi-stakeholder processes, develop policies and laws and support their enforcement, as well as to draw on best accessible scientific and technical knowledge for decision-making. A second component focused on expanding the national MPA network and strengthening MPA management at site level. The final component focused on finding a sustainable financing mechanism for marine biodiversity and the national protected areas system, and was intended to support the establishment of a new funding mechanism, to provide relevant resources for MPA management and sustainable local management of

marine resources. This current GEF-7 project will build off the foundational work done under this MPA project.

The MEDD/UNDP/GEF-6 project Sustainable management of water resources, rangelands and agro-pastoral perimeters in the Cheikhetti Wadi watershed (GEF-6 # 9599, GEF grant USD 3,215,068, 2020-2025). This project's objective is to develop an integrated model for the restoration of agropastoral ecosystem services in the Cheikhetti watershed to reduce land and water degradation, improve self-sufficiency in basic living needs of vulnerable rural communities and create conditions to enable its replication. The project will moreover set up a national knowledge management platform for SLM as well as a sustainability and replication strategy and action plan. Even though there are no geographic overlaps with the regions targeted by this proposed GEF-7 project, there are thematic similarities wherefore technical cooperation and knowledge exchanges will take place between the teams that will both be hosted by the MEDD. The baseline investment is estimated to be USD 500,000 for the potential overlap period of 2023-2025. This project will be considered a partner, but not a co-financer to this proposed GEF-7 project.

The MEDD/UNEP/GEF project Planning and Implementing Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA) in Djibouti's Dikhil and Tadjourah regions (GEF # 10180, GEF-7 LDCF grant USD 8,925,000), which has just kicked off aims to increase resilience to climate change in the form of droughts and floods in rural communities in the Gobaad Plain (Dikhil Region) and floods in the city of Tadjourah. The project comprises especially the following relevant outputs: 1.2 At least 120 ha of Degraded wadi banks reforested to increase water availability, reduce soil erosion and flood risks in Dikhil (Gobaad & Hanle); 1.3 At least 213 rural households of Dikhil capacitated to implement climate-resilient agriculture that provides crops, fruits and sustainable fodder; 3.1 Two multisectoral climate change risk and vulnerability assessments and risk maps produced in Dikhil and Tadjourah regions; 3.2 Cost benefits and economic valuation analysis of project reforestation activities; 3.4 At least 10 awareness raising events and products on EbA and benefits of wadis ecosystems for behaviour change. Baseline investment is estimated to be USD 3,000,000 over the 6-year project period; this will be considered a knowledge partner, but not co-financing to this proposed GEF-7 project.

FAO Country Programming Framework. FAO's programming for Djibouti will continue to include interventions for pastoral development – mainly focusing on rangeland management, natural resource management for adaptation and conservation, the use of flood waters (infiltration, impoundment, water diversion to irrigate perimeters), and the introduction of climate-resilient crop species and garden development. The strategy regarding livestock and pastures is to promote rural life and increase its resilience, restore rangelands, and promote the use of drought-adapted species. Collaboration between FAO and the here-proposed GEF-7 project is envisaged. The baseline investment is estimated to be USD 2,000,000; FAO will be considered a project partner but not a co-financer.

Table 2. Co-financing table (as in the CEO Endorsement Request)

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount
Ministry of Environment (MEDD)	In-kind	2,560,000
Ministry of Agriculture MAEPE-RH (Directorates of Livestock, Forests, Agriculture)	In-kind	3,000,000
World Bank – Grant 30,000,000, of which a portion is considered co-financing, as the rest has already been disbursed.	Grant	4,500,000

Stakeholder engagement

At PIF stage a number of stakeholders were identified as being important for this project and their mandate described. During the PPG stage, the large majority of them were engaged and others, not cited in the PIF, were additionally engaged. Engagement of stakeholders during the PPG was thoroughly documented. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan was prepared as a result of the PPG and it

is included in Annex 10. The Plan provides an overview of the proposed roles for relevant stakeholders in the project and a plan for their engagement.

Within the public sector, key stakeholders are:

- Directorate for Environment and Sustainable Development (DEDD - *Direction de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable*) under the Ministry for Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD - *Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable*)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries, Husbandry and Fisheries Resources (MAEPE-RH - *Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Eau, de la Pêche, de l'Élevage et des Ressources Halieutiques*)
- Djibouti Social Development Agency (ADDS - *Agence Djiboutienne de Développement Social*)
- Caisse populaire d'épargne et de crédit (CPEC)
- Tadjourah and Obock Regional Councils and Prefectures

Government institutions will be involved in the project in the ways outlined in Annex 10, which correspond with arrangements noted in the co-financing letters.

Agencies linked to government were also directly consulted and engaged, among them:

- Centre de Leadership et Entrepreneurship (CLE)
- National Office of Tourism (ONT) – through the CEO
- Djibouti Social Development Agency (ADDS)
- Centre for Studies and Scientific Research of Djibouti (CERD)

International organizations / donors and all relevant Djiboutian CSOs (including both women and men,) were consulted in December 2022 regarding the design of this proposed project:

- Within the former group, they include FAO, IFAD, World Bank, WFP and the AfDB.
- Among the CSOs directly consulted and engaged, it is worth mentioning the Union Nationale des Femmes de Djibouti (UNFD) and Women Associations in Tadjourah and Obok and NGO Precious Plastics (through the Collabs Coordinator).

The above-mentioned consultations affirmed the proposed project activities and provided information on current donor and CSO activities. No objections to any proposed activities or approaches were raised. General themes in consultations included a high interest in improving the water availability and holding capacity in Day, as well as developing income generating activities there, and nationally.

Civil society organizations, including CBOs, will be involved in the project in several ways. First, the project intends to encourage the participation of relevant local NGOs in technical workshops, project-related meetings, information sharing, co-planning, and project implementation.

The local community in Day and relevant parts of the community in Tadjourah will be involved in the project as implementers (doing much of the work), trainees (going through the capacity building workshops/trainings described in the project strategy), and ultimately as beneficiaries.

All potential stakeholders will be consulted through the application of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan and related processes during the project, and all stakeholders will be involved with the project by choice and at their chosen level of engagement.

Project personnel will work with community champions or self-selected liaisons within NGOs or the government to manage the engagement of broader teams of stakeholders.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC)

Component 1 of the project *(Enhance the PA terrestrial sub-system's operational framework and emplace management in Day Forest National Park)* will focus on developing a functioning PA system, including building up on the comprehensive assessment of best possible sustainable financing options conducted in the GEF-6 GEF projects which recommended establishing National Environmental Fund,

which will be partially funded by Park entrance fees. Many neighboring countries have such systems in place, and the project will strive to work with equivalent government officials in Tanzania, Kenya, or other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa to design a system for Djibouti based on their best practices. Moreover, the government has indicated interest in participating in the GEF-8 Umbrella Program on Biodiversity Financing Plans, which will support identifying additional innovative sustainable financing for biodiversity conservation, implementable in Djibouti.

Under Component 2 *(Safeguarding and rehabilitation of rangeland and forest ecosystem through collaborative SLM)*, lessons from other permaculture reforestation projects in similar dry conditions in African countries will be integrated into the project. The results of this work will be highlighted on the UNDP-hosted Day Forest Rehabilitation Project Website. The expertise of individuals who have experience working on tourism and sustainable enterprise development in the global south will be sourced for Component 3. In addition, to bring the voice of Djibouti to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on land rehabilitation and the use of volunteer abroad programs to support project results. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on land rehabilitation, sustainable livestock management and sustainable rangeland management and sustainable alternative livelihood development, in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Djibouti.

Additional learning opportunities and technology transfer from peer countries will be further explored during project implementation. To present opportunities for replication in other countries, the project will codify good practices and facilitate dissemination through global ongoing South-South and global platforms, such as Africa Solutions Platform, the UN South-South Galaxy and PANORAMA.

Gender equality and Women's Empowerment

Annex 12 - Gender Analysis and Action Plan provides a full gender analysis and action plan to support mainstreaming of gender equity and women's empowerment principles throughout project implementation. A summary of issues is noted here.

In recognition of the differentiated impacts of land degradation on men and women, this project addresses gender equality issues across its components and in a dedicated output designed to support Djibouti in mainstreaming gender equality into activities. The current project will draw on existing resources and networks to support capacity strengthening related to gender equality, natural resource use and climate change. For example, the gender sensitivity trainings given to all stakeholders will be designed with a behavior change communications approach. While it is of course impossible to change long-standing traditions around gender roles with one training or one project, this project will make every effort to use behavioral change communication techniques to elicit gradual improvements in gender equality in the Day community. Currently, women must get permission from men before engaging in new economic activities; women have also noted that their concerns are heard during community decision processes, but not necessarily acted upon. The project will not be able to change this tradition substantially, but it is hoped that by providing specialized training to women, including financial management, the women will gain some autonomy and empowerment.

In Component 1, local women and women-led / women-owned cooperatives will be prioritized for the capacity building interventions and support their meaningful participation in the planning, budgeting, implementing, monitoring and decision-making processes in the other governance mechanisms to the extent that they choose to be. Considering the existing socio-cultural norms, it is expected that much of the implementation of this part of the project will however be male-dominated, which will be a challenge for the project to manage to ensure that women's participation is beyond mere physical presence in the meetings and multi-stakeholder committees at the local level. In Component 2, again, women will be involved in the trainings and involved to the extent they want to be in project implementation. It is envisaged that women may particularly be involved in running the nursery and planting trees, but in fewer of the activities that require strenuous physical labor. Women will be highly encouraged to take part in all trainings. In Component 3, it is envisaged that women will be central to many of the activities, particularly weaving, jam/honey processing and bottling, dairy product improvements, and tourism

hospitality. Gender will be mainstreamed into all activities based on best practices from UNDP, as according to GEF gender mainstreaming principles:
https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/Mainstreaming_Gender_Eng_3.pdf

In terms of project management, gender equality and balance will be promoted during all project recruitments of personnel/consultants and related activities. All advertised positions will be open to both men and women and the text in the term of references will be carefully checked to avoid any gender stereotypes and will ensure that the UNDP's gender equality policy will be adhered to. M&E activities will request gender dis-aggregated data and will consider whether project activities and/or benefits have had differentiated results by gender. Further, gender sensitive/responsive indicators will be monitored at the objective level as part of the monitoring of GEF streamlined indicators and also as part of the stocktaking exercise so that this can inform the design of follow up interventions.

Areas of specific concern that came up during the gender analysis include women's access to firewood, water, and grazing areas. Currently, dead wood is collected and used by women for cooking and for heating houses during the cool season; fencing off the forest for reforestation would also effectively fence off access to the abundant dead trees and wood that are in the forest. This potential difficulty can be alleviated by allowing women access through a gate. However, it is important to consider the aesthetic and ecological value of the dead trees. As trees are uprooted, the visual appeal of the haunting dead forest of Day is lost, which could impact tourism revenue/interest. Further, trees, both living and dead, contribute to soil stability and if their roots are removed from the ground, this will further destabilize and compact already unstable soil. Therefore, if dead trees are to be used as firewood, their roots must not be removed, and their aesthetic value must be considered when cut.

Access to drinking water is another challenge, and that is one of the primary issues the project seeks to address. There will unlikely be any additional risks to women because of the lack of water; if the project is successful in harvesting rainwater and fog, the stresses associated with water collection and use will be reduced. If the project is not successful, they will remain unchanged. One thing that can be done to improve water use, irrespective of additional capture, is to train women (and men) in water use efficiency, especially plant watering. It has been observed by design team staff and local experts that local community members tend to overwater garden plants, wasting this precious resource. Training in drip irrigation or proper plant watering techniques might allow women to return to household gardening even in the absence of extra water.

Women are typically responsible for cattle grazing, and to do this, they let the cattle graze in the existing forest, and also lead their cattle to areas adjacent to the PA given the lack of ground cover in the PA. The project will fence off a total of 3 square kilometers of area that was formerly forested. Given that the areas that will be fenced off are already nearly devoid of ground cover, it is not expected that fencing off land will pose an additional hardship for women herders. If necessary, paths through the fenced off area will be demarcated and fenced so that women can cut through rehabilitation areas, rather than having to travel around them. In addition, it is a goal of the project to promote sustainable rangeland management and raise awareness about the impacts of overgrazing. The project will promote holistic livestock management approaches and sustainable livelihood approaches that reduce pressure on grazing resources and also promote rehabilitation of rangelands.

The **Gender Analysis (Annex 12)** identifies other risks as those that might come about because of discrimination against women with regard to services or benefits provided by the project, the risks of creating or exacerbating gender-related inequalities, or risks to the livelihoods of women caused by project activities that are ill-designed with respect to women's needs. Mitigation measures for these risks are proposed in Table 4 of the Annex.

Finally, the Gender Action Plan in Annex 12 identifies gender-disaggregated indicators for all of the relevant activities. These indicators are included in the Project Results Framework. The Gender Action Plan is considered a living document and will be updated yearly throughout the life of the project.

Innovativeness

Innovation in the PRODOC comes from doing something that previous development projects did not do, or scaling down the geographic scope while scaling up activities and their impact in one area. The

project will do this, while it carefully links all activities and geared towards generating income from them will ideally allow full or near full project success in Day PA.

Beyond the drive to bring about innovation, it is equally important to replicate with improvements what has been attempted before, either in Djibouti or in other parts of the world, and achieved successfully, in order to cater for sustainability. Therefore, innovativeness, sustainability and up-scaling must be pursued in a balanced way.

Project design caters for innovation and replication on several fronts:

- **The consolidation of a PA agency that also caters for the terrestrial PA sub-system**, consolidating past attempts and providing a more appropriate institutional structure to deliver PA planning and management for the entire estate;

- **A first, ambitious attempt in Djibouti to implement an integrated landscape or watershed-level management plan through LUPs**, plans that will combine on the one hand, the establishment and operationalization of a protected area, and on the other, the management of landscapes and habitats, which include climate-resilient forest restoration and sustainable land management across vast areas;

- **Support for more sustainable rural livelihoods in local communities**, which will be tied to the adherence to LUP and the PA management plan;

- **The creation of a multi-stakeholder platform** to coordinate, plan and support implementation of the project – in particular the LUPs;

- **The implementation on the ground of an explicit behavioral change strategy** to tackle the six levers of change as appropriate in SLM and PA management, which are:

    1. *Material incentives*: green jobs in the project (reforestation, nursery, ecoguards), livelihood support, microfinance platform

    2. *Rules and regulations*: the operationalization of the PA, presence of PA staff, increased enforcement, sustainable grazing agreements

    3. *Information*: increasing awareness of the importance of the Day Forest, building capacity on sustainable management and alternative livelihoods

    4. *Emotional appeals*: by involving and mobilizing support at the highest government level, e.g., by publicly proclaiming the Day Forest (and potentially also Mabla Forest) – including the rare stands of *Juniperus procera and* the endemic pheasant Djibouti Francolin (*Pternistis ochropectus*) – as a national heritage and public good by the President of Djibouti, ministers, regional governments and traditional leaders.

    5. *Social influences*: by adding a dedicated focus on women participation and empowerment, by promoting alternative livelihoods not compatible with rangeland degradation (honey, milk, tourism), by mobilizing private sector stakeholders.

    6. *Considering context in which choices are made*: the severity of the rangeland degradation in recent years has led to a growing understanding amongst local herders that a new approach to livestock management was needed because current and traditional systems regarding herd sizes and open-access grazing have become inadequate.

- **Reforestation using native species, aided by fogharvesters and micro-irrigation support systems** to maximize initial survival levels; and

- **The introduction of intensified livestock management**, implying the establishment of enclosures and feedstock production centers to enable exclosures to work, and reducing thereby the grazing intensity by free-roaming livestock in the targeted landscapes.

Sustainability

Djibouti is a Least Developed desert country with harsh landscapes that have few other terrestrial landscape rehabilitation projects that are successful. During the PPG phase, only two successful landscape and livelihoods improvements projects were identified – two small-scale grassland rehabilitation projects financed by wealthy private citizens. The people of Day and surrounding areas expressed concern that this project would be another widespread development project that would come in and fail after the project ended.

For this reason, the project will concentrate efforts primarily in Day Forest and on activities that can generate income and ecosystem goods and services. Learning from the previously introduced interventions, such as the FAO-supported animal feed production, the proposed project integrates training and private sector engagement from the outset to ensure that the innovative nature-based solutions are developed in a participatory manner.

At the management and governance level, setting up a dedicated PA Agency with a self-sustaining financing mechanism in addition to the national budget allocations is deemed to be a new approach to sustainable conservation of the national parks.

A dedicated PA entity with a well-defined governance structure and mechanism in the existing government structure is expected to accelerate and facilitate the conservation and sustainable management of the country's protected areas – including the terrestrial sub-system – contributing thereby to SLM and biodiversity conservation, as well as to the country's sustainable development more broadly.

Also, in terms of sustainability, the Government of Djibouti, via the Ministry of the Environment, will be in charge of the functioning of the agency. The project will support the government in rolling out a model, which can be adopted or replicated in other protected areas in the country with further improvements based on the learnings of the Day Forest.

As with all GEF-financed projects, sustainability is one of the primary goals.

Environmental sustainability of this project will come about through improved, permanent water catchment structures and formations, which are designed to support successful reforestation and land rehabilitation during the project’s lifespan.

Additional sustainability will come about through intensive and extensive trainings of the local community in Day as well as government staff members in water catchment management, water harvesting, sustainable small-scale business development, holistic livestock management and sustainable land management practices, sustained by livelihoods support. It is expected that by the project end, most of the project components will have met their goals and the community will have benefitted from improved livelihoods and an improved environment.

Potential for Scaling up

Djibouti is overall extremely natural-resource poor but has not always been historically. While rebuilding the forests and natural landscapes of Djibouti will require investment and commitment outside of this project, the driving idea behind the proposed interventions is that by showing how focused interventions in one small area can work and be expanded, over time, all of Djibouti’s historical forests can gradually reappear.

One of the driving premises behind the project is its contribution as a model for the development of a functional, revenue-generating PA system in Djibouti. The activities of this project will focus on developing the PA system with respect to Day National Park. However, once things like a National

Environmental Fund, park borders/gazettement, ecoguards and park managers, park entrance fees, and park management and rehabilitation plans are in place and functioning, these can and should be replicated at all protected areas around the country.

The PIF for this proposed GEF 7 project notes that Djibouti has at least 11 protected areas (several of the marine protected areas, currently under gazettement planning via another GEF-financed project). Only two terrestrial PA have been formally defined through a regulating decree vis-a-a vis the PA law: the Addaoua Bourale mountain range near the village of Assamo and Djalélo Valley.

The gazettement and protected area development work done in this proposed project will not only build upon these previous national successes; they will also provide a model for further PA development in these and other areas.

Capacity development of forest and rangeland users and regulators include government, local communities and the private sector (including hereunder NGOs). An evidence-based (including hereunder science-based) approach to managing land is what the UNCCD recommends in the implementation of SLM approaches. Understanding what works and what does not is crucial for making sustainable decisions on land use.

Approaches that involve multiple stakeholders and that bases decisions on land use on evidence and good science are what allows pilot solutions to be expanded and scaled-up.

Creating the conditions for the PA Agency to take on its mandate with respect to the terrestrial PA sub-system is in and on itself an opportunity for upscaling.

As part of its knowledge sharing /communication approach, the project will support a system of cross-learning among the teams involved in the project activities in the two sites through constant communication and participatory assessment of the project's achievements. The project will also document each project output, new approaches and processes, main results and lessons learned, and guidance and tools developed during the project implementation will be shared once technically validated. The project will support the development of activities specifically targeted at dissemination and scaling up, e.g., under Output 3.5) Effective dissemination and mutual sharing of best practices and lessons learned for regional and national stakeholders, including women, facilitated and documented.

The above-mentioned activities and other elements included in the project strategy are expected to facilitate the upscaling but considering the limited scope of the project. This is why it was decided that project would be focusing on Day Forest as a primary site. If interventions are successful there, some of them can undoubtedly be applied in the Mabla Forest area as well.

V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): *SDG1, SDG2, SDG5, SDG6, SDG8, SDG13, SDG15, SDG17*
This project will contribute to the following country outcomes (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): *Outcome 2: The livelihoods of poor rural and peri-urban communities are being enhanced to strengthen their resilience to climate risks, shocks and food insecurity; Outcome 3: National and local government institutions and actors ensure the effective, efficient and transparent management of public resources for inclusive and equitable development*

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	**Baseline**	**Mid-term Target**	**End of Project Target**
Project Objective	*To protect and restore biodiversity, forests, rangelands and ecosystem functions and enhance the livelihoods of vulnerable communities in the degraded mountain Day Forest landscapes in Djibouti.*			
	Mandatory Indicator 1: *Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment [GEF Core Indicator 11]*	0 beneficiaries	500 beneficiaries	1,000 beneficiaries (50% men, 50% women)[45]
	Mandatory GEF Core Indicators: *Indicator 2: Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (hectares) [GEF Core Indicator 1]*	0 ha	11,000 ha	11,000 ha[46]
	Indicator 3: Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems [GEF Core Indicator 4.3]	0 ha	6,000 ha	18,000 ha[47]
	Indicator 4: Area of rangeland and pasture restored (hectares). [GEF Core Indicator 3.1]	0 ha	50 ha	100 ha

[45] At PIF stage the number of beneficiaries was clearly overestimated. PPG assessments and PPG consultations on the ground resulted in recommending a more reliable figure given the actual number of people who live in the Day Forest area and even in the notional Mabla area, where settlements are small, remote and far apart from each other. This figure is 1000 beneficiaries (50% women) concentrated mostly in Day Forest area.

[46] It is considered that both Day Forest National Park and Mabla Mountains National Park were proclaimed as protected areas in national legislation, but remained as "paper parks" ever since, even though they are considered as priorities for conservation in national reports to the CBD. This is described in Barrier 1. Therefore, concerning the expected result of this indicator, the PAs in questions have not yet been created. Currently, it is not possible to estimate the area for Mabla Forest as a potential PA because its conservation values still need to be established, which will be done through a study planned during the project's first year. The area for Day Forest as a potential National Park, follows more or less the perimeter of the original Park that existed during colonial times. It was estimated in GIS as having indicatively 11,000 ha. This is therefore the indicator target.

[47] This refers to the area surrounding Day Forest National Park. With the Park, the Day Forest Wider Landscape has approx. 29,000 ha. The mid-term target was proposed as 6,000 ha to allow a gradual expansion of areas that come under improved management.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Project component	***Component 1) Enhance the PA terrestrial sub-system's operational framework and emplace management in Day Forest National Park***			
Project Outcome 1.1) Enhanced PA terrestrial sub-system management capacity and finance				
	Indicator 5: PA agency established and operational	No PA agency exists	PA agency created,	PA agency operational
	Indicator 6: National budget for PA system increased	60,000USD/year	150 ,000 USD/year	300,000 USD/year[48]
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1 *Output 1.1) National Terrestrial PA regulatory and planning frameworks developed* *Output 1.2) Domestic finance for the planning and management of the national terrestrial PA sub-system is sought increased*				
Project Outcome 1.2) Increased management effectiveness in 11,000ha of terrestrial PAs				
	Indicator 7: METT scores for Day Forest National Park	20	30	40
	Indicator 8: Improved Day Forest PA operational management system with (a) trained human resources and (b) well-defined result-oriented PA management plan	(a) 0 park staff; (b) no PA management plan for Day Forest National Park	(a) 10 park staff trained in PA operational management; (b) management plan for Day Forest National Park drafted and under discussion with key stakeholders	(a) 20 park staff trained in PA operational management; (b) management plan for Day Forest National Park approved and under implementation
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.2 *Output 1.3) PA demarcated on the ground by staff of DEDD and communities* *Output 1.4) PA management enhanced to ensure at basic operations and site level oversight in collaboration with community cooperatives* *Output 1.5) PA management training workshops held for DEDD staff, local ecoguards and locally-led land and water user management committees*				

[48] *Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) and Directorate for Environment and Sustainable Development (DEDD)*. The budget allocated by MEDD to support the development and management of protected areas as well as reforestation activities represents the salaries of relevant DEDD staff (30 staff including 3 executives), premises, electricity and water fees and operational costs. Based on the current DEDD operating budget, the baseline investment is estimated to USD 300,000 annually, hence altogether USD 1,800,000, which are also considered co-financing to the here-proposed GEF-7 project. DEDD staff do not receive any government funded training, but are able to participate in national, regional or international trainings provided by third parties on a partly self-paid basis.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Project component	***Component 2) Safeguarding and rehabilitation of rangeland and forest ecosystem through collaborative SLM***			
Project Outcome 2.1) Concerted Land Use Planning (LUP) and SLM practices applied across the Day Forest Wider Landscapes (totaling 29,000 ha and including 11,000 ha in PA land use) for: (i) recuperating native forests in critical areas within the PA (100 ha) and (ii) restoring/rehabilitating vegetation cover, ecosystem function and productivity in degraded pastures and rangelands within the Landscapes (area tbd, estimated at 18,000ha)				
	Indicator 9: Land Use Planning (LUP) for the Day Forest Wider Landscape developed, approved (as a locally accepted community by-law) and enforced on the ground	No LUP for the Day Forest Wider Landscape	LUP developed and approved for the Day Forest Wider Landscape (covering at least 18,000 ha)	LUP under implementation in the Day Forest Wider Landscape (covering at least 18,000 ha)
	Indicator 10: Community members have increased capacity around at least one area of sustainable water and land use and recovery	0 people trained	200 people in/around Day PA (at least 50% women) understand and practice sustainable water and land use and recovery	400 people in/around Day PA (at least 50% women) understand and practice sustainable water and land use and recovery
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1 *Output 2.1) Participatory landscape management committees established* *Output 2.2) Land Use Planning (LUP) prepared in a participatory manner as Integrated PA & watershed/landscape management plans are adopted by communities and regulating authorities*				
Outcome 2.2) Improved livelihoods and benefits for local population living and sustainably using the Day Forest Wider Landscapes				
	Indicator 11: Number, extent (ha) and diversity (types) of SLM practices adopted by community members directly benefitting from the project, women included and targeted at 50% among beneficiaries	0 SLM practices 0 ha with agro-sylvo-pastoral intense SLM practices adopted 0 community members benefitting	3 SLM practices 50 ha with agro-sylvo-pastoral intense SLM practices adopted 300 community members benefitting directly	8 SLM practices 100 ha with agro-sylvo-pastoral intense SLM practices adopted 500 community members benefitting directly
	Indicator 12: Number of people in the project site that benefitted from new or improved livelihoods supported by the project (disaggregated by gender)	0 improved livelihoods	200 people benefitted by new/improved livelihoods (50% women)	500 people benefitted by new/improved livelihoods (50% women)

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.2 *Output 2.3) Community-based sustainable grazing agreements are adopted to enhance natural regeneration* *Output 2.4) The operationalization of various applicable gender-sensitive SLM techniques on the ground is supported for the benefit of communities living in the Day Forest area, including among them women*				
Project component	***Component 3) Safeguards, Gender & Knowledge Management***			
Outcome 3.1) All safeguards standards met throughout project				
	Indicator 13: >80% of Gender Action Plan targets met	*No gender targets*	*50% of targets met*	*80% of targets met*
	Indicator 14: Key government/CSO staff have a clear understanding of GEF and UNDP social and environmental safeguards	*No understanding of safeguards*	*At least 10 key government/CSO staff can describe and implement social and environmental safeguards*	*At least 20 key government/CSO staff can describe and implement social and environmental safeguard procedures*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1 *Output 3.1) Training provided to key stakeholders in DEDD, Ministry of Agriculture, and participating NGOs on social and environmental safeguards risks and related UNDP and GEF standards and management requirements* *Output 3.2) Gender equity and women empowerment issues are mainstreamed into project implementation activities and indicators, and monitored based on the Gender Action Plan (developed in PPG phase)*				
Outcome 3.2) M&E duly implemented				
	Indicator 15: MTR, TE and PIR independent quality ratings S or better	No reviews done	Rating of S or better on MTR	Rating of S or better on TE
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.2 *Output 3.3) M&E products (MTR, TE, PIRs) prepared with all tracking tools, core indicators and other indicators duly assessed with adaptive management practices incorporated*				
Outcome 3.3) Knowledge Management and Outreach ensured for gender-sensitive and evidence-based decision-making and scaling up of best practices				
	Indicator 16: Knowledge Products developed and disseminated	*Knowledge Products do not exist*	*At least 3 Training Manuals and PA*	*At least 1 Knowledge Product for each Innovative Nature-Based Solution is developed and*

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
			Gazette developed and disseminated	*disseminated through print, web-based and social media*
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.3 *Output 3.4) Knowledge Management Plan developed and implemented* *Output 3.5) Effective dissemination and mutual sharing of best practices and lessons learned for regional and national stakeholders, including women facilitated and documented*				

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP (including guidance on GEF project revisions) and UNDP Evaluation Policy. **The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly risk management, and evaluation requirements.**

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies[49]. The M&E plan and budget included below will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed – including during the Project Inception Workshop – and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Minimum project monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the First disbursement date, with the aim to:

a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.
h. Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):
The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. UNDP will undertake quality assurance of the PIR before submission to the GEF. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. UNDP will conduct a quality review of the PIR, and this quality review and feedback will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent annual PIR.

GEF Core Indicators:
The GEF Core indicators included as Annex will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on

[49] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

the GEF website. The required Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) has been prepared and the scores included in the GEF Core Indicators.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR): The independent Mid-term review will be conducted no later than 36 months after CEO Endorsement. This therefore means that the expected date of completion of the midterm review would be March 2027 assuming a project start date of 1 March 2024.

The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard UNDP templates and UNDP guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center (ERC). The evaluation will be independent, impartial and rigorous. The evaluators that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. If needed, quality assurance support will come from the BPPS/NCE-VF Directorate.

The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by **1 September 2026.** A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's completion.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):
An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center.
TE must be submitted to the GEF no later than 6 months after the Completion Date. This is a hard deadline that, if not met, can only be extended through a formal extension request. To meet the submission deadline, final TE reports must be completed and submitted to BPPS NCE team no later than 2 months in advance of the deadline to allow sufficient time for internal review/clearance that is required prior to submission.

Provisions must be taken to complete and submit the TE within the submission deadline. Therefore, TE must start no later than 8 months before the expected date of submission of the TE (or 11 months prior to the estimated operational closure date).

The evaluation will be independent, impartial and rigorous. The evaluators that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from BPPS NCE.

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by **1 January 2029**. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report submission to the GEF.

Per the GEF Terminal Evaluation requirements, for cancelled full-sized projects, Terminal Evaluations are required if the GEF grant expenditure exceeds more than US$ 2 million.

Final Report:
The project's terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up.

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans.

Monitoring Plan

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored by the Project Management Unit annually, and will be reported in the GEF PIR every year, and will be evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. Project risks, as outlined in the risk register, will be monitored quarterly.

Outcome	Indicators	Target	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[50]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Project objective from the results framework	***Indicator 1*** *1000 project direct beneficiaries (50% men, 50% women)*	*MT = 500,* *EOP = 1000*	*Direct beneficiaries are those who will have increased food or income security, as well as capacity as a result of the project. This will include the ~800 adults of Day as well as additional government and CSO staff.*	*The baseline is zero (0) as the project has not started. Data will be collected via attendance sheets at all trainings. These will be recorded in a computer database by the project manager, who will be tasked with keeping records of all indicators.*	Quarterly Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project Manager	Quarterly and annual project implementation reports	*This target assumes that all adults within Day (heads of households plus adult children) will go through some training and participate in the project in some way. Risks to this target include: women are prevented from taking part in activities due to cultural constraints, or some people are not motivated to take part.*
	Indicator 2 *Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (hectares) [GEF Core indicator 1]*	*MT = 11,000 ha* *EOP = 11,000 ha*	*11,000 (50 sq km) is a reasonable distance to be patrolled by three guards on a weekly basis. While ideally Day Forest PA will be larger in the future, a PA that could be controlled with expected resources was chosen as target.*	*Data will be collected by walking transects with a device enabled with a GPS. The target area for the PA will be marked out in advance, also making recording easier if management and ecoguarding goals are achieved.*	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project Manager	Quarterly and annual project implementation reports, georeferenced coordinates of concerned area	*This target assumes that ecoguards will do their jobs as trained; that further rests on the assumption they will be compensated an adequate amount to motivate them to do their jobs. A risk is that this is still a large area to patrol and not all parts of it will be viewed daily, which would potentially allow some illegal activity (grazing) to occur.*
	Indicator 3	*MT = 6,000ha* *EOP = 18,000*	*Area (ha) of rangeland under*	*Record area covered by project actions –*	Annually	*Project Manager*	*Quarterly and annual project*	*This target assumes that ecoguards will do their jobs as*

[50] Data collection methods should outline specific tools used to collect data and additional information as necessary to support monitoring. The PIR cannot be used as a source of verification.

Outcome	Indicators	Target	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[50]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	18,000 ha of landscapes around Day under improved rangeland management practices (excluding protected areas) [GEF Core Indicator 4.3]	*ha*	*sustainable management system*	*sustainable rangeland management*	Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR		*implementation reports, georeferenced coordinates of concerned area*	*trained; that further rests on the assumption they will be compensated an adequate amount to motivate them to do their jobs. The local communities trained on SRM practices and approaches will complement the eco-guards' work in the areas outside of the PA demarcated area. T'e community support will help in mitigating the risk of inability to patrol large area to patrol and not all parts of it will be viewed daily, which would potentially allow some illegal activity (grazing) to occur.*
	Indicator 4 *At least 100 ha of rangeland and pasture is restored [GEF Core Indicator 3.1]*	*MT = 50* *EOP = 100ha*	*1sq km (100ha) is a reasonable amount to expect to reforest within 5 years, based on project results from similar projects in similar ecosystems.*	*Data will be collected by walking transects with a device enabled with a GPS. The target area for reforestation will be marked out in advance, also making recording easier if project goals are achieved.*	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project Manager	Annual Project Implementation Reports, georeferenced coordinates of concerned area	*This target assumes that 1) adequate #s of locals will be willing and interested in helping with reforestation; it also assumes that enough water will be captured on the landscape, either through permaculture methods or through water harvesting technologies and equipment. Neither of these are assumed to be major risks, but they do exist.*
Project Outcome 1.1	***Indicator 5*** *PA Agency established and operationalized*	*Creation and operationalization of the PA agency*	*A protected area management agency is operational with a well-defined mandate*	A Presidential decree	Annually	M&E Specialist	UNDP capacity assessment scorecard	PA Agency is established and operational
	Indicator 6 *National budget for PA system increased by*	*MT= 60,000 USD* *EOP = 100,000 USD*	*Annual budget allocated for the functioning of PAs in the country*	*Records of budget allocated for the functioning of PAs*	Annually	M&E Specialist	Annual state / MEDD's budget, Annual PIRs	*Yearly budget allocated for the functioning and management of PAs will be accessible to the project team*

Outcome	Indicators	Target	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[50]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	USD 300,000 annually							
Project Outcome 1.2	***Indicator 7*** *METT scores increase*	*MT = 30 METT* *EOP = 40 METT*	*METT is a rapid assessment methodology based on a scorecard questionnaire covering six elements and is designed to assess the effectiveness of protected area management.*	Use of the METT methodology scorecard questionnaire	Annually	M&E Specialist and Project Manager	Completed METT scorecard, Annual PIRs	The project team (Project Manager and M&E Specialist) will dispose of the required capacity to conduct the METT assessment.
	Indicator 8 *Improved Day Forest PA operational management system with (a) trained human resources and (b) well-defined result-oriented PA management plan*	*MT = (a) 10 park staff trained in PA operational management; (b) management plan for Day Forest National Park drafted and under discussion with key stakeholders*	*Number of forest managers and forest guards trained and provided with equipment for the patrolling and management of the forest*	*Data will be obtained through appointment of the forest manages and forest guards on duty*	*Semi-annually*	M&E Specialist	*Letter of Appointment with clear terms of reference and performance indicators*	*It is assumed that all training participants will be recruited by the relevant institutions*
Project Outcome 2.1	***Indicator 9*** *Land Use Planning (LUP) for the Day Forest Wider Landscape developed, approved (as a locally accepted community by-law) and enforced on the ground*	*MT =* *LUP developed and approved for the Day Forest Wider Landscape (covering at least 18,000 ha)* *EOP = LUP under implementatio*	Proportion of saplings that survive and growing towards attaining adulthood	Physical counts of sapling survival compared to planting records	Annually	M&E specialist	Comparison of maps of plantings to maps of established seedlings	Experimentation in types of plants will be required, and it is difficult to predict what will survive, as it will depend on temperatures, precipitation patterns of the years, and success of other parts of the project.

Outcome	Indicators	Target	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[50]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		n in the Day Forest Wider Landscape (covering at least 18,000 ha)						
	Indicator 10 *Community members have increased capacity around at least one area of sustainable water and land use and recovery*	*MT= 200 people in/around Day PA (at least 50% women) understand and practice sustainable water and land use and recovery* *EOP = 400*	*Number of males trained* *Number of females trained*	Records	Annually	M&E Specialist and Project Manager	Results of remote sensing analysis, Annual PIRs	A key risk relates to the existence of inadequate capacity/skills set within the project team to conduct the remote sensing analysis. Acquisition of data for the remote sensing analysis could also constitute a challenge.
Project Outcome 2.2	***Indicator 11*** *Number, extent (ha) and diversity (types) of SLM practices adopted by community members directly benefitting from the project, women included and targeted at 50% among beneficiaries*	*8 SLM practices* *100 ha with agro-sylvo-pastoral intense SLM practices adopted* *500 community members benefitting directly*	*Number of males trained* *Number of females trained* *Define what intense SLM is* *Define what direct member benefitting is*	*Data will be obtained through a head count at events or from the signed participants' list*	*Quarterly*	*M&E Specialist*	*Training workshop reports including the attendance list signed by all participants*	*It is assumed that all training participants will prioritize the training and participate throughout the training.* *Considering that the community is predominantly agro-pastoral, the community members might be out herding their livestock.* *The sex, affiliation and age disaggregated attendance list signed by the participants might be a slight challenge. .*
	Indicator 12 *Number of people benefitted by the new or improved livelihoods (50% men and 50%*	*500 people benefitted by the new/ improved livelihoods*	*Number of new or improved livelihoods for men* *Number of new or improved*	*Count of new / improved livelihood for men and women in the Day area*	*Semi-annually*	*M&E Specialist*	*Quarterly and annual project implementation reports*	*The project will keep track of the new and improved livelihoods brought about by the project and the individual benefitted by each new/improved livelihood opportunities. in order to avoid*

Outcome	Indicators	Target	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[50]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	women) from project		*livelihoods for women*					*counting livelihoods that are not attributable to the project.*
Project Outcome 3.1	***Indicator 13*** *>80% of Gender Action Plan targets met*	*Gender Action Plan targets*	*The GAP has gender mainstreaming targets for the project which are to be achieved within the project implementation timeline.*	*Data will be obtained through the tracking of the progress towards the GAP targets*	*Annually*	*M&E Specialist*	*Quarterly and annual project implementation reports*	*Dedicated effort will be made to track the involvement and participation of women in project activities*
	Indicator 14: *Key government /CSO staff have a clear understanding of GEF and UNDP social and environmental safeguards*	*Minimum of 20 government and CSOs staff trained*	*Number of individuals trained on safeguards issues*	*Data will be obtained through signed participants' lists*	*Annually*	*M&E Specialist*	*Training workshop reports including the attendance list signed by all participants*	*It is assumed that all training participants will prioritize the training and participate throughout the training.* *Considering that the community is predominantly agro-pastoral, the community members might be out herding their livestock.* *The sex, affiliation and age disaggregated attendance list signed by the participants might be a slight challenge.*
Project Outcome 3.2	***Indicator 15*** *MTR, TE and PIR independent quality ratings S or better*	*MTR rating: S* *TE rating: S*	*A rating scale ranging from Highly Unsatisfactory to Highly Satisfactory is employed in the*	*Review of the PIRs, MTR and TE reports*	*PIR: Annually* *MTR: 2.5 years into project implementation*	*M&E Specialist* *External independent consultants*	*MTR and TE reports submitted by the independent evaluators*	*The MTR and TE will be conducted by a qualified independent evaluator with UNDP providing quality assurance and oversight to the entire process.*

Outcome	Indicators	Target	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[50]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		Annual PIRs ratings: All five PIRs rated Satisfactory	*rating of TE, PIR and MTR.*		*TE: 5 years into project implementation*		*PIRs elaborated by the PMU*	*Project implementation by the PMU happens in a timely, effective and efficient manner*
Project Outcome 3.3	***Indicator 16*** *Knowledge Products developed and disseminated*	*At least 5 Knowledge Products are developed and disseminated of which one is explicitly on gender equality and women's empowerment*	*Number of knowledge products documenting the best practices, approaches, lessons learned and the training manuals developed and disseminated*	*Social media, Djibouti Radio and TV, Quarterly and Annual Reports, PIR, MTR, and TE*	*Quarterly*	*Knowledge Management Consultant, M&E expert and PM*	*PIR, MTR and TE*	*Knowledge Products will be translated into Afar language to allow the local communities benefit.* *The Kowledge Products will have pictoral descriptions and audio-visual options to allow the local communities who might not have adequate ability to understand the printed versions.*

Monitoring Activity Table

	Frequency/Timeframe	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)
Inception Workshop and Report	Inception Workshop within 2 months of the First Disbursement	As per above description	
Track results progress (see above table for details)	Annually and at mid-point and closure	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	
Monitor and Manage Risk	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	
Monitor: Environmental and Social Management Plan, including Gender Action Plan, Livelihoods Action Plan, Biodiversity Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan	ongoing		
Supervision Missions	Annually		

	Frequency/Timeframe	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)
Learning and Learning Missions	As needed	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	
Annual Project Quality Assurance	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	
Review and Make Course Corrections	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	
Annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Annually typically between June-September	Mandatory contribution by Project Team, CO and RTA. Strengths and weaknesses will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance	
Project Review (Project Board)	Evert six (6) months	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNSDCF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders
Independent Mid-Term Review (MTR)	N/A	4.1 Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods	Outcome 2: The livelihoods of poor rural and peri-urban communities are being enhanced to strengthen their resilience to climate risks, shocks and food insecurity; Outcome 3: National and local government institutions and actors ensure the effective, efficient and transparent management of public resources for inclusive and equitable development	1 September 2026	• Ministry for Environment and Sustainable Development, Directorate for Environment and Sustainable Development • Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries, Husbandry and Fisheries Resources
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	N/A	4.1 Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods	Outcome 2: The livelihoods of poor rural and peri-urban communities are being enhanced to strengthen their resilience to climate risks, shocks and food insecurity; Outcome 3: National and local government institutions and actors ensure the effective, efficient and transparent management of public resources for inclusive and equitable development	1 January 2029	• Ministry for Environment and Sustainable Development, Directorate for Environment and Sustainable Development • Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries, Husbandry and Fisheries Resources

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution

GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	Indicative costs (US$)
Inception Workshop and Report	5,000
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	14,000 (2,800/year)
Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	0
Monitoring of Environmental and Social Management Plan, including Gender Action Plan, Livelihoods Action Plan, Biodiversity Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan	17,500
M&E Officers costs	60,996
Supervision missions	18,208
M&E training	7,000
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):	45,185
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE):	45,300
Translation of MTR and TE reports	7,000
TOTAL indicative COST	**$ 220,189**

VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Section 1: General roles and responsibilities in the projects' governance mechanism

Implementing Partner:

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document. The Implementing Partner for this project is the Ministry for Environment and Sustainable Development, Directorate for Environment and Sustainable Development (DEDD). The IP has already been subjected to the partner capacity assessment and the HACT assessment.

The HACT micro-assessment of the Implementing Partner (MEDD) dated 26 February 2021 identified several weaknesses related to procurement and financial management. The overall risk rating is considered Moderate. However, with respect specifically to financial management, the risk is deemed significant. The HACT report provides recommendations to strengthen financial management within the DEDD and more generally within MEDD.

During the PPG phase, UNDP used Partner Capacity Assessment Tool to assess the MEDD's capacity. The assessment was undertaken to assess the procurement, administration, financial management, and monitoring capacities of the IP. The Overall Risk Rating (including Qualitative and Quantitative) was Very High Risk. For both the HACT and PCAT, they highlighted that the partner does not have a digitalized and clear procurement system. The Partner does not keep an up-to-date register of suppliers and does not perform nor monitor their performance. Based on the findings of the PCAT assessment, a costed Capacity Development Plan was developed recommending that an integrated Project Management Unit (PMU) be established to provide better operational support to the existing and upcoming projects. The integrated PMU will support the Implementing Partner and build its capacity, especially in the procurement, financial management, gender mainstreaming, and monitoring and evaluation. The PCAT assessment resulted in a Capacity Development Plan, which will be implemented through the contribution of each project. The integrated PMU will be equipped with a full-fledged team including a Procurement officer, Procurement Assistant, Administration and Finance Officer, Administration and Finance Assistant, Gender Expert, and Monitoring and Evaluation Expert to implement the Capacity Development Plan. Each project under the Integrated Programme will have its dedicated Project Manager to provide technical inputs to the project, strategic guidance to the project consultants, coordinate the stakeholders, coordinate and collaborate with the co-financing institutions to synchronize the activities indicted under the co-financing approach, and ensure that the project is compliant with the project objectives and principles.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan and combined year-end delivery report; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

The Project will follow the National Implementation Modality (NIM), where DEDD will be the Implementing Partner, responsible for the UNDP-GEF project execution and accountable for the

disbursement of funds and the achievement of the project goals, according to the approved results framework and work plan presented in this Project Document. Based on the Capacity Development Plan, the PCAT will be undertaken simultaneously with the MTR to assess the level of UNDP to fulfill its execution functions.

Project Management Unit (PMU)

DEDD will also be responsible for the creation of an Integrated PMU (based at DEDD), where a minimum of three fulltime staff members will be hired to fill the positions of Project Manager and Regional Technical Officers. As per the recommendations of the Capacity Development Plan developed for the IP in consultation with the MEDD, the project will contribute to and benefit from a joint PMU for an integrated programme. The Project will contribute partial salary of the full-Administrative/Financial Assistant, Procurement Assistant, Gender Expert and M& E Expert. The PMU will supervise the long term consultants namely the Safeguards Consultant, M&E consultant and Knowledge Management Consultant. The Joint PMU will recruit a full time Safeguards officer and Communications officer that will support the proposed project as well. For quality assurance, M&E missions will be conducted at MTR and TE by independent (third-party) consultants, however, the PMU will be responsible for the issuance of regular progress reports to the UNDP CO. Furthermore, the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor (RTA) will provide an additional layer of project oversight and will participate in regular project team calls to monitor progress and advise on project implementation.

The PMU will be responsible for overseeing all implementation of the project, including hiring and managing international and national consultants, procuring all supplies, arranging for and co-managing work delivered by MEDD/DEDD and also coordinating, to the degree possible, work done by other co-financing partners. UNDP will have oversight of the PMU, provide technical guidance, provide quality assurance to the key technical interventions facilitate the mid-term and terminal evaluation processes, engage in the project implementation reporting procedures and support the PMU in preparing the quarterly and annual workplans to be approved by the project steering committees.

The PMU will also be responsible for liaising with the National Office of Tourism, Ministry of Women and Family, Regional and local governments, CLE, CPEC, ADDS and other national NGOs that are expected to be involved in project implementation. It will also be responsible for staying up to date with progress on ongoing projects that are related to PA development and land rehabilitation in Djibouti and liaising with focal points to ensure proper collaboration and complementarity. This includes close follow up of the progress on other GEF-7 projects and other GEF-funded projects in Djibouti. The PMU will also strive to make information on their progress available for others to build upon when embarking on the design of new projects. The PMU is directly accountable to the MEDD/DEDD in accordance with the terms of their agreement with the MEDD/DEDD.

Project stakeholders and target groups

To ensure sound management of project implementation and continuous engagement of stakeholders in all project activities, MEDD/DEDD will establish the following committees at project start:

- **Steering Committee/Project Board:** Consisting of representatives from MEDD/DEDD, MAEPE-RH, UNDP CO, as well as representatives from the National Office of Tourism, ADDS and/or CLE, local CSO- Association Siriddo, the Ministry of Women and the Family, and regional authorities. The role of the Board is to oversee project implementation, support sound governance, ensure M&E procedure is followed and support continuous collaboration with the Project. Board meetings will be held every six months. Additional meetings may be scheduled if required by the PMU during implementation.

- **Beneficiary Representative(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often representatives from civil society, industry associations, or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfil this role. There can be multiple beneficiary representatives in a Project Board. The Beneficiary representative is Mr. Mohamed Ali Ahmed, president de l'association Siridou (associationsiriddo@gmail.com).

- **Technical Committee:** This will be a sub-committee of the project's Steering Committee in which technical institutions related to the energy, livestock, land rehabilitation and water sector will be represented with the necessary expertise, i.e. representatives of ministries, the National Office of Tourism, private sector, academia, and NGOs. This committee is expected to meet more frequently than the Project Board, e.g. quarterly, and will be responsible for reviewing the studies and assessments which the project will generate, and advising the PMU on strategic issues and technical aspects affecting project implementation.

- **Consultancy Task Force:** Consisting of international & national experts taking the lead on specific technical assignments and collaborating to ensure the homogeneity of the overall output. The Project Manager, supported by the consultants to be responsible for KM activities, will be responsible for bringing the consultants together and ensuring that their work is complementary.

It should be noted that members of the Steering and Technical committees representing public entities will not be paid from the project funds. The cost of their engagement will represent Government's contribution to support project implementation. The target groups under this project can be divided into four categories: 1) State and local government authorities, i.e. public sector entities; 2) International tourists and private sector entities that work with them; 3) Development partners financing other land rehabilitation, PA and sustainable agriculture projects in Djibouti; and 4) Local communities. Further details on the project's strategy for engaging stakeholders and target groups in decision making processes are provided in the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), presented in Section V and Annex 10.

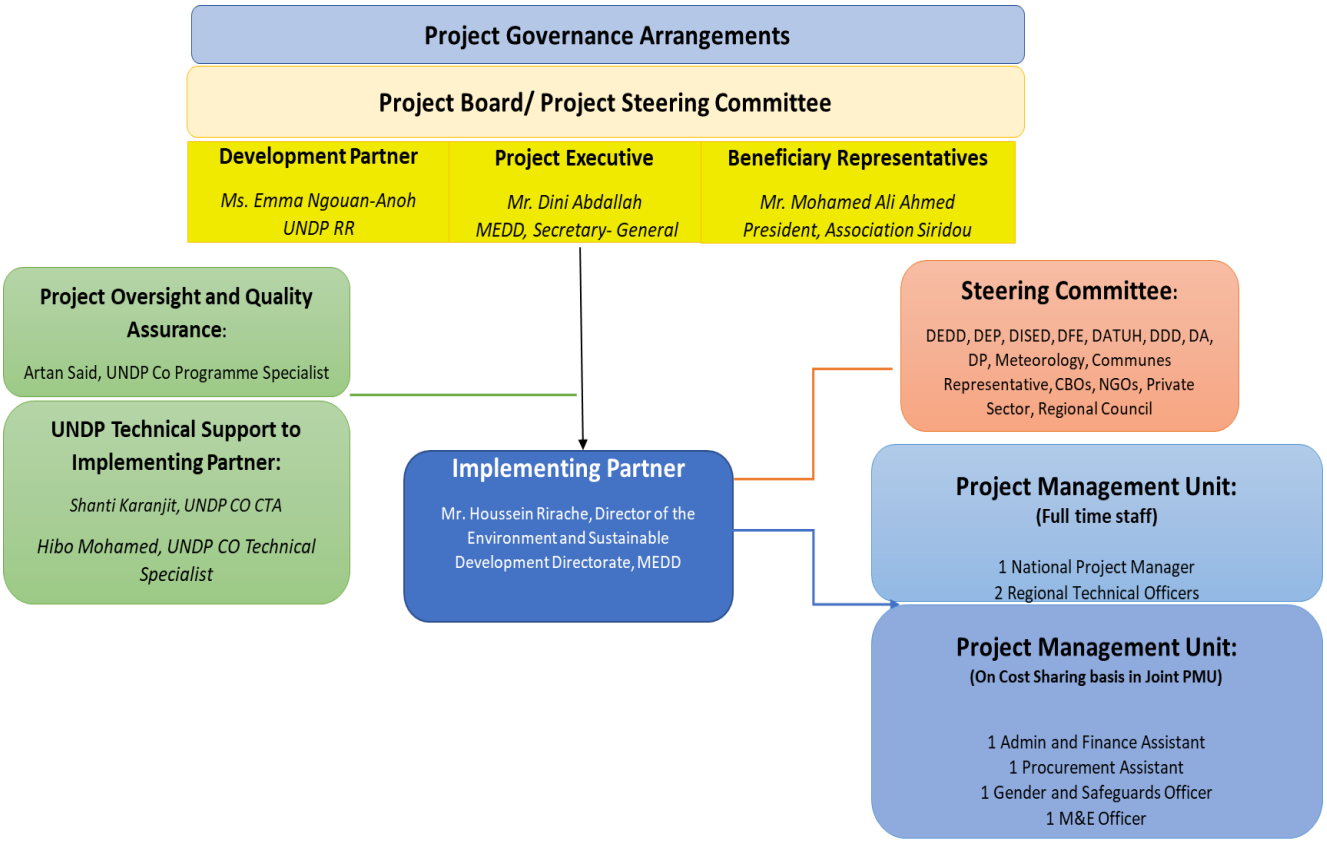
UNDP's role as a GEF Agency

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. **The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project.** UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

A firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and charged to the GEF Fee and any support to project execution performed by UNDP (as requested by and agreed to by both the Implementing Partner and GEF) and may be charged to the GEF project management costs (only if approved by GEF). The segregation of functions and firewall provisions for UNDP in this case is described in the next section.

Project Management Arrangements scheme

[see figure on the next page]



First line of QA	Second line of QA
Person providing oversight of execution support (COS) cannot report to UNDP staff providing project assurance or providing programmatic oversight support to the RR	I. Regional bureau oversees RR and function of UNDP compliance in project assurance. II. BPPS NCE RTA oversees functions of technical oversight and GEF compliance in project assurance. BPPS NCE PTA oversees RTA function. III. UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator and Regional Bureau Deputy Director can revoke DOA/cancel/suspend project or provide enhanced oversight.

Section 2: Project governance: Supported NIM with Government as Implementing Partner

The UNDP Resident Representative assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A representative of the UNDP Country Office will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attend Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

Section 3: Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-à-vis UNDP representation on the project board:

As noted in the Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies, in cases where a GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) carries out both implementation oversight and execution of a project, the GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) must separate its project implementation oversight and execution duties, and describe in the relevant project document a: 1) Satisfactory institutional arrangement for the separation of implementation oversight and executing functions in different departments of the GEF Partner Agency; and 2) Clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within the GEF Partner Agency between the project implementation oversight and execution functions.

In this case, UNDP's implementation oversight role in the project – as represented in the project board and via the project assurance function – is performed by Mr. Artan Said, Program Specialist. UNDP's execution role in the project (as requested by the implementing partner and approved by the GEF) is performed by Mr. Keswar Leelah, Operations Manager with support from the Procurement Team, Finance Team and Human Resource and Administration Support Team of UNDP Country Office's Operations Unit, who reports to, Deputy Resident Representative.

Section 4: Roles and Responsiblities of the Project Organization Structure

(a) Project Board

All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The Project Board (also called the Project Steering Committee) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project.

The two main (mandatory) roles of the project board are as follows:

1) **High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner** (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.
2) **Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner** with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the "Manage Change" section of the POPP).

Requirements to serve on the Project Board:

- ✓ Agree to the Terms of Reference of the Board and the rules on protocols, quorum and minuting.

- ✓ Meet annually; at least once.
- ✓ Disclose any conflict of interest in performing the functions of a Project Board member and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest. This disclosure must be documented and kept on record by UNDP.
- ✓ Discharge the functions of the Project Board in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures.
- ✓ Ensure highest levels of transparency and ensure Project Board meeting minutes are recorded and shared with project stakeholders.

Responsibilities of the Project Board:

- ✓ Consensus decision making:
  - The project board provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
  - Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report;
  - The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
  - In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.
  - In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP representative on the board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.
- ✓ Oversee project execution:
  - Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.
  - Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.
  - Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance;
  - Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies);
  - Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
  - Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.
  - Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
  - Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.
- ✓ Risk Management:
  - Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
  - Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Implementing Partner. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
  - Address project-level grievances.
- ✓ Coordination:
  - Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
  - Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

Composition of the Project Board: The composition of the Project Board must include individuals assigned to the following three roles:

1. **Project Executive:** This is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chairs) the Project Board. The Executive usually is the senior national counterpart for nationally implemented projects (typically from the same entity as the Implementing Partner), and it must be UNDP for projects that are direct implementation (DIM). In exceptional cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Project Board. If the project executive co-chairs the project board with representatives of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Project Executive is Dini Abdallah, Secretary General of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD).

2. **Beneficiary Representative(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often representatives from civil society, industry associations, or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfil this role. There can be multiple beneficiary representatives in a Project Board. The Beneficiary representative is Mr. Mohamed Ali Ahmed, president de l'association Siridou (associationsiriddo@gmail.com).

3. **Development Partner(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner is: Ms. Emma Ngouan-Anoh UNDP RR.

(b) Project Assurance

Project assurance is the responsibility of each project board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards of UNDP. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP's project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g. global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meeting and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties. The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function is: Mr. Artan Said, program specialist.

(c) Project Management – Execution of the Project

The Project Manager (PM) (is the senior most project staff of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The project manager typically presents key deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers. A designated representative of the PMU is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative.

The PMU will consist of a Deputy National Project Director (Director of Environment and Sustainable Development Directorate) who will be the key decision-making authority of the project and Project Manager (PM hired by the project), who will be the lead coordinator for the project. The PM will be ultimately responsible for ensuring all deliverables are met and all reporting is turned into the donor and all other necessary parties. The PM will be responsible for writing and approving all consultant contracts

and will provide final approval and oversight on all budget changes, and procurements. The PM will work out of MEDD/DEDD offices in Djibouti Ville.

The PMU will have wo Regional Technical Officers (RTO) (full time) and on cost-sharing basis in the Joint PMU of an integrated Operational Support of PMU - an Admin and Finance Assistant, a Procurement Assistant, Gender and Safeguards Officer and Monitoring and Evaluation Officer who will be responsible for ensuring all project staff and consultants are paid on time, ensuring that procured goods and services fall within the budget, and preparing semi-annual budget reports for the donor. The RTO will be responsible for to be based in the Region and will primarily provide technical assistance, coordination at the site and stakeholder engagement support. The primary PMU representatives attending board meetings is: Mr. Houssein Rirache, Director of the Environment and Sustainable Development Directorate and the Project Manager hired by the project..

VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is 13,329,028. This is financed through a GEF grant of USD 3,269,028 administered by UNDP, USD 10,060,000 of in-kind and complimentary programming co-financing will be administered by MEDD, MAEPE-RH, and the World Bank. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Co-financing

The actual realization of project co-financing amounts will be monitored by the UNDP Country Office and the PMU on an annual basis in the GEF PIF and will be reported to the GEF during the mid-term review and terminal evaluation process as follows:

Co-financing source	**Co-financing type**	**Co-financing amount**
MEDD	In-kind	2,560,000
MAEPE-RH (Directorates for Livestock, Forets, Agriculture)	In-kind	3,000,000
World Bank – Grant 30,00,000, of which a portion is considered co-financing, as the rest has already been disbursed.	Grant	4,500,000

Budget Revision and Tolerance

As per UNDP POPP, the project board may agree with the project manager on a tolerance level for each detailed plan under the overall multi-year workplan. The agreed tolerance should be written in the project document or approved project board meeting minutes. It should normally not exceed 10 percent of the agreed annual budget at the activity level, but within the overall approved multi-year workplan at the activity level. Within the agreed tolerances, the project manager can operate without intervention from the project board. Restrictions apply as follows:

Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager/IP through UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/NCE-VF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF. It is **strongly encouraged** to maintain the expenditures within the approved budget at the budgetary account and at the component level:

a) Budget reallocations must prove that the suggested changes in the budget will not lead to material changes in the results to be achieved by the project. A strong justification is required and will be approved on an exceptional basis. Budget re-allocations among the components (including PMC) of the approved Total Budget and Work Plans (TBWP) that represent a value greater than 10% of the total GEF grant.
b) Introduction of new outputs/activities (i.e. budget items) that were not part of the agreed project document and TBWP that represent a value greater than 5% of the total GEF grant. The new budget items must be eligible as per the GEF and UNDP policies.
c) Project management cost (PMC): budget under PMC component is capped and cannot be increased.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount must be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

Project extensions

The UNDP-BPPS-NCE team Executive Coordinator must approve all requests for extension of the Project Completion Date and for other milestone extensions with hard deadlines. All extensions impose additional time and cost burdens at all levels and the GEF project budget cannot be increased beyond its originally approved amount. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and subject to the conditions and maximum durations set out in the UNDP POPP. The project management costs

during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs shall be covered by non-GEF resources; the additional UNDP oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources, in accordance with UNDP's policy as set out in UNDP POPP.

For any extension request, UNDP CO and IP will consult and jointly present a clear plan indicating how and from which specific sources the additional oversight costs that will be incurred by UNDP will be covered during the extended period. The BPPS-NCE Executive Coordinator will consult the Regional Bureaux (RBX) and may reject the extension request if no (external co-financing by the IP or internal UNDP CO resources) can be identified.

All extension requests, along with all supporting documentation, shall be submitted by the IP to the UNDP CO in line with the requirements and within the deadlines set out in the UNDP SOPs and policies in UNDP POPP.

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project, however must be done before the operational closure date. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file. The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.

Completion Date: The project completion date is the date of Project Document Signature plus project duration. This date can only be extended through a formal extension request. Prior to completion date, all UNDP-financed inputs must be provided and related activities for the Project completed. No activities, except for the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report and the corresponding management response and the end-of-project review Project Board Meeting should take place after the Completion Date.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

- *Operational Closure*: Operational closure must happen within 9 months from project completion date. Prior to operational closure, the Terminal Evaluation must have been submitted and the corresponding TE management response and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting must have been completed. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. Before Operational Closure, the project must have completed the transfer or disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.
- *Financial Closure*: Financial closure must happen within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation. The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to BPPS/NCE for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Quantum by the UNDP Country Office.

Cancellation and Suspension: All projects considering going through cancellation or suspension must follow UNDP and GEF requirements. Guidance can be found in the UNDP POPP (SOPs for management actions of Vertical Fund projects escalated to the Executive Coordinator and Guidance for GEF project revisions).

Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/NCE team Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF. Unspent project balance is not permitted to be transferred to any other projects.

IX. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Quantum ID:	1224379	Quantum Output Project ID:	01001960
Proposal or Award Title:	PAs & SLM IN DAY & MABLA | DJIBOUTI		
Business Unit	DJI10		
Primary Output Project Title	PPG Restoring Ecosystem Functions in the Day		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6331		
Implementing Partner	*Ministry for Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD), Directorate for Environment and Sustainable Development*		

Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	**Quantum Output (GEF Outcome)**	**Quantum Activity (GEF Output)**	**Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP, IP, or Responsible Party)**	**Quantum Fund ID**	**Quantum Donor ID**	**Quantum Budgetary Account Code**	**Quantum Budget Account Description**	**Amount Y2024 (USD)**	**Amount Y2025 (USD)**	**Amount Y2026 (USD)**	**Amount Y2027 (USD)**	**Amount Y2028 (USD)**	**Total (USD)**	**See Budget Note**
Component 1 Enhance PA terrestrial sub-system request)	Outcome 1.1 National Terrestrial PA regulatory and planning frameworks developed request)	Output 1.1.1 National Terrestrial PA regulatory and planning frameworks developed	MEDD	62000	10003	72100	Contractual services - Companies	50,000					50,000	1
						71200	International Consultants	39,000					39,000	2
						71600	Travel	13,820					13,820	3
						75700	Training, workshop, conference	4,000	3,000				7,000	4
						71300	Local Consultants	7,000					7,000	5
						72300	Materials and Goods	3,200					3,200	6
						74200	Audio Visual and Print Production	2,000					2,000	7
	Total Output 1.1.1							119,020	3,000				122,020	
	Outcome 1.2 Domestic finance for the planning and management of the national terrestrial PA sub-system is sought increased	Output 1.2.1 Domestic finance for the planning and management of the national terrestrial PA sub-system is sought increased	MEDD	62000	10003	72100	Contractual services - Companies	-	175,000			-	175,000	8
						71400	Contractual services - Individuals	5,544	16,308	16,308	16,308	16,308	70,776	9
	Total Output 1.2.1.							5,544	191,308	16,308	16,308	16,308	245,776	

		Output 1.3.1 PA demarcated on the ground by staff of DEDD and communities	MEDD	62000	####	72100	Contractual services - Companies	178,000	-	-	-	-	178,000	10
						73400	Rental and Maintenance of Other Equipment	3,900	-	-	-	-	3,900	11
	Total Output 1.3.1.							181,900	-	-	-	-	181,900	
	Outcome 1.4 PA management enhanced to ensure at basic operations and management in collaboration with community cooperatives, including those led by women and promoting gender equality and women's empowerment	Output 1.4.1 PA management enhanced to ensure at basic operations and management in collaboration with community cooperatives, including those led by women and promoting gender equality and women's empowerment	MEDD	62000		71400	Contractual services - Individuals	40,932	30,168	30,168	30,168	30,168	161,604	12
						74500	Miscellaneous	289	-	-	-	-	289	13
	Total Outcome 1.4. 1							41,221	30,168	30,168	30,168	30,168	161,893	
	Outcome 1.5 PA management training workshops held for DEDD staff, local ecoguards and locally-led land and water user management committees, ensuring strong, if not	Output 1.5.1 PA management training workshops held for DEDD staff, local ecoguards and locally-led land and water user management committees, ensuring	MEDD	62000	010003	72600	Grants	-	25,000	-	-	-	25,000	14

	equal, female participation	strong, if not equal, female participation											
	Total Outcome 1.5.1							-	25,000	-	-	-	25,000	
Total Component 1								**347,685**	**249,476**	**46,476**	**46,476**	**46,476**	**736,589**	
Component 2 Safeguarding and rehabilitating ecosystems	Outcome 2.1 Participatory landscape management committees established, ensuring strong, if not equal, female participation	Output 2.1.1 Participatory landscape management committees established, ensuring strong, if not equal, female participation	MEDD	62000	010003	71600	Travel	53,400	50,840	42,660	28,750	21,850	197,500	15
						75700	Training, workshop, conference	-	30,000	25,000	-	-	55,000	16
						71300	Local Consultants	-	10,500	-	-	-	10,500	17
	Total Output 2.1.1							53,400	91,340	67,660	28,750	21,850	263,000	
	Outcome 2.2.1 Land Use Planning (LUP) prepared in a gender-sensitive and participatory manner as Integrated PA & watershed/landscape management plans are adopted by communities and regulating authorities	Output 2.2.1 Land Use Planning (LUP) prepared in a gender-sensitive and participatory manner as Integrated PA & watershed/landscape management plans are adopted by communities and regulating authorities	MEDD	62000	010003	72100	Contractual services - Companies	44,000	146,000	100,000			290,000	18
						71200	International Consultants	-	21,000	-	-	-	21,000	19
						73400	Rental and Maintenance of Other Equipment	-	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	10,400	20
	Total Output 2.2.1							44,000	169,600	102,600	2,600	2,600	321,400	
	Outcome 2.3 Community-based sustainable grazing agreements are adopted to enhance natural regeneration	Output 2.3.1 Community-based sustainable grazing agreements are adopted to enhance natural regeneration		62000	10003	71400	Contractual services - Individuals	19,080	19,080	19,080	19,080	19,080	95,400	21

	Total Output 2.3.1							19,080	19,080	19,080	19,080	19,080	95,400	
	Outcome 2.4 The operationalization of various applicable gender-sensitive SLM techniques on the ground is supported for the benefit of communities living in the Day Forest area, including among them women	Output 2.4.1 The operationalization of various applicable gender-sensitive SLM techniques on the ground is supported for the benefit of communities living in the Day Forest area, including among them women	MEDD	62000		72600	Grants	-	280,000	280,000	127,000	131,200	818,200	22
						71300	Local Consultants	70,400	53,650	53,650	22,400	22,400	222,500	23
						71200	International Consultants	52,500	21,000	21,000	-	-	94,500	24
						73400	Rental and Maintenance of Other Equipment	-	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	10,400	25
						72300	Materials and Goods	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	4,000	26
						74500	Miscellaneous	380	680	380	380	360	2,180	27
	Total Output 2.4.1							123,280	359,930	359,630	152,380	156,560	1,151,780	
Total Component 2								**239,760**	**639,950**	**548,970**	**202,810**	**200,090**	**1,831,580**	
Component 3 KM, Safeguards and Gender	Outcome 3.1 Training provided to key stakeholders in DEDD, Ministry of Agriculture, and participating NGOs on social and environmental safeguards risks and related UNDP and GEF standards and management requirements	Output 3.1.1 Training provided to key stakeholders in DEDD, Ministry of Agriculture, and participating NGOs on social and environmental safeguards risks and related UNDP and GEF standards and management requirements	MEDD	62000	010003	71200	International Consultants	30,000	30,000	30,000	-	-	90,000	28
						75700	Training, workshop, conference	10,000	7,000	7,000	5,000	4,000	33,000	29
						72300	Materials and Goods	1,100	8,608	300	735	265	11,008	30
						71300	Local Consultants	5,250	5,250	-	-	-	10,500	31
	Total Output 3.1.1							46,350	50,858	37,300	5,735	4,265	144,508	

	Outcome 3.2 Gender equality and women empowerment issues are mainstreamed into project implementation activities and indicators, and monitored based on the Gender Action Plan (developed in PPG phase)	Output 3.2.1 Gender equality and women empowerment issues are mainstreamed into project implementation activities and indicators, and monitored based on the Gender Action Plan (developed in PPG phase)	MEDD	62000	010003	71200	International Consultants	24,000	-	-	-	-	24,000	32
						71600	Travel	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380	6,900	33
	Total Output 3.2.1							25,380	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380	30,900	
	Outcome 3.4 Knowledge Management Plan developed and implemented	Output 3.4.1 Knowledge Management Plan developed and implemented	MEDD	62000	010003	71400	Contractual services - Individuals	20,810	20,810	20,810	20,810	20,810	104,050	34
						72100	Contractual Services - Companies	10,000	10,000	6,500	7,000	8,500	42,000	35
						71300	Local Consultants	8,900	7,900	8,400	8,400	8,400	42,000	36
	Total Output 3.4.1							39,710	38,710	35,710	36,210	37,710	188,050	
	Outcome 3.5 Effective dissemination and mutual sharing of best practices and lessons learned for regional and national stakeholders, including women facilitated and documented	Output 3.5.1 Effective dissemination and mutual sharing of best practices and lessons learned for regional and national stakeholders, including women facilitated and documented	MEDD			73400	Rental and Maintenance of Other Equipment	1,040	1,300	2,600	3,900	782	9,622	37
	Total Output 3.5.1							**1,040**	**1,300**	**2,600**	**3,900**	**782**	**9,622**	
Total Component 3 (A)								**112,480**	**92,248**	**76,990**	**47,225**	**44,137**	**373,080**	

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Outcome 3.3 M&E products (MTR, TE, PIRs) prepared with all tracking tools, core indicators and other indicators duly assessed with adaptive management practices incorporated	Output 3.3.1 M&E products (MTR, TE, PIRs) prepared with all tracking tools, core indicators and other indicators duly assessed with adaptive management practices incorporated	MEDD	62000	010003	71400	Contractual services - Individuals	10,764	12,558	12,558	12,558	12,558	60,996	38
						71200	International Consultants	-	-	29,400	-	29,400	58,800	39
						71300	Local Consultants	3,500	5,250	10,500	5,250	10,500	35,000	40
						71600	Travel	-	1,495	4,710	345	4,135	10,685	41
						72100	Contractual Services - Companies	-	-	3,500	-	3,500	7,000	42
	Total Output 3.3.1 M&E							**14,264**	**19,303**	**60,668**	**18,153**	**60,093**	**172,481**	
Total M&E (Component 3B)								**14,264**	**19,303**	**60,668**	**18,153**	**60,093**	**172,481**	
Project Management Cost (PMC)	PMC	PMC	MEDD	62000	010003	71400	Contractual services - Individuals	28,060	34,232	24,624	18,960	18,000	123,876	43
						74100	Professional Services - audit	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	20,000	44
						72800	Information Technology	4,500	-	-	-	-	4,500	45
						72500	Office supplies	1,800	1,800	526	200	-	4,326	46
						72400	Communication and Audio Visual Equipment	1,000	1,000	596	-	-	2,596	47
	Total Output PMC							40,360	42,032	30,746	24,160	18,000	155,298	
Total Project Management Cost								**40,360**	**42,032**	**30,746**	**24,160**	**18,000**	**155,298**	
Total Project Grant								**631,269**	**683,079**	**404,220**	**186,444**	**212,236**	**3,269,028**	

#	Budget Notes
	Component 1) Enhance PA terrestrial sub-system
	Output 1.1) National Terrestrial PA regulatory and planning frameworks developed
1	A service provider to set up and support establishment of the PA infrastructure: Paint and painting supplies to mark out edges of protected area, 100 signs to post at regular intervals around the extent of the protected area; materials for construction of guard rest hut, toilet, gate and entrance signs; uniforms for guards. 1 contract issued based on a competitive procurement process (Request for Proposal) of USD 50,000

#	Budget Notes
2	International consultant PA expert to support the DEDD/Ministry to establish a PA agency, create PA fund, write gazettement decree and plan dissemination of it, write PA management plans and operationalize PA fund, and provide capacity development trainings on these topics, one month in country, the rest remote advance planning and final planning @ 600 USD/day*65 days = 39,000
3	International Consultant PA expert return airfare @USD 2,410 per round trip = USD 2,410.|DSA International Consultant @ 221/day for 10 days DSA = USD 2,210|4 Missions to the field for PMU staff (3 staff) and national PA consultant @ USD 115/day for 5 days per mission = USD 115*4*5*4= USD 9,200.
4	Four days of workshops given by international consultants with support from the DEDD on setting up PA agency, PA fund, PA management plan; two days of workshops facilitated by national consultant on finalizing PA agency, gazettement decree, dissemination of decree and plan, PA management planning in Y1 (USD 4,000) and M&E training in Y2 (USD 3,000)
5	National consultant to support gazettement decree writing and guide dissemination, to support legal writing with respect to decree and PA management plan, to support fund development, and to support capacity development trainings on these topics @ USD 350/day for 20 days= USD 7,000
6	'Fuel cost for the field missions under Components 1, including supervision mission
7	'Audio visual and printing costs for dissemination of editing the guide and the documenting the prioritization process.
	Output 1.2) Domestic finance for the planning and management of the national terrestrial PA sub-system is sought increased
8	Architecture and interior design and renovate and refurbish existing park entrance infrastructure. A firm will be selected through a competitive procurement process. The threshold for the contract value is USD 175,000.
9	Project Manager to facilitate implementation of project activities under PA management outputs|2 Regional Technical Officers to support technical related matters at the regional level. The Regional Technical Officers will support field missions and maintain close coordination with the Regional Council, prefecture, regional offices of ADDS, Ministry of Agriculture and micro-finance division of the government. 3 months for each Regional Technical Officer (RTO) @ USD1794/month (Y2-Y5) = USD 1794*3= USD 5,382 per year per RTO. USD 5,382*2*4= USD 43,056 for 2 RTOs for 4 years
	Output 1.3) PA demarcated on the ground by staff of DEDD and communities
10	Comprehensive mapping and forest assessment planned conducted in the forest polygons of Day Forest and Mabla Forest. Engage an international consulting company for conducting the study described in Activity 1.1.1.
11	The missions require stronger 4x4 car to reach remote and mountainous areas of the project sites where the road conditions are dilapidated, car rental will be required (@ USD 260 per day for 15 days under Component 1 = USD 260*15 = USD 3,900
	Output 1.4) PA management enhanced to ensure at basic operations and management in collaboration with community cooperatives, including those led by women and promoting gender equality and women's empowerment
12	Project Manager to provide technical assistance to project activities under Component 1. The PM will provide technical support (i.e. peer review of technical deliverables under - reports, studies, management plan/s etc.) the MEDD in stakeholder meetings, bilateral meetings with the line ministries and regional governments, and support the selection of the PA experts (e.g., prepare TORs, prepare Calls for EOIs, review bids) to support the development of PA Agency. The PM will prepare the PA decree dissemination plan and collaborate with the relevant Ministries (Environment, Agriculture etc.) and regional governments in the PA delineation processes. The PM will provide technical assistance with the international and national safeguards consultants and Gender specialist to ensure that the SES considerations are duly integrated into the PA establishment and in the establishment and operationalization plan of PA Funds. 7 months for PM @ USD2772/month for Y1 -Y5 = USD 2772*7 = USD 19,404 per year and USD 97,020 for 5 years|2 Regional Technical Officers (RTO) to provide technical assistance during stakeholder engagement and coordination at the regional level and at the project sites under Component 1. The Regional Technical Officers will work closely with the regional and local governments as well as the communities to facilitate the operationalization of the PA decree. 6 months for @ USD1794/month/RTO for Y1 = USD 1794*6*2 = USD 21,528 for Y1 and 3 months for Y2-Y5 = USD 1794*3*2 = USD 10,764 per year and USD 43,056 for Y2-Y5 for 2 RTOs.
13	Unforeseen programme cost, such as FX gain and loss, etc., which is unrelated to implementation/service fee (Components 1)

#	Budget Notes
	Output 1.5) PA management training workshops held for DEDD staff, local ecoguards and locally-led land and water user management committees, ensuring strong, if not equal, female participation
14	A grant mechanism will be established to select and train a Local CSO / PA protection cooperative to support community land and water management committees and to facilitate the functions of the PA Agency once established. The CSOs will be selected through a competitive process. Total amount for the grant will be USD 25,000.
	Component 2) Safeguarding and rehabilitating ecosystems
	Output 2.1) Participatory landscape management committees established, ensuring strong, if not equal, female participation
15	Travel for the international experts for permaculture, fog harvester, feed mill specialist, and rainwater harvesting specialist: total 4 round trips @ USD 2500/trip in Y1 = USD 2500*4= USD 10,000 for Y1|DSA for international consultants @ USD 221/day for 50 days in total for 4 persons = USD 221*50= USD 11,050 in Y1|Travel for the international experts for fog harvester, feed mill specialist, and rainwater harvesting specialist: total 3 round trips @ USD 2500/trip in Y2 = USD 2500*3= USD 7,500 for Y2|DSA for international consultants @ USD 221/day for 40 days in total for 3 persons = USD 221*40= USD 8,840 in Y2|Travel for the international experts for Greenhouse farming specialist: total 1 round trip @ USD 2500/trip in Y3 = USD 2500*1= USD 2,500 for Y3|DSA for international consultants @ USD 221/day for 10 days in total for 1 person = USD 221*10= USD 2,210 in Y3|Field missions for the local permaculture specialist, Local rangeland management and plant specialist, local animal feed specialist, Local ecosystem restoration specialist / ecologist, PMU staff @ USD 115/day for 30 days each in Y1 for 6 person = USD 115*30*6 = USD 20,700 for Y1, |Field missions for the local permaculture specialist, Local rangeland management and plant specialist, local animal feed specialist, Local ecosystem restoration specialist / ecologist, PMU staff @ USD 115/day for 30 days each in Y2 for 6 person = USD 115*30*6 = USD 20,700 for Y2, |Field missions for Local rangeland management and plant specialist, local animal feed specialist, Local ecosystem restoration specialist / ecologist, PMU staff @ USD 115/day for 30 days each in Y3 for 5 person = USD 115*30*5 = USD 17,250 for Y3, |Field missions for Local rangeland management and plant specialist, local animal feed specialist, Local ecosystem restoration specialist / ecologist, PMU staff @ USD 115/day for 20 days each in Y4 for 5 person = USD 115*20*5 = USD 11,500 for Y4, ||Field missions for Local rangeland management and plant specialist, local animal feed specialist, Local ecosystem restoration specialist / ecologist, PMU staff @ USD 115/day for 20 days each in Y4 for 5 person = USD 115*20*5 = USD 11,500 for Y5,| Travel of International beehive management consultant including USD2,250/round trip = USD 2,50 *1 = USD 2,250 |DSA for international consultant @USD 250/day for 9 days = USD 250*10= USD 2,250|Mission to the regions for the national consultants to train at least 500 local people on alternative sustainable livelihoods, business management, sustainable harvesting, access to microfinance @USD 115/day per person for 5 days each for 5 national consultants for 12 missions (Y1-Y5) = USD 115*5*5*12 = USD 34,500|'Mission to the field for the consultants and PMU staff @ USD 115/day per person for 75 days for 4 staff days (Y1-Y5)= USD 115*75*4 = USD 34,500
16	Train at least 500 local people on alternative sustainable livelihoods (preserve-making honey production, weaving/basketry improvements, agro-ecological community, home gardening, dairy improvement composting poultry rearing USD 15,000||Train the local cooperatives, especially women-led cooperatives on business management, hospitality, sustainable harvesting, access to microfinance= USD 5,000||'Logistics for five trainings to support marketing of local sustainable produce, honey production and related activities, and other trainings as requested by the community and government to support this component of the project. Rooms for meetings to be provided by MEDD/DEDD (IP).= USD 4,000*5= USD 20,000| Y2: Support for 2 workshops of 5 days each on permaculture and rangeland rehabilitation techniques, climate change, sustainable ecosystem management, sustainable rangeland management and related ecosystem management approaches.USD USD 5,000*2 = USD 10,000|Y3: Support for 1 workshop of five additional days of training on above topics, refresher courses or new topics as requested= USD 5,000 *1= USD 5,000
17	1 National consultants on apiculture for 30 days @ USD 350/day = USD 350*30 = USD 10,500
	Output 2.2) Land Use Planning (LUP) prepared in a gender-sensitive and participatory manner as Integrated PA & watershed/landscape management plans are adopted by communities and regulating authorities
18	1 Firm for designing and setting up Permaculture system, USD 44,000.|1 Firm to assess, design, supply and install Fog Harvesters and train the local communities and PMU staff, DEDD staff, Directorate of Hydrology and Surface Water and local consultants, USD 116,000.|1 firm to support the Directorate of Hydrology and Surface Water under the Ministry of Agriculture to conduct/facilitate the assessment, design, and installation of rainwater harvesting systems USD 30,000.|1 firm to design, supply, install a solar powered demonstration unit of feedmill supply and train the regional office of the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Council and sub-Prefecture of Tadjourah along with local communities and operators, USD 100,000.

#	Budget Notes
19	International beehive management consultant @ USD 700/day for 30 days to train the Ministry of Agriculture and local communities on the apiculture techniques, which is relatively new in the context of Djibouti. Most of the indigenous honey in Djibouti is sourced through wild honey collection. =USD 700*15 = USD 7,500
20	The missions require stronger 4x4 car to reach remote and mountainous areas of the project sites where the road conditions are dilapidated, car rental will be required (@ USD 260 per day for 40 days under Component 2 = USD 260*40 = USD 10,400
	Output 2.3) Community-based sustainable grazing agreements are adopted to enhance natural regeneration
21	The Project Manager will provide technical assistance to national and international experts, and coordinate participation of and inputs from relevant government institutions (e.g., environment, agriculture, water) in designing the appropriate nature-based solutions for rangeland management, facilitate the stakeholder consultations during the discussions on the ecosystem restoration techniques and sustainable landuse management practices. The PM's role will be crucial to provide strategic guidance to the consultants to ensure that the trainings provided to the local communities, park managers, eco-guards are contextualized and sustainable. The PM will coordinate and seek collaboration with the partners, mainly the FAO, for the installation of feed mill, agriculture greenhouses and rainwater harvesting facilities at the project sites. The PM will play an instrumental role in designing the grant mechanism for the CSOs. Y1-Y5: 3 months' salary for PM @USD 2772/month = USD 2772*3 = USD 8,316 per year and USD 8,316 * 5= USD 41,580 for 5 years on Component 2|3 months' salary for 2 Regional Technical Officers (RTO) @ USD 1794/month/Regional Technical Officer, who will provide technical guidance to the local communities during the implementation of the rangeland rehabilitation techniques, greenhouse farming techniques and rainwater harvesting to ensure that that the lessons learned during the training are utilized properly. Moreover, the Regional Technical Officers will provide technical support and monitor the progress of the grant recipients= USD 1794*3= USD 5,382 per RTO per year USD 3,588*2 = USD 10,764 for 2 RTOs per year and USD 10,764 * 5 = USD 53,820 for 5 years under Component 2
	Output 2.4) The operationalization of various applicable gender-sensitive SLM techniques on the ground is supported for the benefit of communities living in the Day Forest area, including among them women
22	Local cooperatives/Community Based Organizations managing and securing the PA and supporting their livelihood for the entire project period such as:|* Local cooperatives / Community Based Organizations to train and employ local community members to do physical work for the project: fencing, permaculture terraforming, rangeland rehabilitation, nursery rehabilitation and nursery care. Cooperatives will be selected based on the competitive procurement process. Total grant amount= USD 250,000|* Local cooperatives / Community Based Organizations to train and employ local community members to support the DEDD in operationalization of the PA in its initial years. The local cooperatives and associations will be engaged to build the park and people relationships and collaborative governance approaches. During the transition phase, the local cooperatives/CBOs will work as park managers, ecoguards, park entrance guard to help the PA bolster. Cooperatives will be selected based on the competitive procurement process. Total grant amount= USD 200,000|*Local cooperatives / Community Based Organizations to train and employ locals to work as Prosopis collectors and operate and maintain the feed mill. Cooperatives will be selected based on the competitive procurement process. Total grant amount= USD 110,000 Y2: Grants to cooperatives and women-led informal economies to support income generating activities based on the trainings provided, train and employ locals to provide training on alternative livelihoods, in particular nature-based solutions that include vetted SLM techniques. USD 80,000||Y3-Y5: Grants for women-owned MSMEs and cooperatives to bring ecosystem regeration to scale.|USD 80,000 in Y3, USD 52,000 in Y4 and USD 46,200 in Y5
23	5 Local consultants to provide skills-based training to local communities and local CSOs and cooperatives on Income Generating Activities, agri-business development, access to finance, access to market, and enterprise development @USD 350/day for a total of 320 days over 5 years, = USD 350*320 = USD 112,000 Local permaculture specialist @USD 300/day for 45 days = USD 300*45 = USD 13,500|Local rangeland management and plant specialist @USD 300/day for 35 days = USD 300*35 = USD 10,500| Local animal feed specialist @ USD 300/day for 45 days = USD 300*45 = USD 13,500,|Local ecosystem restoration specialist / ecologist @ USD 300/day for 185 days Y1-Y3, Y1 35 days = USD 300*35= USD 10,500 (Y1), USD 300*75 = USD 22,500 for Y2 and 22,500 for Y3 1 National consultant to train on basket weaving @ USD 350 / day for 50 days = USD 350*50 = USD 17,500
24	Int. Consultants: 1 International rangeland rehabilitation specialist, yearly visits x 3 years @USD 700/day for 30 days = USD 700*30 = USD 21,000 x 3 (Y1, Y2, Y3)|1 international feed mill specialist @ USD 700/day for 30 days to guide and enhance the capacity of the local animal feed mill specialist = USD 700*30=USD 21,000|1 international trainer and demonstrator of nursery setup and care to direct rebuilding of greenhouse, determine procurement needs for greenhouse, plan internal setup, work with national plant expert to obtain locally appropriate seedlings/seeds, establish growth conditions, and train DEDD and Day local staff on proper care @USD 700/day for 15 days = USD 700*15 = USD 10,500
25	The missions require stronger 4x4 car to reach remote and mountainous areas of the project sites where the road conditions are dilapidated, car rental will be required (@ USD 260 per day for 40 days under Component 3= USD 260*40= USD 10,400

#	Budget Notes
26	'Fuel cost for the field missions under Components 2= USD 2,000 for supervision Fuel cost for the field missions under Component 2 USD 2,000 for Y2 for supervision
27	Unforeseen programme cost, such as FX gain and loss, etc., which is unrelated to implementation/service fee (Components 3) pro rata.
	Component 3A) KM, Safeguards and Gender
	Output 3.1) Training provided to key stakeholders in DEDD, Ministry of Agriculture, and participating NGOs on social and environmental safeguards risks and related UNDP and GEF standards and management requirements
28	Provisions for hiring a CTA, pro rata according to needs and on a cost sharing basis with other GEF and GCF projects in the Integrated PMU as per the Capacity Development Plan prepared following the Capacity Assessment of the Implementing Partner. TOR included in the PRODOC.
29	One inception workshop @ USD 5.000; Four introductory workshops on social safeguards, women's empowerment, and UNDP M&E standards, for government staff and participating NGOs; trainings for beneficiaries on social safeguards and social and gender inclusion, women's empowerment; logistical support for refresher workshops as needed @ USD 3,500 per workshop = USD 3,500 * 2 = USD 7,000|3 Training workshops, socializing the safeguards management plans among local communities @USD 1,000 per training/workshop = USD 1,000*3 = USD 3,000 |2 Training workshops, socializing the safeguards management plans at the Regional Level @USD 2,000 per training/workshop = USD 2,000 *2 = USD 4,000 |5 Stakeholder meetings during the implementation of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan and development of the Livelihoods Action Plan (Process Framework) and project Grievance Redress Mechanism @ USD 2,000 per meeting = USD 2,000*5 = USD 10,000|Final review and lessons learned dissemination workshop = USD 4,000|
30	Fuel cost for the field missions under Components 3A = USD 11,008 including for supervision field mission
31	1 national website developer to redevelop existing MEDD website, migrate it to an easy manageable platform and increase google ranking @ USD 350/day for 30 days, USD 350*30 = 10,500
	Output 3.2) Gender equality and women empowerment issues are mainstreamed into project implementation activities and indicators, and monitored based on the Gender Action Plan (developed in PPG phase)
32	1 International consultant to develop SESA and ESIA/ESMP @ USD600/day for 40 days = approx.. USD 600*40= USD 24,000
33	Mission for Safeguards consultant, Gender and Safeguards Officer, M&E Officer and M&E consultants @ USD 115/day per person 12 days per year for 5 years = USD 115*12*5 = USD 6,900
	Output 3.4) Knowledge Management Plan developed and implemented
34	2 Regional Technical Officers to support technical related matters, pro rata according to needs||National Gender and Safeguards Expert pro rata according to needs and on a cost sharing basis with other GEF and GCF projects in the Integrated PMU as per the Capacity Development Plan prepared following the Capacity Assessment of the Implementing Partner |
35	Communications and Dissemination Company to develop Communication Strategy (USD 10,000)||Company for production of audio-visual knowledge products in three languages – Afar, Somali and French. The knowledge products will be developed for mass media as well as social media in close collaboration with the DEDD, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Communications as per the Knowledge Management Plan (USD 10,000)||Company to provide translation services during the field missions for tri-lingual translations for the consultants (English-French-Afar) including for the MTR band TE (USD 10,000) ||The Company will also support in preparing Compendium of Best Practices with support from the PMU, Regional government and partner CSOs (USD 12,000).|
36	Y1-Y5: one local gender and woman empowerment consultant to work 4 weeks of each year to support Gender Specialist of an integrated PMU in implementing Gender Action Plan and promoting women's empowerment interventions are in place, do trainings/workshops, and collect relevant M&E data @ USD 350/day for 12 days a year for five years = USD 350*8*5= USD 14,000|||1 National consultant to develop the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan @ $350/day for 10 days = USD 350*10= USD 3,500||1 Local Safeguards consultant to support development of ESIA (for PA restoration and rangeland rehabilitation, evaluation of potential for economic displacement, elaboration of ESMP and development of Livelihood Action Plan(s), as required @USD 350 for 60 days USD 350*60=21,000||'1 National Knowledge Management consultant to create knowledge management plan, begin collecting baseline data on all aspects of the project and to train PMU and other long-term consultants to follow KM plan @ USD 350/day for 10 days in Y1 =USD 350*10 = USD 3,500||

#	Budget Notes
	Output 3.5) Effective dissemination and mutual sharing of best practices and lessons learned for regional and national stakeholders, including women facilitated and documented
37	The missions require stronger 4x4 car to reach remote and mountainous areas of the project sites where the road conditions are dilapidated, car rental will be required (@ USD 260 per day for 37 days under Component 4 = USD 260*37 = 9,620
	Component 3B) M&E
	Output 3.3) M&E products (MTR, TE, PIRs) prepared with all tracking tools, core indicators and other indicators duly assessed with adaptive management practices incorporated
38	National M&E officer for 6 months in Y1, 7 months in Y2- Y5 on cost sharing basis with other GEF and GCF projects in the Integrated PMU as per the Capacity Development Plan prepared following the Capacity Assessment of the Implementing Partner @ USD 1794 per month = USD 1,794*6= USD 10,764 (Y1), USD 1,794*7*4 = USD 50,232 (Y2-Y5).
39	1 International consultant for MTR @USD 700 for 42 days = USD 700*42 = USD 29,400|1 International consultant for TE @USD 700 for 42 days = USD 700*42 = USD 29,400
40	Y1-Y5: one local M&E consultant to support M&E specialist of the integrated PMU to work 4 weeks of each year to collect M&E data and produce comprehensive and clear reports with recommendations @USD 350 for 8 days a year for five years = USD 350*8*5= USD 14,000||1 National Consultant for MTR @ USD 350 for 30 days = USD 350*30 = USD 10,500||1 National Consultant for TE @ USD 350 for 30 days= USD 350*30 = USD 10,500|
41	International MTR Consultant Mission -round trip airfare @ USD 2,500 = USD 2,500|DSA for 10 days @ USD 221/day = USD 221*10= USD 2,210||Mission of national MTR consultant @ USD 115/day for 5 days = USD 115*5 = USD 575||International TE Consultant Mission -round trip airfare @ USD 2,500 = USD 2,500|DSA for 10 days @ USD 221/day = USD 221*10= USD 2,210||Mission of national TE consultant @ USD 115/day for 6 days = USD 115*6 = USD 690|
42	Translation and printing of MTR and TE reports (USD 7,000)
	Project Management Costs (PMC)
43	This budget is reserved for recruitment of individuals to handle technical and non-technical aspects of project implementation, including the following:||Procurement Assistant to prepare ToRs, bidding and technical related matters to support the project on cost sharing basis with other GEF and GCF projects in the integrated PMU as per the Capacity Development Plan prepared following the Capacity Assessment of the Implementing Partner @ USD1200/month for 7.53 months between Y1-Y5 = = USD 1200*7.53=USD 9,032||Admin and finance Assistant to support finance and budget matters (processing travel and DSA) on cost sharing basis with other GEF and GCF projects in the integrated PMU as per the Capacity Development Plan prepared following the Capacity Assessment of the Implementing Partner @ USD1200/month for 20.3 months = USD 1,200*20.32 = USD 24,384||Finance and Operations Officers to facilitate the processing of payments to consultants, PMU, vendors = USD1,507.60*60 = USD90,456|
44	Professional services - audit firm @ USD 5,000 per year for Y1-Y4 = USD 5,000 * 4 = USD 20,000
45	2 Laptops for the PMU Staff @ USD 1,500/laptop= USD 1,500 *2 = USD 3,000|Printers and IT equipment for the Regional Technical Officers = USD 1,500
46	Office supplies such as printing papers, stationary, etc = USD 4,326 for Y1-Y5, pro rata
47	Telephone, internet, and communication services, pro rata

X. LEGAL CONTEXT

The country has signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Djibouti and UNDP, signed on (15 October 1979). All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by The Ministry of Environment ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

XI. RISK MANAGEMENT

Implementing Partner is a Government Entity (NIM)

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
   a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
   b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via: http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.

4. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

   (a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth

in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

(b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

5. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

    i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

    ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

    iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

    iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

    v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

    b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

6. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

7. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability

Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

8. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

9. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

10. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP places reasonable reliance upon the Implementing Partner for it to apply its laws, regulations and processes, and applicable international laws regarding anti money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, to ensure consistency with the principles of then in force the UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy.

11. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

12. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

13. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

14. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

    Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

15. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

    Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including

through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

16. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

17. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

18. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

PRODOC ANNEXES

Annex 1: GEF Budget

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)																Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1					*Component 2*				*Component 3*				*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
		Sub-component 1.1	*Sub-component 1.2*	*Sub-component 1.3*	*Sub-component 1.4*	*Sub-component 1.5*	*Sub-component 2.1*	*Sub-component 2.2*	*Sub-component 2.3*	*Sub-component 2.4*	*Sub-component 3.1*	*Sub-component 3.2*	*Sub-component 3.3*	*Sub-component 3.4*					
Equipment	Fuel cost for the field missions under Components 1, including supervision mission	3,200													3,200			3,200	MEDD
Equipment	The missions require stronger 4x4 car to reach remote and mountainous areas of the project sites where the road conditions are dilapidated, car rental will be required (@ USD 260 per day for 15 days under Component 1 = USD 260*15 = USD 3,900			3,900											3,900			3,900	MEDD
Equipment	The missions require stronger 4x4 car to reach remote and mountainous areas of the project sites where the road conditions are dilapidated, car rental will be required (@ USD 260 per day for 40 days under Component 2 = USD 260*40 = USD 10,400							10,400							10,400			10,400	MEDD

Equipment	The missions require stronger 4x4 car to reach remote and mountainous areas of the project sites where the road conditions are dilapidated, car rental will be required (@ USD 260 per day for 40 days under Component 3= USD 260*40= USD 10,400									10,400					10,400			10,400	MEDD
Equipment	Fuel cost for the field missions under Components 2= USD 2,000 for supervision Fuel cost for the field missions under Component 2 USD 2,000 for Y2 for supervision									4,000					4,000			4,000	MEDD
Equipment	Fuel cost for the field missions under Components 3A = USD 11,008 including for supervision field mission										11,008				11,008			11,008	MEDD
Equipment	The missions require stronger 4x4 car to reach remote and mountainous areas of the project sites where the road conditions are dilapidated, car rental will be required (@ USD 260 per day for 37 days under Component 4 = USD 260*37 = 9,620													9,622	9,622			9,622	MEDD
Equipment	2 Laptops for the PMU Staff @ USD 1,500/laptop= USD 1,500 *2 = USD 3,000|Printers and IT equipment for the Regional Technical Officers = USD 1,500																4,500	4,500	MEDD
Equipment	Telephone, internet, and communication services, pro rata																2,596	2,596	MEDD

Grants	A grant mechanism will be established to select and train a Local CSO / PA protection cooperative to support community land and water management committees and to facilitate the functions of the PA Agency once established. The CSOs will be selected through a competitive process. Total amount for the grant will be USD 25,000.					25,000									25,000			25,000	MEDD

Grants	Local cooperatives/Community Based Organizations managing and securing the PA and supporting their livelihood for the entire project period such as:|* Local cooperatives / Community Based Organizations to train and employ local community members to do physical work for the project: fencing, permaculture terraforming, rangeland rehabilitation, nursery rehabilitation and nursery care. Cooperatives will be selected based on the competitive procurement process. Total grant amount= USD 250,000|* Local cooperatives / Community Based Organizations to train and employ local community members to support the DEDD in operationalization of the PA in its initial years. The local cooperatives and associations will be engaged to build the park and people relationships and collaborative governance approaches. During the transition phase, the local cooperatives/CBOs will work as park managers, ecoguards, park entrance guard to help the PA bolster. Cooperatives will be selected based on the competitive procurement process. Total grant amount= USD 200,000|*Local cooperatives /									818,200					818,200			818,200	MEDD

	Community Based Organizations to train and employ locals to work as Prosopis collectors and operate and maintain the feed mill. Cooperatives will be selected based on the competitive procurement process. Total grant amount= USD 110,000 Y2: Grants to cooperatives and women-led informal economies to support income generating activities based on the trainings provided, train and employ locals to provide training on alternative livelihoods, in particular nature-based solutions that include vetted SLM techniques. USD 80,000||Y3-Y5: Grants for women-owned MSMEs and cooperatives to bring ecosystem regeration to scale.|USD 80,000 in Y3, USD 52,000 in Y4 and USD 46,200 in Y5																	

Contractual Services – Company	A service provider to set up and support establishment of the PA infrastructure: Paint and painting supplies to mark out edges of protected area, 100 signs to post at regular intervals around the extent of the protected area; materials for construction of guard rest hut, toilet, gate and entrance signs; uniforms for guards. 1 contract issued based on a competitive procurement process (Request for Proposal) of USD 50,000	50,000													50,000			50,000	MEDD
Contractual Services – Company	Architecture and interior design and renovate and refurbish existing park entrance infrastructure. A firm will be selected through a competitive procurement process. The threshold for the contract value is USD 175,000.		175,000												175,000			175,000	MEDD
Contractual Services – Company	Comprehensive mapping and forest assessment planned conducted in the forest polygons of Day Forest and Mabla Forest. Engage an international consulting company for conducting the study described in Activity 1.1.1.			178,000											178,000			178,000	MEDD

Contractual Services – Company	1 Firm for designing and setting up Permaculture system, USD 44,000.|1 Firm to assess, design, supply and install Fog Harvesters and train the local communities and PMU staff, DEDD staff, Directorate of Hydrology and Surface Water and local consultants, USD 116,000.|1 firm to support the Directorate of Hydrology and Surface Water under the Ministry of Agriculture to conduct/facilitate the assessment, design, and installation of rainwater harvesting systems USD 30,000.|1 firm to design, supply, install a solar powered demonstration unit of feedmill supply and train the regional office of the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Council and sub-Prefecture of Tadjourah along with local communities and operators, USD 100,000.							290,000							290,000			290,000	MEDD

Contractual Services – Company	Communications and Dissemination Company to develop Communication Strategy (USD 10,000)||Company for production of audio-visual knowledge products in three languages – Afar, Somali and French. The knowledge products will be developed for mass media as well as social media in close collaboration with the DEDD, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Communications as per the Knowledge Management Plan (USD 10,000)||Company to provide translation services during the field missions for tri-lingual translations for the consultants (English-French-Afar) including for the MTR band TE (USD 10,000) ||The Company will also support in preparing Compendium of Best Practices with support from the PMU, Regional government and partner CSOs (USD 12,000).|												42,000		42,000			42,000	MEDD
Contractual Services – Company	Translation and printing of MTR and TE reports (USD 7,000)															7,000		7,000	MEDD

Contractual Services – individuals	Project Manager to facilitate implementation of project activities under PA management outputs|2 Regional Technical Officers to support technical related matters at the regional level. The Regional Technical Officers will support field missions and maintain close coordination with the Regional Council, prefecture, regional offices of ADDS, Ministry of Agriculture and micro-finance division of the government. 3 months for each Regional Technical Officer (RTO) @ USD1794/month (Y2-Y5) = USD 1794*3= USD 5,382 per year per RTO. USD 5,382*2*4= USD 43,056 for 2 RTOs for 4 years		70,776												70,776			70,776	MEDD

Contractual Services – individuals	Project Manager to provide technical assistance to project activities under Component 1. The PM will provide technical support (i.e. peer review of technical deliverables under - reports, studies, management plan/s etc.) the MEDD in stakeholder meetings, bilateral meetings with the line ministries and regional governments, and support the selection of the PA experts (e.g., prepare TORs, prepare Calls for EOIs, review bids) to support the development of PA Agency. The PM will prepare the PA decree dissemination plan and collaborate with the relevant Ministries (Environment, Agriculture etc.) and regional governments in the PA delineation processes. The PM will provide technical assistance with the international and national safeguards consultants and Gender specialist to ensure that the SES considerations are duly integrated into the PA establishment and in the establishment and operationalization plan of PA Funds. 7 months for PM @ USD2772/month for Y1 -Y5 = USD 2772*7 = USD 19,404 per year and USD 97,020 for 5 years|2 Regional Technical Officers (RTO) to provide technical assistance during stakeholder				161,604										161,604			161,604	MEDD

	engagement and coordination at the regional level and at the project sites under Component 1. The Regional Technical Officers will work closely with the regional and local governments as well as the communities to facilitate the operationalization of the PA decree. 6 months for @ USD1794/month/RTO for Y1 = USD 1794*6*2 = USD 21,528 for Y1 and 3 months for Y2-Y5 = USD 1794*3*2 = USD 10,764 per year and USD 43,056 for Y2-Y5 for 2 RTOs.																		

Contractual Services – individuals	The Project Manager will provide technical assistance to national and international experts, and coordinate participation of and inputs from relevant government institutions (e.g., environment, agriculture, water) in designing the appropriate nature-based solutions for rangeland management, facilitate the stakeholder consultations during the discussions on the ecosystem restoration techniques and sustainable landuse management practices. The PM's role will be crucial to provide strategic guidance to the consultants to ensure that the trainings provided to the local communities, park managers, eco-guards are contextualized and sustainable. The PM will coordinate and seek collaboration with the partners, mainly the FAO, for the installation of feed mill, agriculture greenhouses and rainwater harvesting facilities at the project sites. The PM will play an instrumental role in designing the grant mechanism for the CSOs. Y1-Y5: 3 months' salary for PM @USD 2772/month = USD 2772*3 = USD 8,316 per year and USD 8,316 * 5= USD 41,580 for 5 years on Component 2|3 months' salary for 2 Regional Technical Officers (RTO) @ USD								95,400						95,400			95,400	MEDD

	1794/month/Regional Technical Officer, who will provide technical guidance to the local communities during the implementation of the rangeland rehabilitation techniques, greenhouse farming techniques and rainwater harvesting to ensure that that the lessons learned during the training are utilized properly. Moreover, the Regional Technical Officers will provide technical support and monitor the progress of the grant recipients= USD 1794*3= USD 5,382 per RTO per year USD 3,588*2 = USD 10,764 for 2 RTOs per year and USD 10,764 * 5 = USD 53,820 for 5 years under Component 2																		

Contractual Services – individuals	2 Regional Technical Officers to support technical related matters, pro rata according to needs||National Gender and Safeguards Expert pro rata according to needs and on a cost sharing basis with other GEF and GCF projects in the Integrated PMU as per the Capacity Development Plan prepared following the Capacity Assessment of the Implementing Partner |												104,050		104,050			104,050	MEDD
Contractual Services – individuals	National M&E officer for 6 months in Y1, 7 months in Y2- Y5 on cost sharing basis with other GEF and GCF projects in the Integrated PMU as per the Capacity Development Plan prepared following the Capacity Assessment of the Implementing Partner @ USD 1794 per month = USD 1,794*6= USD 10,764 (Y1), USD 1,794*7*4 = USD 50,232 (Y2-Y5).														-	60,996		60,996	MEDD

Contractual Services – individuals	This budget is reserved for recruitment of individuals to handle technical and non-technical aspects of project implementation, including the following:||Procurement Assistant to prepare ToRs, bidding and technical related matters to support the project on cost sharing basis with other GEF and GCF projects in the integrated PMU as per the Capacity Development Plan prepared following the Capacity Assessment of the Implementing Partner @ USD1200/month for 7.53 months between Y1-Y5 = = USD 1200*7.53=USD 9,032||Admin and finance Assistant to support finance and budget matters (processing travel and DSA) on cost sharing basis with other GEF and GCF projects in the integrated PMU as per the Capacity Development Plan prepared following the Capacity Assessment of the Implementing Partner @ USD1200/month for 20.3 months = USD 1,200*20.32 = USD 24,384||Finance and Operations Officers to facilitate the processing of payments to consultants, PMU, vendors = USD1,507.60*60 = USD90,456|																123,876	123,876	MEDD

International Consultants	International consultant PA expert to support the DEDD/Ministry to establish a PA agency, create PA fund, write gazettement decree and plan dissemination of it, write PA management plans and operationalize PA fund, and provide capacity development trainings on these topics, one month in country, the rest remote advance planning and final planning @ 600 USD/day*65 days = 39,000	39,000													39,000			39,000	MEDD
International Consultants	International beehive management consultant @ USD 700/day for 30 days to train the Ministry of Agriculture and local communities on the apiculture techniques, which is relatively new in the context of Djibouti. Most of the indigenous honey in Djibouti is sourced through wild honey collection. =USD 700*15 = USD 7,500							21,000							21,000			21,000	MEDD

International Consultants	Int. Consultants: 1 International rangeland rehabilitation specialist, yearly visits x 3 years @USD 700/day for 30 days = USD 700*30 = USD 21,000 x 3 (Y1, Y2, Y3)|1 international feed mill specialist @ USD 700/day for 30 days to guide and enhance the capacity of the local animal feed mill specialist = USD 700*30=USD 21,000|1 international trainer and demonstrator of nursery setup and care to direct rebuilding of greenhouse, determine procurement needs for greenhouse, plan internal setup, work with national plant expert to obtain locally appropriate seedlings/seeds, establish growth conditions, and train DEDD and Day local staff on proper care @USD 700/day for 15 days = USD 700*15 = USD 10,500									94,500					94,500			94,500	MEDD
International Consultants	Provisions for hiring a CTA, pro rata according to needs and on a cost sharing basis with other GEF and GCF projects in the Integrated PMU as per the Capacity Development Plan prepared following the Capacity Assessment of the Implementing Partner. TOR included in the PRODOC.										90,000				90,000			90,000	MEDD
International Consultants	1 International consultant to develop SESA and ESIA/ESMP @ USD600/day for 40 days = approx. USD 600*40= USD 24,000											24,000			24,000			24,000	MEDD

International Consultants	1 International consultant for MTR @USD 700 for 42 days = USD 700*42 = USD 29,400|1 International consultant for TE @USD 700 for 42 days = USD 700*42 = USD 29,400														58,800		58,800	MEDD
Local Consultants	National consultant to support gazettement decree writing and guide dissemination, to support legal writing with respect to decree and PA management plan, to support fund development, and to support capacity development trainings on these topics @ USD 350/day for 20 days= USD 7,000	7,000													7,000			7,000	MEDD
Local Consultants	Train at least 500 local people on alternative sustainable livelihoods (preserve-making honey production, weaving/basketry improvements, agro-ecological community, home gardening, dairy improvement composting poultry rearing USD 15,000||Train the local cooperatives, especially women-led cooperatives on business management, hospitality, sustainable harvesting, access to microfinance= USD 5,000||'Logistics for five trainings to support marketing of local sustainable produce, honey production and related activities, and other trainings as requested by the community and government to support this component of the project. Rooms for						10,500								10,500			10,500	MEDD

	meetings to be provided by MEDD/DEDD (IP).= USD 4,000*5= USD 20,000|																	
Local Consultants	5 Local consultants to provide skills-based training to local communities and local CSOs and cooperatives on Income Generating Activities, agri-business development, access to finance, access to market, and enterprise development @USD 350/day for a total of 320 days over 5 years, = USD 350*320 = USD 112,000 Local permaculture specialist @USD 300/day for 45 days = USD 300*45 = USD 13,500|Local rangeland management and plant specialist @USD 300/day for 35 days = USD 300*35 = USD 10,500| Local animal feed specialist @ USD 300/day for 45 days = USD 300*45 = USD 13,500,|Local ecosystem restoration specialist / ecologist @ USD 300/day for 185 days Y1-Y3, Y1 35 days = USD 300*35=									222,500					222,500			222,500	MEDD

	USD 10,500 (Y1), USD 300*75 = USD 22,500 for Y2 and 22,500 for Y3 1 National consultant to train on basket weaving @ USD 350 / day for 50 days = USD 350*50 = USD 17,500																		
Local Consultants	1 national website developer to redevelop existing MEDD website, migrate it to an easy manageable platform and increase google ranking @ USD 350/day for 30 days, USD 350*30 = 10,500										10,500				10,500			10,500	MEDD

Local Consultants	Y1-Y5: one local gender and woman empowerment consultant to work 4 weeks of each year to support Gender Specialist of an integrated PMU in implementing Gender Action Plan and promoting women's empowerment interventions are in place, do trainings/workshops, and collect relevant M&E data @ USD 350/day for 12 days a year for five years = USD 350*8*5= USD 14,000|||1 National consultant to develop the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan @ $350/day for 10 days = USD 350*10= USD 3,500||1 Local Safeguards consultant to support development of ESIA (for PA restoration and rangeland rehabilitation, evaluation of potential for economic displacement, elaboration of ESMP and development of Livelihood Action Plan(s), as required @USD 350 for 60 days USD 350*60=21,000||'1 National Knowledge Management consultant to create knowledge management plan, begin collecting baseline data on all aspects of the project and to train PMU and other long-term consultants to follow KM plan @ USD 350/day for 10 days in												42,000		42,000			42,000	MEDD

	Y1 =USD 350*10 = USD 3,500||																		
Local Consultants	Y1-Y5: one local M&E consultant to support M&E specialist of the integrated PMU to work 4 weeks of each year to collect M&E data and produce comprehensive and clear reports with recommendations @USD 350 for 8 days a year for five years = USD 350*8*5= USD 14,000||1 National Consultant for MTR @															35,000		35,000	MEDD

	USD 350 for 30 days = USD 350*30 = USD 10,500||1 National Consultant for TE @ USD 350 for 30 days= USD 350*30 = USD 10,500|																		
Office Supplies	Office supplies such as printing papers, stationary, etc = USD 4,326 for Y1-Y5, pro rata														-		4,326	4,326	MEDD
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Four days of workshops given by international consultants with support from the DEDD on setting up PA agency, PA fund, PA management plan; two days of workshops facilitated by national consultant on finalizing PA agency, gazettement decree, dissemination of decree and plan, PA management planning in Y1 (USD 4,000) and M&E training in Y2 (USD 3,000)	7,000													7,000			7,000	MEDD

Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Travel of International beehive management consultant including USD2,250/round trip = USD 2,50 *1 = USD 2,250 |DSA for international consultant @USD 250/day for 9 days = USD 250*10= USD 2,250|Mission to the regions for the national consultants to train at least 500 local people on alternative sustainable livelihoods, business management, sustainable harvesting, access to microfinance @USD 115/day per person for 5 days each for 5 national consultants for 12 missions (Y1-Y5) = USD 115*5*5*12 = USD 34,500|'Mission to the field for the consultants and PMU staff @ USD 115/day per person for 75 days for 4 staff days (Y1-Y5)= USD 115*75*4 = USD 34,500						55,000								55,000			55,000	MEDD

Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	One inception workshop @ USD 5.000; Four introductory workshops on social safeguards, women's empowerment, and UNDP M&E standards, for government staff and participating NGOs; trainings for beneficiaries on social safeguards and social and gender inclusion, women's empowerment; logistical support for refresher workshops as needed @ USD 3,500 per workshop = USD 3,500 * 2 = USD 7,000|3 Training workshops, socializing the safeguards management plans among local communities @USD 1,000 per training/workshop = USD 1,000*3 = USD 3,000 |2 Training workshops, socializing the safeguards management plans at the Regional Level @USD 2,000 per training/workshop = USD 2,000 *2 = USD 4,000 |5 Stakeholder meetings during the implementation of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan and development of the Livelihoods Action Plan (Process Framework) and project Grievance Redress Mechanism @ USD 2,000 per meeting = USD 2,000*5 = USD 10,000|Final review and lessons learned dissemination workshop = USD 4,000|											33,000				33,000			33,000	MEDD

Travel	International Consultant PA expert return airfare @USD 2,410 per round trip = USD 2,410.|DSA International Consultant @ 221/day for 10 days DSA = USD 2,210|4 Missions to the field for PMU staff (3 staff) and national PA consultant @ USD 115/day for 5 days per mission = USD 115*4*5*4= USD 9,200.	13,820													13,820			13,820	MEDD

Travel	Travel for the international experts for permaculture, fog harvester, feed mill specialist, and rainwater harvesting specialist: total 4 round trips @ USD 2500/trip in Y1 = USD 2500*4= USD 10,000 for Y1|DSA for international consultants @ USD 221/day for 50 days in total for 4 persons = USD 221*50= USD 11,050 in Y1|Travel for the international experts for fog harvester, feed mill specialist, and rainwater harvesting specialist: total 3 round trips @ USD 2500/trip in Y2 = USD 2500*3= USD 7,500 for Y2|DSA for international consultants @ USD 221/day for 40 days in total for 3 persons = USD 221*40= USD 8,840 in Y2|Travel for the international experts for Greenhouse farming specialist: total 1 round trip @ USD 2500/trip in Y3 = USD 2500*1= USD 2,500 for Y3|DSA for international consultants @ USD 221/day for 10 days in total for 1 person = USD 221*10= USD 2,210 in Y3|Field missions for the local permaculture specialist, Local rangeland management and plant specialist, local animal feed specialist, Local ecosystem restoration specialist / ecologist, PMU staff @ USD 115/day for 30 days each in Y1 for 6 person						197,500								197,500			197,500	MEDD

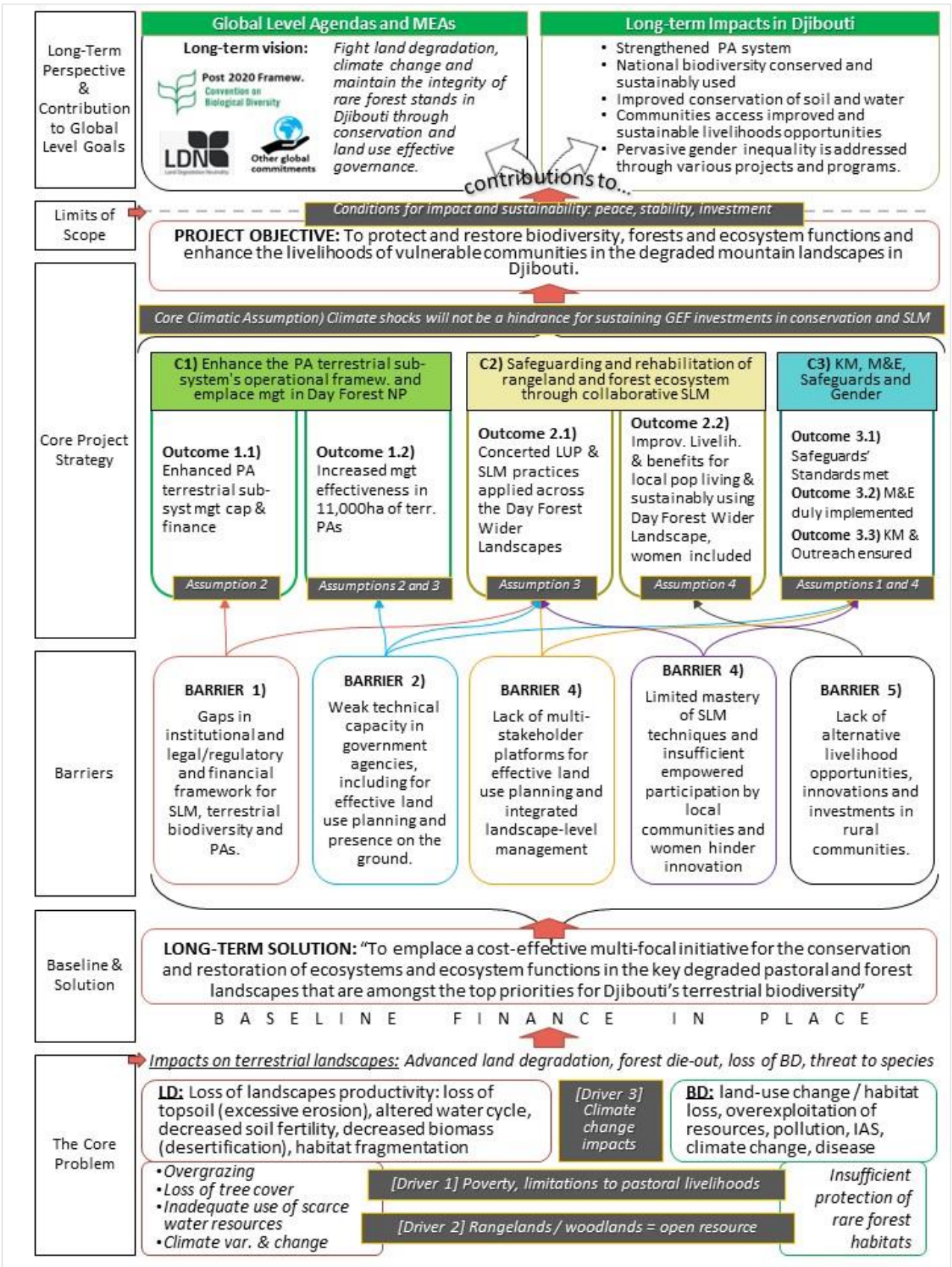
	= USD 115*30*6 = USD 20,700 for Y1, |Field missions for the local permaculture specialist, Local rangeland management and plant specialist, local animal feed specialist, Local ecosystem restoration specialist / ecologist, PMU staff @ USD 115/day for 30 days each in Y2 for 6 person = USD 115*30*6 = USD 20,700 for Y2, |Field missions for Local rangeland management and plant specialist, local animal feed specialist, Local ecosystem restoration specialist / ecologist, PMU staff @ USD 115/day for 30 days each in Y3 for 5 person = USD 115*30*5 = USD 17,250 for Y3, |Field missions for Local rangeland management and plant specialist, local animal feed specialist, Local ecosystem restoration specialist / ecologist, PMU staff @ USD 115/day for 20 days each in Y4 for 5 person = USD 115*20*5 = USD 11,500 for Y4, ||Field missions for Local rangeland management and plant specialist, local animal feed specialist, Local ecosystem restoration specialist / ecologist, PMU staff @ USD 115/day for 20 days each in Y4 for 5 person = USD 115*20*5 = USD 11,500 for Y5,|																		

Travel	Mission for Safeguards consultant, Gender and Safeguards Officer, M&E Officer and M&E consultants @ USD 115/day per person 12 days per year for 5 years = USD 115*12*5 = USD 6,900											6,900			6,900			6,900	MEDD
Travel	International MTR Consultant Mission - round trip airfare @ USD 2,500 = USD 2,500|DSA for 10 days @ USD 221/day = USD 221*10= USD 2,210||Mission of national MTR consultant @ USD 115/day for 5 days = USD 115*5 = USD 575||International TE Consultant Mission - round trip airfare @ USD 2,500 = USD 2,500|DSA for 10 days @ USD 221/day = USD 221*10= USD 2,210||Mission of national TE consultant @ USD 115/day for 6 days = USD 115*6 = USD 690|															10,685		10,685	MEDD
Other Operating Costs	Audio visual and printing costs for dissemination of editing the guide and the documenting the prioritization process.	2,000													2,000			2,000	MEDD
Other Operating Costs	Unforeseen programme cost, such as FX gain and loss, etc., which is unrelated to implementation/service fee (Components 1)				289										289			289	MEDD
Other Operating Costs	Unforeseen programme cost, such as FX gain and loss, etc., which is unrelated to implementation/service fee (Components 3) pro rata.									2,180					2,180			2,180	MEDD
Other Operating Costs	Professional services - audit firm @ USD 5,000 per year for Y1-Y4 =														-		20,000	20,000	MEDD

	USD 5,000 * 4 = USD 20,000																		
Grand Total		**122,020**	**245,776**	**181,900**	**161,893**	**25,000**	**263,000**	**321,400**	**95,400**	**1,151,780**	**144,508**	**30,900**	**188,050**	**9,622**	**2,941,249**	**172,481**	**155,298**	**3,269,028**	

Annex 2: GEF execution support letter (see in separated document, included)

Annex 3: Theory of Change



Core Climatic Assumption) Climate shocks will not be a hindrance for sustaining GEF investments in conservation and SLM.

[TOC Assumption 1]: Project management staff will be highly motivated to see project function well despite difficulties of working in Djibouti.

[TOC Assumption 2]: The government is willing to pursue the gazettement of Day Forest as a National Park as a priority action before investment (including in tourism) and PA operationalization.

[TOC Assumption 3]: The community will enclose their animals as promised and feed will be provided for the animals in the enclosures.

[TOC Assumption 4]: Operational, technical and strategic difficulties that may be faced during implementation (respectively linked to administrative procedures, to the smooth operation and maintenance of fogharvesters and to stakeholders' understanding of the project strategy) can be overcome and will not undermine project success.

Annex 4: Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of Project Site

Map of Djibouti. The project will be implemented in and around the small green area of Day in the larger pink area of Tadjourah.[51]



[51] NOTE: Polygons in green in the map are only notional.

Spatial coordinates of central project are (as per the 2004 Law on PAs):

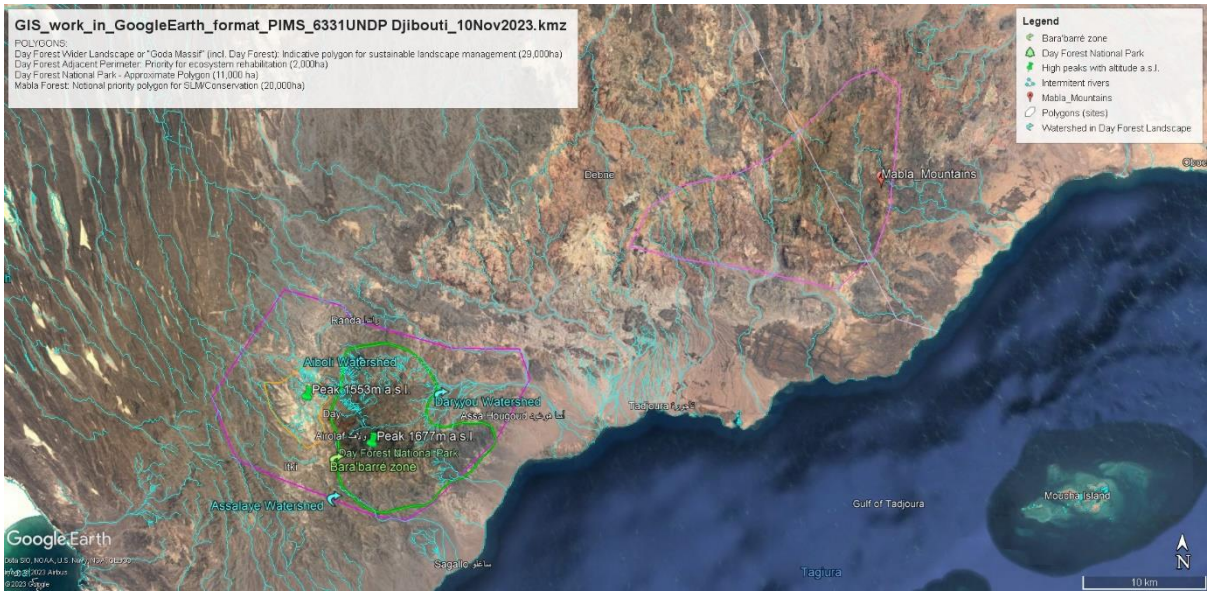
Landscape	Geospatial Coordinates
Day Forest	11°45'46.7208"N; 42°29' 5.2152"E
Mabla Forest	11°55'33.59"N; 42°58'51.95"E

Files for download containing GIS data for Day and Mabla polygons and other features:

Day Mabla_Partial_Export to EarthMap.kml

Folder: “GIS work”

Map with topographic features in Google Earth Format.jpg



Annex 5: Multi-year Work Plan

Index	TOC element title	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Foundational Activity: Project Inception	x	x																		
1	**Component 1) Enhance the PA terrestrial sub-system's operational framework and emplace management in Day Forest National Park**																				
2	**Outcome 1.1) Enhanced PA terrestrial sub-system management capacity and finance**																				
3	**Outcome 1.2) Increased management effectiveness in 11,000ha of terrestrial PAs**																				
4	Output 1.1) National Terrestrial PA regulatory and planning frameworks developed																				
5	Activity 1.1.1) Conduct a comprehensive mapping and forest assessment in Day Forest and Mabla Forest		x	x	x	x															
6	Activity 1.1.2) New umbrella PA law prepared and adopted that includes the creation of a national PA agency, a terrestrial PA management plan, and participatory PA management stakeholder committees		x	x	x	x															
7	Activity 1.1.3) Gazettement decree for Day PA prepared, adopted, publicly disseminated, and introduced to PA users through training sessions				x	x	x														
8	Output 1.2) Domestic finance for the planning and management of the national terrestrial PA sub-system is sought increased																				
9	Activity 1.2.1) National Environment Fund and tourism (park fees) financing source operationalized for capturing and reinjecting additional revenue into PAs and the new PA agency.			x	x	x															
10	Output 1.3) PA demarcated on the ground by staff of DEDD and communities																				
11	Activity 1.3.1) PA cartographical and physical demarcation		x	x	x	x	x														
12	Activity 1.3.2) Support to MEDD for PA management planning and LUP			x	x	x	x														
13	Output 1.4) PA management enhanced to ensure at basic operations and management in collaboration with community cooperatives, including those led by women and promoting gender equality and women's empowerment																				
14	Activity 1.4.1) PA park gate infrastructure																				
15	Output 1.5) PA management training workshops held for DEDD staff, local ecoguards and locally-led land																				

	and water user management committees, ensuring strong, if not equal, female participation																				
16	Activity 1.4.2) PA staffing (ecoguards)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
17	Activity 1.5.1) Series of PA management training to different audiences and in different formats			x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x	
18	**Component 2) Safeguarding and rehabilitation of rangeland and forest ecosystem through collaborative SLM**																				
19	**Outcome 2.1) Concerted Land Use Planning (LUP) and SLM practices applied across the Day Forest Wider Landscapes**																				
20	Output 2.1) Participatory landscape management committees established, ensuring strong, if not equal, female participation																				
21	Activity 2.1.1) Participatory committees established		x	x	x	x	x														
22	Activity 2.1.2) Ensure a gender-sensitive approach in the landscape management committees to be established		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
23	Output 2.2) Land Use Planning (LUP) prepared in a gender-sensitive and participatory manner as Integrated PA & watershed/landscape management plans are adopted by communities and regulating authorities																				
24	Foundational Activities under Outcome 2.2)																				
25	(i) Capacity building given to at least 500 local people on alternative sustainable livelihood-based micro and small scale enterprises (some combination of: preserve-making, honey production, weaving/basketry improvements, agroecological community and home gardening, dairy improvements, composting, poultry rearing), and women's empowerment.			x	x				x	x											
26	(ii) Training given on cooperative building, business management and access to microfinance, via CPEC, for rural communities (women included) to support chosen livelihoods.						x	x								x	x				
27	(iii) Supplies procured to support livelihoods in i) agro-ecological community and family gardens, including poultry; and ii) development, packaging, production equipment, storage equipment and marketing of new and existing local-product value chains (honey, dairy products, preserves, weaving/basketry)			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
28	(iv) Facilitating access to Islamic financing for the formalized micro and small-scale enterprises via CPEC and Center for Leadership and Entrepreneurship (CLE) programs.				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

29	Activity 2.2.1) Prepare LUP for Day Forest Wider Landscape with communities and authorities				x	x	x	x	x	x												
30	Activity 2.2.2) Establish and enforce exclosures within landscapes (“mis en défence”)						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
31	Activity 2.2.3) Selection and prioritization of practices "Conservation de l’Eau et du Sol (CES)" [water and soil conservation].				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
32	Activity 2.2.4) Monitor landscape health					x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		
33	Output 2.3) Community-based sustainable grazing agreements are adopted to enhance natural regeneration																					
34	Activity 2.3.1) Small scale feed mill set up in Tadjourah, using Prosopis-based feed with extra added nutrients and grasses, to produce sufficient feed for animals of Day						x	x	x													
35	Activity 2.3.2) Livestock are enclosed and fed with forage from local feedstock plantations or feed mills, or otherwise sustainably managed, based on community agreement through participatory PA and land management committees.								x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
36	Activity 2.3.3) Sustainable rangeland rehabilitation measures implemented across 1000 ha of PA buffer zones to restore ground vegetation and related ecosystem services, through terraforming using demi-lunes, zaï holes and other ditch technology to capture water and then plant drought-tolerant forage species during the rainy season.									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
37	**Outcome 2.2) Improved livelihoods and benefits for local population living and sustainably using the Day Forest Wider Landscapes, women included**																					
38	Output 2.4) The operationalization of various applicable gender-sensitive SLM techniques on the ground is supported for the benefit of communities living in the Day Forest area, including among them women																					
39	Activity 2.4.1) Mini fogharvesters and one rooftop rainwater catchment system purchased and locations tested; if successful, full systems/fogharvesters are purchased, and local people are trained to maintain			x	x	x	x	x														
40	Activity 2.4.2) Plots totaling 300 ha (3km squared) in the newly-defined Day protected area are reforested via agro-ecological and permaculture techniques with a climate-resilient mix of native species.					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
41	Activity 2.4.3) Plant nursery set up in Day to produce 3000 seedlings for reforestation with a mix of native species, as well as to prepare or store seeds as needed for feedstock planting.					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									

42	Activity 2.4.4) National, subnational trainings held to strengthen institutional capacities of relevant government agencies on water recovery, catchment and management (fog harvesters, rainwater harvesting, permaculture and nature-based solutions), and forest restoration, and related monitoring.			x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x	
43	Activity 2.4.5) Training provided to 500 local community members on sustainable land management, soil/water conservation, sustainable grazing agreements, water catchment (using fogharvesters, rainwater harvesting, permaculture and nature-based solutions), and forest restoration, and related monitoring. This links closely to Activity 2.4.4.			x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x	
44	Activity 2.4.6) Capacity building given to at least 500 local people on alternative sustainable livelihoods (some combination of: preserve-making, honey production, weaving/basketry improvements, agroecological community and home gardening, dairy improvements, composting, poultry rearing), and women's empowerment.			x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x	
45	Activity 2.4.7) Training on cooperative building			x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x	
46	Activity 2.4.8) Supplies procured to support livelihoods			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
47	**Component 3) Knowledge Management, M&E, Safeguards and Gender**																				
48	**Outcome 3.1) All safeguards standards met throughout project**																				
49	Output 3.1) Training provided to key stakeholders in DEDD, Ministry of Agriculture, and participating NGOs on social and environmental safeguards risks and related UNDP and GEF standards and management requirements																				
50	Activity 3.1.1) Livelihood Action Plan prepared in compliance with the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment developed for PA restoration and rangeland rehabilitation		x	x	x																
51	Activity 3.1.2) Social and environmental safeguards risk mitigation and management plans prepared and implemented, and SES mainstreamed across the work under Components 1-3, necessary management measures implemented and monitored		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
52	Output 3.2) Gender equality and women empowerment issues are mainstreamed into project implementation activities and indicators, and monitored based on the Gender Action Plan (developed in PPG phase)																				
53	Activity 3.2.1) Embedding gender targeting approaches into the project strategy on a rolling basis	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

54	**Outcome 3.2) M&E duly implemented**																				
55	Output 3.3) M&E products (MTR, TE, PIRs) prepared with all tracking tools, core indicators and other indicators duly assessed with adaptive management practices incorporated																				
56	Activity 3.3.1) Sustainability and Replication Strategy developed									x	x	x							x	x	x
57	Activity 3.3.2) M&E reflected in adaptive management	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
58	**Outcome 3.3) Knowledge Management and Outreach ensured for gender-sensitive and evidence-based decision-making and scaling up of best practices**																				
59	Output 3.4) Knowledge Management Plan developed and implemented																				
60	Activity 3.4.1) Developing the KM Plan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
61	Activity 3.4.2) The MEDD website is modernized and improved			x	x	x	x	x	x	x											
62	Activity 3.4.3) Knowledge products showcasing the best practices and lessons learned developed		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x
63	Output 3.5) Effective dissemination and mutual sharing of best practices and lessons learned for regional and national stakeholders, including women, facilitated and documented																				

Annex 6: Monitoring Plan

Outcome	Indicators	Target	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[52]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Project objective from the results framework	***Indicator 1*** *1000 project direct beneficiaries (50% men, 50% women)*	*MT = 500, EOP = 1000*	*Direct beneficiaries are those who will have increased food or income security, as well as capacity as a result of the project. This will include the ~800 adults of Day as well as additional government and CSO staff.*	*The baseline is zero (0) as the project has not started. Data will be collected via attendance sheets at all trainings. These will be recorded in a computer database by the project manager, who will be tasked with keeping records of all indicators.*	Quarterly Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project Manager	Quarterly and annual project implementation reports	*This target assumes that all adults within Day (heads of households plus adult children) will go through some training and participate in the project in some way. Risks to this target include: women are prevented from taking part in activities due to cultural constraints, or some people are not motivated to take part.*
	Indicator 2 *Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (hectares) [GEF Core indicator 11]*	*MT = 11,000 ha* *EOP = 11,000 ha*	*11,000 (50 sq km) is a reasonable distance to be patrolled by three guards on a weekly basis. While ideally Day Forest PA will be larger in the future, a PA that could be controlled with expected resources was chosen as target.*	*Data will be collected by walking transects with a device enabled with a GPS. The target area for the PA will be marked out in advance, also making recording easier if management and ecoguarding goals are achieved.*	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project Manager	Quarterly and annual project implementation reports, georeferenced coordinates of concerned area	*This target assumes that ecoguards will do their jobs as trained; that further rests on the assumption they will be compensated an adequate amount to motivate them to do their jobs. A risk is that this is still a large area to patrol and not all parts of it will be viewed daily, which would potentially allow some illegal activity (grazing) to occur.*
	Indicator 3 *18,000 ha of landscapes around Day under improved rangeland management practices (excluding protected areas)*	*MT = 6,000ha* *EOP = 18,000 ha*	*Area (ha) of rangeland under sustainable management system*	*Record area covered by project actions – sustainable rangeland management*	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	*Project Manager*	*Quarterly and annual project implementation reports, georeferenced coordinates of concerned area*	*This target assumes that ecoguards will do their jobs as trained; that further rests on the assumption they will be compensated an adequate amount to motivate them to do their jobs. The local communities trained on SRM practices*

[52] Data collection methods should outline specific tools used to collect data and additional information as necessary to support monitoring. The PIR cannot be used as a source of verification.

Outcome	Indicators	Target	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[52]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
								and approaches will complement the eco-guards' work in the areas outside of the PA demarcated area. T'e community support will help in mitigating the risk of inability to patrol large area to patrol and not all parts of it will be viewed daily, which would potentially allow some illegal activity (grazing) to occur.
	Indicator 4 *At least 100 ha of forest land is restored in Day National PA and nearby thorough ecosystem-based permaculture techniques and other SLM techniques*	*MT = 50* *EOP = 100ha*	*1sq km (100ha) is a reasonable amount to expect to reforest within 5 years, based on project results from similar projects in similar ecosystems.*	*Data will be collected by walking transects with a device enabled with a GPS. The target area for reforestation will be marked out in advance, also making recording easier if project goals are achieved.*	Annually Reported in DO tab of the GEF PIR	Project Manager	Annual Project Implementation Reports, georeferenced coordinates of concerned area	*This target assumes that 1) adequate #s of locals will be willing and interested in helping with reforestation; it also assumes that enough water will be captured on the landscape, either through permaculture methods or through water harvesting technologies and equipment. Neither of these are assumed to be major risks, but they do exist.*
Project Outcome 1.1	***Indicator 5*** *PA Agency established and operationalized*	*Creation and operationalization of the PA agency*	*A protected area management agency is operational with a well-defined mandate*	A Presidential decree	Annually	M&E Specialist	UNDP capacity assessment scorecard	PA Agency is established and operational
	Indicator 6 *National budget for PA system increased by USD 300,000 annually*	*MT= 60,000 USD* *EOP = 100,000 USD*	*Annual budget allocated for the functioning of PAs in the country*	*Records of budget allocated for the functioning of PAs*	Annually	M&E Specialist	Annual state / MEDD's budget, Annual PIRs	*Yearly budget allocated for the functioning and management of PAs will be accessible to the project team*
Project Outcome 1.2	***Indicator 7*** *METT scores increase*	*MT = 30 METT* *EOP = 40 METT*	*METT is a rapid assessment methodology based on a scorecard questionnaire covering six elements and is designed to assess the effectiveness of protected area management.*	Use of the METT methodology scorecard questionnaire	Annually	M&E Specialist and Project Manager	Completed METT scorecard, Annual PIRs	The project team (Project Manager and M&E Specialist) will dispose of the required capacity to conduct the METT assessment.

Outcome	Indicators	Target	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[52]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	Indicator 8 *Improved Day Forest PA operational management system with (a) trained human resources and (b) well-defined result-oriented PA management plan*	*MT = (a) 10 park staff trained in PA operational management; (b) management plan for Day Forest National Park drafted and under discussion with key stakeholders*	*Number of forest managers and forest guards trained and provided with equipment for the patrolling and management of the forest*	*Data will be obtained through appointment of the forest manages and forest guards on duty*	*Semi-annually*	M&E Specialist	*Letter of Appointment with clear terms of reference and performance indicators*	*It is assumed that all training participants will be recruited by the relevant institutions*
Project Outcome 2.1	***Indicator 9*** *Land Use Planning (LUP) for the Day Forest Wider Landscape developed, approved (as a locally accepted community by-law) and enforced on the ground*	*MT = LUP developed and approved for the Day Forest Wider Landscape (covering at least 18,000 ha) EOP = LUP under implementation in the Day Forest Wider Landscape (covering at least 18,000 ha)*	Proportion of saplings that survive and growing towards attaining adulthood	Physical counts of sapling survival compared to planting records	Annually	M&E specialist	Comparison of maps of plantings to maps of established seedlings	Experimentation in types of plants will be required, and it is difficult to predict what will survive, as it will depend on temperatures, precipitation patterns of the years, and success of other parts of the project.
	Indicator 10 *Community members have increased capacity around at least one area of sustainable water and land use and recovery*	*MT= 200 people in/around Day PA (at least 50% women) understand and practice sustainable water and land use and recovery EOP = 400*	*Number of males trained* *Number of females trained*	Records	Annually	M&E Specialist and Project Manager	Results of remote sensing analysis, Annual PIRs	A key risk relates to the existence of inadequate capacity/skills set within the project team to conduct the remote sensing analysis. Acquisition of data for the remote sensing analysis could also constitute a challenge.
Project Outcome 2.2	***Indicator 11*** *Number, extent (ha) and diversity (types) of SLM practices adopted by community members directly benefitting from the project, women included and targeted at 50% among beneficiaries*	*8 SLM practices 100 ha with agro-sylvo-pastoral intense SLM practices adopted 500 community members benefitting directly*	*Number of males trained* *Number of females trained* *Define what intense SLM is* *Define what direct member benefitting is*	*Data will be obtained through a head count at events or from the signed participants' list*	*Quarterly*	*M&E Specialist*	*Training workshop reports including the attendance list signed by all participants*	*It is assumed that all training participants will prioritize the training and participate throughout the training. Considering that the community is predominantly agro-pastoral, the community members might be out herding their livestock. The sex, affiliation and age disaggregated attendance list signed by the participants might be a slight challenge. .*

Outcome	Indicators	Target	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[52]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	Indicator 12 *Number of people benefitted by the new or improved livelihoods (50% men and 50% women) from project*	*500 people benefitted by the new/ improved livelihoods*	*Number of new or improved livelihoods for men* *Number of new or improved livelihoods for women*	*Count of new / improved livelihood for men and women in the Day area*	*Semi-annually*	*M&E Specialist*	*Quarterly and annual project implementation reports*	*The project will keep track of the new and improved livelihoods brought about by the project and the individual benefitted by each new/improved livelihood opportunities. in order to avoid counting livelihoods that are not attributable to the project.*
Project Outcome 3.1	***Indicator 13*** *>80% of Gender Action Plan targets met*	*Gender Action Plan targets*	*The GAP has gender mainstreaming targets for the project which are to be achieved within the project implementation timeline.*	*Data will be obtained through the tracking of the progress towards the GAP targets*	*Annually*	*M&E Specialist*	*Quarterly and annual project implementation reports*	*Dedicated effort will be made to track the involvement and participation of women in project activities*
	Indicator 14: *Key government /CSO staff have a clear understanding of GEF and UNDP social and environmental safeguards*	*Minimum of 20 government and CSOs staff trained*	*Number of individuals trained on safeguards issues*	*Data will be obtained through signed participants' lists*	*Annually*	*M&E Specialist*	*Training workshop reports including the attendance list signed by all participants*	*It is assumed that all training participants will prioritize the training and participate throughout the training.* *Considering that the community is predominantly agro-pastoral, the community members might be out herding their livestock.* *The sex, affiliation and age disaggregated attendance list signed by the participants might be a slight challenge.*

Outcome	Indicators	Target	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[52]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Project Outcome 3.2	***Indicator 15*** *MTR, TE and PIR independent quality ratings S or better*	*MTR rating: S* *TE rating: S* *Annual PIRs ratings: All five PIRs rated Satisfactory*	*A rating scale ranging from Highly Unsatisfactory to Highly Satisfactory is employed in the rating of TE, PIR and MTR.*	*Review of the PIRs, MTR and TE reports*	*PIR: Annually* *MTR: 2.5 years into project implementation* *TE: 5 years into project implementation*	*M&E Specialist* *External independent consultants*	*MTR and TE reports submitted by the independent evaluators* *PIRs elaborated by the PMU*	*The MTR and TE will be conducted by a qualified independent evaluator with UNDP providing quality assurance and oversight to the entire process.* *Project implementation by the PMU happens in a timely, effective and efficient manner*
Project Outcome 3.3	***Indicator 17*** *Knowledge Products developed and disseminated*	*At least 5 Knowledge Products are developed and disseminated of which one is explicitly on gender equality and women's empowerment*	*Number of knowledge products documenting the best practices, approaches, lessons learned and the training manuals developed and disseminated*	*Social media, Djibouti Radio and TV, Quarterly and Annual Reports, PIR, MTR, and TE*	*Quarterly*	*Knowledge Management Consultant, M&E expert and PM*	*PIR, MTR and TE*	*Knowledge Products will be translated into Afar language to allow the local communities benefit.* *The Kowledge Products will have pictoral descriptions and audio-visual options to allow the local communities who might not have adequate ability to understand the printed versions.*

Annex 7: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedures (SESP)

Project Information

Project Information	
Project Title	Conserving Biodiversity and Restoring Ecosystem Functions in and around the Day Forest National Park
Project Number (Quantum Project ID, UNDP PIMS+)	PIMS+ 6331
Location	Djibouti
Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design / PPG
Date	13 February 2023

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach
This project will address the three main dimensions of the interrelationship between human rights and environmental protection: • The environment as a pre-requisite for the enjoyment of human rights, including the rights to life, health, food, water and sanitation. • Certain human rights, especially access to information, participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters, as essential to good environmental decision-making. • The right to a safe, healthy, and ecologically balanced environment as a human right in itself. The project aims to uphold human rights while improving environmental sustainability and livelihoods of local communities in and around the Day Forest PA in the Tadjourah region in Djibouti. The project will facilitate integrated and sustainable management of land and water resources, improve institutional and technical capacity of government agencies and local communities to mitigate pressures on natural resources and address land degradation. It will also protect key biodiversity in the protected area and restore important degraded forests. The project will ensure the implementation of the human rights-based approach by fostering the full participation of all actors, including local communities, civil society associations and elected representatives at the regional level in the region. The project's design explicitly upholds the principles of accountability, participation and inclusion, and equality and non-discrimination.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
The project aims to empower women and ensure their active participation in implementation and decision-making processes by: i) adopting a targeted communication, advocacy and awareness raising approach to ensure that messages reach women and that their concerns and priorities are heard and subsequently addressed; ii) consulting women to facilitate their active participation in activities, while ensuring that this not affect other chores; iii) actively involving women in planning and implementation (e.g. identification of income-generating activities adapted to them and meeting their needs, and every aspect likely to reduce their daily burden including wood and water collection); iv) developing training programs targeting women's specific activities. The project will pay special attention to ensuring that women have equitable access rights to resources, especially for female-headed households. Awareness raising on gender equity will be incorporated into the training of government officials to encourage the implementation of gender-sensitive initiatives beyond the project's lifespan. Lastly, a Gender Analysis and Action has been prepared for implementation throughout the project, for which Component 4 has a standalone gender workstream. Implementation of the Gender

Action Plan (GAP) will ensure mainstreaming of gender equity and women empowerment into the project. The implementation of the GAP will equally be tracked in the Project Results Framework which will also include gender-sensitive indicators.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience
Environmental sustainability is the primary objective of the project as it is focused on the conservation of biodiversity in a protected area and on the restoration of range and forest land and their productive capacity, revegetation, water and soil conservation, establishment of management measures to reduce unsustainable land use and development of alternative options to improve local communities' livelihoods. Environmental sustainability of this project will come about through improved, permanent water catchment structures and formations, which are designed to support successful reforestation and land rehabilitation during the project's lifespan.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders
The project will engage local communities and nomadic herders who are mostly of the Afar ethnic group. Initial consultations took place during the PPG phase, although not with all the communities in the intervention area, and a preliminary Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed. This SEP will be strengthened and updated into a **Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan** at project inception when further stakeholder analysis and consultations will be conducted. In addition, a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be at project inception to ensure individuals, peoples, and communities affected by projects have access to appropriate grievance resolution procedures for hearing and addressing project-related complaints and disputes will be widely publicized including at events organised by the project. The full details of the GRM will be agreed upon during the Inception Phase. Interested stakeholders may raise a grievance at any time to the PMU, the Executing Agency (UNDP), the Implementing Agency (DEDD), or the GEF. UNDP's Accountability Mechanism is available to all of UNDP's project stakeholders. The Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU) investigates concerns about non-compliance with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards and Screening Procedure raised by project-affected stakeholders and recommends measures to address findings of non-compliance. The Stakeholder Response Mechanism helps project-affected stakeholders, UNDP's partners (governments, NGOs, businesses) and others jointly address grievances or disputes related to the social and/or environmental impacts of UNDP-supported projects. The Project will establish a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) during the first year of implementation which

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5below before proceeding to Question 5			QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High
Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	***Impact and Like-lihood (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***
Risk 1. Social or resource exclusion Project implementation could potentially favour one group over	**I = 4** **L = 3**	**Substantial**	The project aims to improve resource governance through an	**Assessment** Initial consultations were conducted during the PPG phase involving government agencies and groups at the national,

Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	***Impact and Like-lihood (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***
another, exclude one group from decision making, exacerbate conflict within and between communities, impact cultural expressions and traditional livelihoods including of vulnerable groups, and restrict availability, quality of and access to basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups. *SES Principles and Standards: P.4, P.5 P.6, P.13, P.14, 4.3, 4.4, 7.5*			integrated, equitable and highly participative approach that respects the right of local communities. It should be noted that Day National Forest is cooperatively used by communities.	regional prefecture and council levels, as well as some of the local communities of Mabla herders. A preliminary Stakeholder Engagement Plan was prepared based on these consultations. Further **Stakeholder Analysis** is needed to identify all stakeholders and their interests on the project, stakeholder groups that might be disproportionally impacted by the project, etc. This stakeholder analysis will include a *conflict analysis* to identify the nature of the relations between different groups and communities and the impact that the project's outputs can have on these relations. This risk will also be assessed as part of the **Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment** (SESA) conducted for Component 1 (Enhanced PA system policy, financing framework and physical management). **Management** Based on the findings of the additional stakeholder analysis, the current Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be strengthened and developed into a **Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan.** Under Output 2.2, locally led land and water user and management committees will be created. These specific committees will involve local stakeholders for on-site coordination, monitoring and decision-making body regarding PA and land management. The project will provide capacity enhancement support. A **Grievance Redress Mechanism** will be implemented at the inception of the project. It will culturally adapted procedures for local communities and individuals to express their complaints and grievances.
Risk 2. Women's discrimination. Given the prevailing cultural and religious context, the project could potentially directly or indirectly reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, regarding	**I = 3** **L = 3**	**Moderate**		**Assessment** During the PPG, consultations were held with women in Day and the National Union of Women of Djibouti (UNFD). Based on these consultations and desk review, a comprehensive **Gender Analysis and Action Plan** (GAP) was completed.

Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	***Impact and Like-lihood (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***
participation, implementation or access to opportunities and benefits; this includes also a potentially increased risk of gender-based violence and a more severe impact on women from changes in access to natural resources promoted by the project (increased labour in firewood or water collection, reduced revenue from these sources, etc.) *SES Principles and Standards: P.9, P.10, P.11*				**Management** Women empowerment and active involvement in the implementation of the project is envisaged through the implementation of a Gender Action Plan, ensuring that any discrimination of women is not tolerated by project stakeholders including beneficiaries. The project includes gender-disaggregated targets and monitoring indicators. The project will use the services of a Gender-Safeguards consultant, who will support the project with delivering gender trainings, carrying out monitoring and evaluation missions, and making recommendations for adaptive management measures to ensure equal access to benefits for women are fulfilled.
Risk 3. Harm to natural habitats. The project could cause harm to natural habitats, biodiversity, ecosystem services, natural resources and also to human health in and around the Day PA, by i) ill-chosen or ill-placed economic activities or SLM interventions inconsistent with biodiversity conservation and rangeland restoration objectives such as increasing herd size in overgrazed pastures (ii) reforestation activities that could replace natural ecosystems or even include the use of invasive species; ii) the provision of waterpoints for livestock in key biodiversity areas that are currently inaccessible; iii) the use of vulture-killing drugs (diclofenac) in livestock veterinary care; iv) the use of banned pesticides in horticulture plots.	**I = 4** **L = 3**	**Substantial**	In principle, the project intends to achieve the opposite: biodiversity conservation, PA management, soil and water conservation interventions including the restoration of native forest and rangeland. However, if poorly implemented the project could cause these impacts. The project will provide small water management infrastructures and support mobilization of surface water and even though the extraction may not be *significant* at the landscape level it may lead to hydrological changes. The government also likes to build wells in communities without	**Assessment** As part of the scoped **Environmental and Social Impact Assessment** (ESIA) that will be conducted for the restoration and rangeland rehabilitation activities under Component 2, including the installation of fog harvesters (Output 3.1), reforestation of 300 ha (Output 3.2), setting up a plant nursery (Output 3.3), restoration of 1000 ha of pastures (Output 4.1), etc., and physical interventions Outcome 6 (construction of a visitors centre - 6.3 – and new trails – 6.5). This ESIA will include an assessment of potential risks to *natural habitats, biodiversity values and ecosystem services* because of the implementation of activities under Component 2, including the risk of introducing invasive species. This assessment will be done in collaboration with local communities, and it will also support decisions on siting certain infrastructures or project elements, like water points for livestock that could lead to ecosystem impacts if located in environmentally sensitive areas. **Management** Based on the results of ESIA, in terms of potential impacts to biodiversity values and ecosystems, a **Biodiversity Action Plan** (BAP) will be developed with all the biodiversity-related mitigation and management measures. The BAP will be part of the project-level **Environmental and Social Management Plan** (ESMP).

Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	***Impact and Like-lihood (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***
SES Principles and Standards: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.10, 1.11, 3.6, 4.3, 4.4, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6			consideration of water use sustainability.	
Risk 4. Economic Displacement. The project will involve changes to land use and access to natural resources in Day , most notably through the operationalisation of the PAs, restricted access to pastures, changes to grazing regimes, and it may involve changes to land access and tenure (customary or not), all of which could harm local livelihoods and lead to economic displacement in some parts of the population; in this sense, the project could affect the development priorities and cultural heritage (transhumance, value systems, wealth management) of local communities; as a result of project activities some traditional livelihoods and places (e.g. the Day refuge pasture) may experience changes. *SES Principles and Standards: P.6, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4*	**I = 4** **L = 4**	**Substantial**	The project will be active in areas that are largely inhabited by Afar ethnic groups/ communities/ populations, which can be considered a vulnerable stakeholder group based on their socioeconomic conditions. They are traditionally nomadic or semi-nomadic, but many have settled. The project specifically aims at improving resource governance with an integrated and participative approach to guarantee fair access for local communities. However, these risks may materialise unless due care is given. PA management for biodiversity conservation may not be welcome by (all) locals. The project will consult with the local communities in view to explore the option of community members rearing their animals in an enclosed space or having them to temporally avoid grazing	**Assessment** As part of the scoped **Environmental and Social Impact Assessment** (ESIA) that will be conducted for the restoration and rangeland rehabilitation activities under Component 2, a *livelihood impacts assessment* will be conducted to characterize the socioeconomic profile of all affected communities and the ways in which they use the forest and forest resources. At a higher level of analysis, this risk will also be assessed as part of the **Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment** (SESA) conducted for Component 1 (Enhanced PA system policy, financing framework and physical management) including the evaluation of potential risks to forest (nature)-based livelihoods from a strengthened PA system. **Management** As part of the ESMP, a **Livelihoods Action Plan** (LAP) will be developed according to the provisions under Standard 5 and following the **Process Framework**; an approach for UNDP-supported projects that may cause restrictions in access to natural resources in legally designated parks and protected areas. Indicative outlines for both the LAP and the Process Framework are included in the ESMF. The LAP will be aligned with Outcome 5 (improved sustainable livelihoods). This plan will ensure: • Build and monitor capacity to ensure that all partners respect rights-holders' access to and sustainable use of natural resources. • Ensure that the native community (Afar) rights, culture and traditions are duly considered throughout project implementation. • Respect applicable rights and claims to natural resources while working closely together with targeted communities to protect biodiversity and strengthen livelihoods. • Establish PA and rangeland management committees in a participatory way and operationalize these through capacity

Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	***Impact and Like-lihood (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***
			their animals in areas where forest and rangeland rehabilitation will be carried out.	enhancement, the committees will include herders, local authorities, and religious leaders (imams) and ensure adequate representation of women. • Establish and implement a grievance mechanism in line with UNDP policies, as indicated in the project comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
Risk 5. PA enhanced enforcement leading to safety and human-rights violation risks for communities. Following the demarcation of the PA on the ground in Day, PA staff and guards will be recruited and trained. PA staff and guards may impose/enforce rules in an inappropriate manner that can include discrimination and may lead to violence and human rights violations *SES Principles and Standards: 3.8*	**I = 4** **L = 3**	**Substantial**		**Assessment and Management:** As part of project's Outcome 2 (Increased management presence and effectiveness of the Day Forest PA over approximately 5,000 ha of landscape), there is a need to conduct an assessment of risks and impacts of using forest guard personnel (following the WB's Good Practice Note on Assessing and Managing the Risks and Impacts of the Use of Security Personnel or similar methods). The project will also ensure: • Allow zero tolerance to misbehaviour by PA management staff/guards • Provide human rights training to PA staff including guards • Pre-empt such risks through a review and adjustment of the PA legal framework (under Output 1.1.), through the PA management plans and through the local PA committees
Risk 6. Community health hazard. The creation of surface water management structures may offer new breeding areas for disease-bearing vectors especially mosquitoes (malaria is present), and poor water storage or treatment for drinking purposes may cause waterborne disease. *SES Principles and Standards: 3.4*	**I = 3** **L = 3**	**Moderate**		**Assessment and Management** As part of the scoped **Environmental and Social Impact Assessment** (ESIA) that will be conducted for the restoration and rangeland rehabilitation activities under Component 2, the impacts on community health will be assessed in a participatory manner considering the views and concerns of local communities. Based on the results of this health risks assessment, mitigation measures will be included in the ESMP, including but not limited to: • Ensure that risks are minimised through due planning and oversight of construction • Ensure that beneficiaries are made aware of the risks of stagnant water through health awareness campaigns
Risk 7: Workers' health and safety. Engagement of community workers in the rehabilitation of the visitor's centre, building of swales, new	**I = 3** **L = 3**	**Moderate**	Construction work under the project will be relatively small-scale	**Assessment and management:** As part of the ESIA, occupational hazards and risks associated with labour conditions will be assessed. The ESMP will include a **Labour Management Procedure** to manage this risk.

Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	***Impact and Like-lihood (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***
trails, and tourists' encampments, may involve working conditions that do not meet national labour laws or international commitments and may involve occupational health and safety risks due to physical hazards. *SES Principles and Standards: 3.1, 7.6*				• Ensure that risks are minimised through due planning and oversight of construction • Ensure that workers and beneficiaries are made aware of the risks during construction, with unqualified/unauthorised personnel not allowed on site
Risk 8. Success leads to new pressures. Successful investments in the target area might attract additional populations, increasing pressure on local natural resources and potentially undermining project success. Successful livelihood interventions could offer beneficiaries the resources needed to acquire new technologies/ equipment/ pesticides and greater livestock numbers with consequential environmental impacts. In addition, upscaling of the project's SLM interventions in other areas in Djibouti could replicate the same risks in these areas in an indirect manner *SES Principles and Standards: 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 3.6, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6*	**I = 3** **L = 3**	**Moderate**	The project seeks to promote investments in Day Forest that will likely lead to more tourists/visitors to the area, and this may attract individuals to move to Day in search of better livelihood opportunities	**Assessment** The scoped ESIA will screen potential cumulative risks associated with additional pressures and induced development. Likely development trends will be identified and potential impacts to environmental and social values in Day Forest will be assessed. **Management** The ESMP will integrate the results of the cumulative risks assessment and any management measure that has been identified (e.g., avoid development close to especially environmentally areas, etc.). Additionally: • Government and project team will monitor for such trends and intervene especially where significant immigration and behavioural or wealth changes could undermine project success • In replication efforts, which is linked to knowledge management under the project, care will be given to highlight the lessons learnt on risks.
Risk 9. Climate-induced hazards. Climate change is a major driver of ecosystem change and is expected to lead to more extreme and unpredictable weather patterns in the Horn of Africa, most notably increased temperatures, and more irregular rainfall patterns. Project	**I = 3** **L =3**	**Moderate**	As explained under Risk 4, in principle the project intends to achieve the opposite: ecosystem conservation, soil and water conservation interventions with native forest and groundcover	**Assessment** As part of the ESIA, a **Climate Risk Analysis** (following STAP Guidance, or similar) must be undertaken to: identify likely climate change trends and scenarios, assess risk exposure of project components and outcomes, identify and evaluate project impacts on community exposure and vulnerability; and identify measures that can be taken to avoid, adapt to or reduce the projected impacts and risks (e.g. through siting of activities in least

Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	*Impact and Like-lihood (1-5)*	*Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)*	*Comments (optional)*	*Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High*
success could hence be directly affected, and over the long term, climate change may undo social and environmental outcomes of the project (e.g., sustained drought preventing success in ecosystem restoration and reducing e livelihood options).. In addition, an investment in local development and water infrastructures could be wasted if the target areas become uninhabitable due to drought or heat. *SES Principles and Standards: 2.2, 2.3*			restoration to maintain soil function and facilitate groundwater recharge, which are valuable climate change adaptation measures. Although the project will be implemented in a short timeframe, reforestation activities and other interventions should be designed including climate resiliency considerations.	vulnerable areas; risk-proofing project interventions; and building risk-preparedness plans and measures into the design of project outputs). **Management** The results of the climate risk analysis will inform the design of project interventions. Additionally, specific management measures to reduced vulnerability to climate risks will be incorporated into the ESMP. Additionally, the following considerations will apply: • All project interventions must integrate climate change scenarios and will be screened for the risk of maladaptive investments/practices; this applies especially to measures to boost rural development over the short-term and to the risk of unsustainable water extraction (addressed under Risk 4 above). • The establishment of a long-term monitoring system of terrestrial ecosystems in and around the two targeted PAs will enable the adoption of an adaptive management approach that will contribute to consider the effects of climate change. • The project will promote climate-resilient crops and native species for reforestation to reduce the vulnerability of farmers, agro-pastoralists, and herders. • The project will collaborate with climate change adaptation projects.

	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?		
	Low Risk		
	Moderate Risk		
	Substantial Risk	**X**	Overall, the risk rating for this project is Substantial (A total of 9 risks have been identified: 4 risks are rated as Substantial, 5 risks are rated as Moderate). The following sequencing of SES work have been conducted during the PPG (annexed to the PRODOC), to further define SES risks and management measures during project inception and implementation: - Preparation of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan - Preparation of a Gender Analysis and Action Plan - Preparation of an overarching ESMF spelling out the requirements for inception and implementation (e.g., ESIA, SESA, Livelihood Action Plan, etc.)

			Throughout the duration of the project, SES work will be implemented with due oversight by IP and UNDP. Component 4 deals specifically with *Safeguards, Gender & Knowledge Management* with a dedicated budget.
	High Risk		

	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)				
	Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects				
		X	***Is assessment required? (check if "yes")*** ***If yes, indicate overall type and status***		***Status? (completed, planned)***
			X	Targeted assessments Stakeholder Analysis (conflict) Climate Risk Analysis	 Planned Planned
			X	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) – for downstream components of the project	Scoped ESIA to be developed during implementation
			X	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	SESA to be developed at implementation.
		X	***Are management plans required? (check if "yes). If yes, indicate overall type and status***		***Status? (completed, planned)***
			X	Targeted management plans: Gender Action Plan Stakeholder Engagement Plan Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan Biodiversity Action Plan Livelihood Action Plan	 Completed and to be updated Completed Planned Planned Planned
			X	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	Completed
			X	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan)	Planned for implementation (scoped)

	Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		**Comments (not required)**
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind		
	Human Rights	**X**	
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	**X**	
	Accountability	**X**	
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	**X**	
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	**X**	
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	**X**	
	4. Cultural Heritage	**X**	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	**X**	
	6. Indigenous Peoples		
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	**X**	
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	**X**	

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included

Signature	***Date***	***Description***
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind **Human Rights**		**Answer (Y/N)**
P.1	Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	N
P.2	Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	Y
P.3	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Y
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.4	adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	Y
P.5	inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? [53]	Y
P.6	restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	Y
P.7	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	N
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
P.8	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	N
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.9	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	Y
P.10	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Y
P.11	limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	Y
P.12	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? *For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc*.	Y
Accountability		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Y
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	Y

[53] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	N
Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	Y
1.2	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Y
1.3	changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	Y
1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	Y
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	N
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	Y
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	Y
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Y
1.9	significant agricultural production?	N
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	Y
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	Y
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?[54]	N
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)[55]	N
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	N
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	N
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes*	Y
2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	Y
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	N

[54] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

[55] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	Y
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	N
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	N
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	Y
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	N
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	Y
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	N
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	Y
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	N
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	N
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	N
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	Y
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	Y
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	Y
5.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	Y
5.3	risk of forced evictions?[56]	N
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	Y
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	N

[56] Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk*	N
6.4	the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	N
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above*	N
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	N
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	N
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.*	N
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	Y
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	N
7.3	use of child labour?	Y
7.4	use of forced labour?	N
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	Y
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	N
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
8.1	the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	N
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Y
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	N
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention*	Y
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	Y
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	Y

Annex 8: Environnemental Social Management Framework (ESMF)

See separate document, included

Annex 9: UNDP Risk Register

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
1	Social or resource exclusion. Project implementation could potentially favour one group over another, exclude one group from decision making, exacerbate conflict within and between communities, impact cultural expressions and traditional livelihoods including of vulnerable groups, and restrict availability, quality of and access to basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups.	Social	I = 4 L = 3 Substantial	• Apply a human rights-based approach and actively engage stakeholders at all levels, establish conflict resolution mechanisms, and set up a grievance redress mechanism • Based on the findings of the additional stakeholder analysis, the current Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be strengthened and developed into a Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan. • Under Output 2.2, locally led land and water user and management committees will be created. These specific committees will involve local stakeholders for on-site coordination, monitoring and decision-making body regarding PA and land management. The project will provide capacity enhancement support.	MEDD
2	Women's discrimination. Given the prevailing cultural and religious context, the project could potentially directly or indirectly reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, regarding participation, implementation or access to opportunities and benefits; this includes also a potentially increased risk of gender-based violence and a more severe impact on women from changes in access to natural resources promoted by the project (increased labour in firewood or water collection, reduced revenue from these sources, etc.)	Social	I = 3 L = 3 Moderate	• Address gender issues and enhance women empowerment and active involvement in the implementation of the project through the implementation of a Gender Action Plan, ensuring through monitoring that any discrimination of women is not tolerated by project stakeholders including beneficiaries.	MEDD
3	Harm to natural habitats. The project could cause harm to natural habitats, biodiversity, ecosystem services, natural resources and also to human health in and around the Day PA, by i) ill-chosen or ill-placed economic activities or SLM interventions inconsistent with biodiversity conservation and rangeland restoration objectives such as increasing herd size in overgrazed pastures (ii) reforestation activities that could replace natural ecosystems or even include the use of invasive species; ii) the provision of waterpoints for livestock in key biodiversity areas that are currently inaccessible; iii) the use of vulture-killing drugs (diclofenac) in livestock veterinary care; iv) the use of banned pesticides in horticulture plots.	Social and Environmental	I = 4 L = 3 Substantial	• Develop a scoped Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to assess the risks to natural habitats and biodiversity from project activities. • Engage with local communities to ensure that economic activities or SLM interventions remain aligned with biodiversity and rangeland restoration activities. The project will consult with the local communities in view to explore the option of community members rearing their animals in an enclosed space or having them to temporally avoid grazing their animals in areas where forest and rangeland rehabilitation will be carried out. • Prevent the unintended introduction of invasive species, by giving due attention to the use of suitable native species in nursery establishment and planting/ reforestation schemes (IAS safeguards will be applied) and avoiding harmful ecological impacts. • Prevent the creation of waterpoints for livestock that could lead to unsustainable ecosystem impacts • Obtain water through the use fog harvesters and rainwater catchment as opposed to drilling wells and boreholes.	MEDD

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
4	Economic Displacement. The project will involve changes to land use and access to natural resources in Day , most notably through the operationalisation of the PAs, restricted access to pastures, changes to grazing regimes, and it may involve changes to land access and tenure (customary or not), all of which could harm local livelihoods and lead to economic displacement in some parts of the population, including local community; in this sense, the project could affect the development priorities and cultural heritage (transhumance, value systems, wealth management) of some groups of local community; as a result of project activities some traditional livelihoods and places (e.g. the Day refuge pasture) may experience changes.	Social	I = 4 L = 4 Substantial	• Apply social safeguards throughout the project. • A Livelihoods Action Plan (LAP) will be developed according to the provisions under Standard 5 and following the Process Framework; an approach for UNDP-supported projects that may cause restrictions in access to natural resources in legally designated parks and protected areas. Indicative outlines for both the LAP and the Process Framework are included in the ESMF. • Prepare and implement a Livelihood Action Plan throughout project implementation, to include equitably distributed livelihood and income-generating activities. • The elaborated ESMF makes reference to the conduction of SESA for upstream work that may potentially impact communities under component 1. • Build and monitor capacity to ensure that all partners respect rights-holders' access to and sustainable use of natural resources. • Ensure that the native community (Afar) rights, culture and traditions are duly considered throughout project implementation. • Respect applicable rights and claims to natural resources while working closely together with targeted communities to protect biodiversity and strengthen livelihoods. • Establish PA and rangeland management committees in a participatory way and operationalize these through capacity enhancement, the committees will include herders, local authorities and religious leaders (imams) and ensure adequate representation of women. • Establish and implement a grievance mechanism in line with UNDP policies, as indicated in the project comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan.	MEDD
5	Poor enforcement of rules. Following the demarcation of the PA on the ground in Day, PA staff and guards will be recruited and trained. PA staff and guards may impose/enforce rules in an inappropriate manner that can include discrimination and may lead to violence and human rights violations	Social	I = 4 L= 3 Substantial	• Conduct a risk assessment on the use of forest guards • Allow zero tolerance to misbehaviour by PA management staff/guards • Provide human rights training to PA staff including guards • Pre-empt such risks through a review and adjustment of the PA legal framework (under Output 1.1.), through the PA management plans and through the local PA committees	MEDD
6	Community health hazard. The creation of surface water management structures may offer new breeding areas for disease-bearing vectors especially mosquitoes (malaria is present), and poor water storage or treatment for drinking purposes may cause waterborne disease.	Social and Environmental	I = 3 L = 3 Moderate	• As part of the scoped Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) that will be conducted for the restoration and rangeland rehabilitation activities under Component 2, the impacts on community health will be assessed in a participatory manner considering the views and concerns of local communities. • Ensure that risks are minimised through due planning and oversight of construction • Ensure that beneficiaries are made aware of the risks of stagnant water through health awareness campaigns.	MEDD

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
7	Workers' health and safety. Engagement of community workers in the rehabilitation of the visitor's centre, building of swales, new trails, and tourists' encampments, may involve working conditions that do not meet national labour laws or international commitments and may involve occupational health and safety risks due to physical hazards.	Social	I = 3 L = 3 Moderate	• The ESMF provides orientation on the need for Labour Management Procedures during project implementation • Ensure that risks are minimised through due planning and oversight of construction • Ensure that workers and beneficiaries are made aware of the risks during construction, with unqualified/unauthorised personnel not allowed on site	MEDD
8	Success leads to new pressures. Successful investments in the target area might attract additional populations, increasing pressure on local natural resources and potentially undermining project success. Successful livelihood interventions could offer beneficiaries the resources needed to acquire new technologies/ equipment/ pesticides and greater livestock numbers with consequential environmental impacts. In addition, upscaling of the project's SLM interventions in other areas in Djibouti could replicate the same risks in these areas in an indirect manner	Social	I = 3 L = 3 Moderate	• The scoped ESIA will screen potential cumulative risks associated with additional pressures and induced development. • Government and project team will monitor for such trends and intervene especially where significant immigration and behavioural or wealth changes could undermine project success • In replication efforts, which is linked to knowledge management under the project, care will be given to highlight the lessons learnt on risks.	MEDD
9	Climate-induced hazards. Climate change is a major driver of ecosystem change and is expected to lead to more extreme and unpredictable weather patterns in the Horn of Africa, most notably increased temperatures and more irregular rainfall patterns. Project success could hence be directly affected, and over the long term, climate change may undo social and environmental outcomes of the project (e.g., sustained drought preventing success in ecosystem restoration and reducing livelihood options). In addition, an investment in local development and water infrastructures could be wasted if the target areas become uninhabitable due to drought or heat.	Environmental	I = 3 L = 3 Moderate	• As part of the ESIA, a Climate Risk Analysis (following STAP Guidance, or similar) must be undertaken to: identify likely climate change trends and scenarios, assess risk exposure of project components and outcomes, identify and evaluate project impacts on community exposure and vulnerability; and identify measures that can be taken to avoid, adapt to or reduce the projected impacts and risks (e.g. through siting of activities in least vulnerable areas; risk-proofing project interventions; and building risk-preparedness plans and measures into the design of project outputs). • The restoration will therefore integrate climate resilience considerations. • All project interventions must integrate climate change scenarios and will be screened for the risk of maladaptive investments/practices; this applies especially to measures to boost rural development over the short-term and to the risk of unsustainable water extraction (addressed under Risk 4 above). • The establishment of a long-term monitoring system of terrestrial ecosystems in and around the two targeted PAs will enable the adoption of an adaptive management approach that will contribute to take into account the effects of climate change. • The project will promote climate-resilient crops and native species for reforestation to reduce the vulnerability of farmers, agro-pastoralists and herders. • The project will collaborate with climate change adaptation projects.	MEDD

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
10	Project staff will be disengaged or even ill-motivated, and parts of project will fail or never start.	Financial	I = 3 L = 3 Moderate	Three mitigation measures should be put in place to mitigate this risk: • First, the overall project plan has been simplified from the initial PIF stage, so that the majority of activities can be focused on one site, and the project strategy has been streamlined. This should make implementation easier. • Second, when hiring for this project, the IP and UNDP will ensure to select highly motivated people, particularly for the project manager and field staff, who are committed to environmental remediation projects and community capacity building and economic development. The staff must equally be committed to gender equality and ensure that gender issues are mainstreamed throughout their work. • Additionally, UNDP will work with MEDD to devise an appropriate way of recording funds generated from tourism and transferring the same into a central PA fund. This should e.g. avoid the risk of e.g. swindling of revenue generated from tourism by PA staff stationed at the entrance gate of the Day PA, which had been suggested as a possibility during the PPG Validation Workshop.	MEDD, UNDP
11	Limited political support to amend existing PA law and create a national PA agency	Political	I = 4 L= 3 Substantial	The following measures will be implemented / have been embedded in project design: • The overall project plan has been simplified and streamlined, so that activities can be focused on one site (Day Forest). • A key study has been proposed to assess the conservation value of Mabla Forest and to map key resources in Day Forest area. • The two above measures should help remove any resistance against the needed gazettal of the PA and the necessary engagement of the government to support the PA and SLM agenda. • Additionally, UNDP will maintain smooth communication and engagement with high-level officials (Minister, Secretary General, etc.) at the Ministry of Environment.	PMU, UNDP
12	Reluctance of community members to respect the demarcated PA and their commitment of not accessing the areas under restoration, meaning e.g. that community members will be unwilling to enclose their animals. Note: This risk may become critical if prolonged drought sets in before livelihood activities can yield results.	Operational	I = 4 L= 3 Substantial	• Site selection for restoration activities will happen with due consultation of community members. • A Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be developed before start of activities and implemented during the restoration activities. • A Livelihoods Action Plan will be developed following a participatory Process Framework. • Early on in the project, one of the first community training courses will be on climate change impacts and the severe negative impact of overgrazing on the environment. These trainings will be designed using strategic behavioral change techniques and hopefully will be sufficient to convince most of the community, particularly leaders, that not only do animal herds need to be enclosed, but they also must be reduced, as they are not sustainable at the current sizes. The second mitigation measure, if commercially available feed is unavailable or outside of project costs, is that farmers will be allowed to graze in areas not being	PMU

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				restored by the project or will be assisted as they go out and manually collect fodder from unprotected areas.	
13	Local communities will not be supportive of the new activities and will not help the project as expected, and/or will perpetuate gender discrimination bias that characterize current livelihoods.	Strategic	I = 3 L = 3 Moderate	All local communities, including women, have been consulted during the PPG phase (primarily through their leader) and have given their agreement. They will also be consulted again at project inception through the planned consultation process as part of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Everyone will be able to choose those activities they prefer, and they will be compensated for their work time initially through project funds, and subsequently through money raised from increased tourism revenues and government investment programs. It is expected that if they see the positive benefits, in terms of more water, more productive land, and more food and cash, they will be motivated to work.	PMU
14	Execution problems caused by complex administrative procedures for delivering on the ground, limited understanding of the project strategy by key stakeholder (e.g. due to frequent changes of authorities) and difficulties in operating and maintaining technical equipment (e.g. fogharvesters).	Operational, Technical and Strategic	I = 3 L = 3 Moderate	• Ensure that the project document is translated into French and presented to key stakeholders during the FSP inception. • Train project personnel in procedures, including UNDP's, based on the Capacity Development Plan developed by the UNDP GEF team for the IP. • Empower them to embrace the project's strategy and its agenda. • Maintain smooth communication and information to the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. It will be ensured that the project team is stable and protected from undue political interference. Specifically on the management of fogharvesters, which are a sensitive equipment and important for the functioning of water dependent SLM activities, the following mitigation measure will apply: • Mini-fogharvesters will be purchased and tested in several locations before purchase of a full set. The fogharvesters will be installed in suitable sites with no obstructions to the wind that will blow into them, and as per the manufacturer's recommendation, a minimum of six months of trials will be conducted in order to find the optimum location. In the event fogharvesters turn out to be inappropriate for the area, the funds dedicated for their purchase will be directed into the establishment of rainwater harvesting systems – if they work.	PMU UNDP

Annex 10: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

In all relevant cases, indicators of engagement are included in the project results framework.
The budget for stakeholder engagement is included in the "training" portions of the budget, as well as in PMU and consultant salary, and in some cases IP and MAEPE-RH salaries, given as in-kind contributions.

Outcome/Output	Activities	Key Partners (consultants stakeholders in all cases)	Timing	Why included?	Why/how to engage
Outcome 1.1) Enhanced PA terrestrial sub-system management capacity and finance	1: National PA enabling framework enhanced	DEDD	Y1	IP, ultimately owners of PA framework	DEDD will be engaged as IP of project
	2: Gazettement decree prepared, adopted, disseminated and introduced	DEDD, local community	Y1	IP, owners of gazettement decree, community must understand to abide	DEDD will be engaged as IP; Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be developed to ensure effective and meaningful participation of communities; communities will be engaged in introduction and dissemination; local community was engaged during PPG phase
	3: National Environment Fund and tourism financing source operationalized	DEDD, tourists, National Office of Tourism (NOT)	Y1	IP and owner of fund, NOT to advertise, tourists will be paying	DEDD is owner of fund and will manage it; NOT will play a role in advertising and promoting Day PA and costs of entering to tourists.
Outcome 1.2) Increased management effectiveness in 11,000ha of terrestrial PAs	1: PA demarcated on the ground by staff of DEDD	DEDD, local community	Y1	IP to mark with aid of community	DEDD will be engaged and manage this as IP; community members will take part so as to learn upkeep and understand PA boundaries; DEDD will ensure effective and meaningful participation of local communities through the application of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan and other consultation instruments as required.
	2: PA management training workshops held	DEDD, local community, park staff	Y1	IP, MAEPE-RH and community must all understand expectations to they can support them	DEDD as IP and "owner" of PA will have to understand and direct management processes; the community, as community managers, will have to understand how to interact with DEDD and how to make management decisions.
	3: PA staffed and equipped by trained and paid locals and DEDD staff	DEDD, local community, park staff	Y1-Y5	IP, must understand PA function and management, local community must also understand function to support it in future	Local community will be asked to apply for jobs managing PA, engagement will be recorded by number of applicants. They will be chosen by DEDD and PMU in a transparent fashion, with a goal of engaging women as much as possible. Continuous monitoring and training of staff will be done by M&E specialists and field assistant to ensure adequate performance.
Outcome 2.1) Concerted Land Use Planning (LUP) and SLM practices applied across the Day Forest Wider Landscapes (totaling 29,000 ha and	1: 1 Fogharvesters and rooftop rainwater catchment system purchased, tested, and local people trained to maintain	DEDD, local community, private sector	Y1-Y2	DEDD and especially local community will ultimately be in charge of maintaining and adding additional water catchment works	Local community, MAEPE-RH and DEDD will be engaged, as all will have stake in ensuring these devices function and can be repaired and added to beyond the length of the project. Fogharvesters will be purchased from the private sector, who will also lead training on their use.

Outcome/Output	Activities	Key Partners (consultants stakeholders in all cases)	Timing	Why included?	Why/how to engage
including 11,000 ha in PA land use)	2: Plots totaling 300 ha in the newly-defined Day PA are reforested with a climate-resilient mix of native species	DEDD, local community	Y1-Y2	DEDD and community will benefit from this work, and will continue it after project end	The local community will have a major role in doing the work for this. A Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be developed at beginning of process to ensure area chosen for reforestation is both ecologically sound and fits with community needs; the community and DEDD will be responsible for maintaining new land and adding to it as needed/wanted.
	3 Plant nursery set up in Day to produce seedlings for reforestation	DEDD, local community,	Y1-Y5	DEDD and local community will ideally benefit from this long after project end and need it to support continued reforestation	This will be included in Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, the Livelihoods Action Plan and other relevant plans as required. Local community will be main employees and will have to approve of size and apply for jobs through transparent process. MAEPE-RH and/or DEDD will manage after end of project.
	4 National, subnational trainings held to strengthen institutional capacities of government agencies on water recovery, land management, etc.	DEDD,MEAPE-RH	Y1-Y5	DEDD, MAEPE-RH will be entrusted with ensuring future staff and communities can continue work of project	DEDD, MAEPE-RH will need to have capacity built so that they are able to manage these processes and purchases, as well as repairs, beyond project end.
Outcome 2.2) Improved livelihoods and benefits for local population living and sustainably using the Day Forest Wider Landscapes, women included	1: Sustainable rangeland rehabilitation measures implemented to restore ground vegetation and related ecosystem services.	DEDD, MAEPE-RH, local community, park staff	Y1-Y5	All of these stakeholders will have role in rehabilitation measures	This will be part of the scoped ESIA, and community will co-decide where this will be done; they will be engaged in first year from beginning and will ideally be engaged throughout the project to continue to expand the measures. PPG phase discussed with all stakeholders.
	2: Livestock are enclosed based on community agreement through participatory PA committees.	DEDD, MAEPE-RH, local community	Y1-Y3	All of these stakeholders have a role in animal health and herd sizes	This will be part of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and community has already been engaged in PPG phase.
	3: Training provided to local community members on sustainable land management, soil/water conservation, sustainable grazing agreements, ,etc.	DEDD, MAEPE-RH, local community	Y1-Y5	All stakeholders have a role in sustainable land, water, animal management, in Day PA and throughout country.	These topics have been discussed with community during PPG. Field assistant and consultants will be careful to explain to all of community what trainings entail and why they should take them, taking care to craft reasoning about health and well-being
Outcome 3.1) All safeguards standards met throughout project	1 Capacity building given to local people on alternative sustainable livelihoods (and women's empowerment.	DEDD, CLE, ADDS, local community	Y2-Y5	DEDD is IP, CLE and ADDS are expected to have a role in talent development in the community	This has been discussed with community during PPG, and will be included in the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Community will be given options for alternative livelihood development, but women's empowerment training will not be an option. Community will choose jobs as they prefer.
	2 Training given on cooperative building, business management and access to microfinance to support livelihoods.	DEDD, local community, CPEC, private sector	Y2-Y3	DEDD is IP, CPEC is the body that gives out micro-loans and does finance training	This was discussed with community during PPG and they expressed interest. In second year, once livelihood training starts, community will be given choice of livelihoods, and will be trained on cooperative management and financial management so they can sustain themselves beyond project end. They will be taught how to engage with the private sector, and to the extent possible,

Outcome/Output	Activities	Key Partners (consultants stakeholders in all cases)	Timing	Why included?	Why/how to engage
					the private sector will be directly involved in these trainings, either through planning or delivery.
	3: Supplies procured to support livelihoods	CLE, local community, consultants; private sector marketers; NOT	Y2-Y5	DEDD is IP. MAEPE-RH will have role in agricultural production. Community will be the primary users of the products. Local marketers, including NOT will be selling	After communities have chosen livelihoods, they will be given additional training in packaging and marketing and will be given eco-friendly options for better packaging, so as to add value to products and make more sellable. Consultants will work with NOT and local private sector marketers to get products advertised and available for sale. The private sector will play a key role in helping the community access and design better product packaging
Outcome 3.3) Knowledge Management and Outreach ensured for gender-sensitive and evidence-based decision-making and scaling up of best practices	1 Training provided to key stakeholders on social and environmental safeguards risks and related standards and management requirements	DEDD, MAEPE-RH, ADDS, NOT, CLE, CPEC, local community	Y1-Y5	All stakeholders must be trained in these topics to ensure fair treatment of community and project stakeholders and to uphold reputation of GEF and UNDP	All stakeholders will be trained in these topics previous to any involvement in the project. There will be a primary training session at the projects' beginning that all stakeholders must attend. This can be recorded and consultants required to watch it and answer a short quiz. If there are enough people that need it, the training can be given annually.
	2 Social and environmental safeguards risks mainstreamed across Components 1-3, adaptive management	DEDD, MAEPE-RH, ADDS, NOT, CLE, CPEC	Y1-Y5	All PMU and trainers will be involved in adaptive management so they can adjust their tactics as needed.	All stakeholders will ensure that they are adhering to the project SESP plan; it will be the responsibility of DEDD as IP and the PMU to ensure the stakeholders are aware of all requirements and it will be the job of the PMU and M&E consultants to ensure standards are adhered to and adaptive management is happening.
	3 Gender equity and women empowerment issues are mainstreamed, monitored based on Gender Action Plan	DEDD, MAEPE-RH, ADDS, NOT, CLE, CPEC	Y1-Y5	All stakeholders must be trained in these women's empowerment to ensure fair treatment of women, to promote a slow change in in gender equality and to uphold reputation of GEF and UNDP	All stakeholders will ensure that they are adhering to the project Gender Action Plan; it will be the responsibility of DEDD as IP and the PMU to ensure the stakeholders are aware of all requirements and it will be the job of the PMU and M&E consultants to ensure standards are adhered to and adaptive management is happening
	4 Sustainability and replication strategy developed	DEDD, MAEPE-RH, ADDS, NOT, CLE, CPEC, community	Y5	DEDD is the IP. The rest will be involved in making their availability known, the community will dictate what it wants to continue.	While all stakeholders from the project will be consulted in the replication and sustainability strategy, particularly with respect to sustainability, the replication part will be primarily the domain of DEDD and other government offices who will be responsible for replicating the successful parts of the project nationally.
Outcome 3.2) M&E duly implemented	1: M&E products (MTR, TE, PIRs) conducted with all tracking tools, core indicators and financial indicators assessed	DEDD, MAEPE-RH, ADDS, NOT, CLE, CPEC	Y3, Y5	DEDD is the IP, the others will have to share information about project activities and results so they can be recorded by PMU.	All stakeholders will be interviewed as part of the M&E reporting process and adaptive management. The actual incorporation of the results will be the responsibility of the PMU, with close cooperation from the IP, DEDD.
	2: M&E reflected in adaptive management	DEDD	Y1-Y5	DEDD as the IP will, along with the PMU, be primarily responsible for adaptive management.	While all project stakeholders will be involved in M&E data collection, it will be the responsibility of the PMU, in close cooperation with DEDD and any other IPs to integrate lessons into future planning and implement adaptive management.

Annex 11: Overview of Project Staff and Technical Consultancies

TOR for the Project Manager

Long term national consultant, senior, project lead:
Background (to be complemented with project information before publishing)
The Project Manager works at national level and has overall responsibility for delivering the project successfully. The position is based out of Airolaf. The project manager's technical profile will be within the natural resource management domain.
Specific Duties and Responsibilities
• Supervise and coordinate the production of project outputs, as per the project document • Mobilize all project inputs in accordance with UNDP procedures for nationally executed projects • Supervise and coordinate the work of all project staff, consultants and sub-contractors • Coordinate the recruitment and selection of project personnel • Prepare and revise project work and financial plans, as required by UNDP • Liaise with UNDP, central and sub-national government, relevant government agencies, and all project partners, including donor organizations and NGOs for effective coordination of all project activities • Facilitate administrative backstopping to subcontractors and training activities supported by the Project • Be responsible for the production and timely submission of the Inception Report, Combined Project Implementation Review/Annual Project Report (PIR/APR), Technical reports, quarterly financial reports, and other reports as may be required by UNDP, GEF, and other oversight agencies • Disseminate project reports and respond to queries from concerned stakeholders • Report progress of project to the PSC, and ensure the fulfillment of PSC directives • Oversee the exchange and sharing of experiences and lessons learned with relevant community based integrated conservation and development projects nationally and internationally • Ensures the timely and effective implementation of all components of the project • Assist community groups, municipalities, NGOs, staff, students and others with development of essential skills through training workshops and on the job training thereby upgrading their institutional capabilities • Coordinate and assists scientific institutions with the initiation and implementation of all field studies and monitoring components of the project • Perform any other duty relevant to the assignment
Competencies

- Very experienced project manager
- Familiarity with evolving technologies and services for meteorological services in developing countries
- Financial management and control capabilities
- Advanced leadership, negotiation and communication skills
- Sensitive to context of the project

Required Skills and Experience

Education:

- Master's Degree in professional areas directly related to the project such as environmental studies, development studies, social sciences, economics, agriculture, livestock sciences, biology, ecology, conservation, water resource management or other related field.
- Demonstrable background in adaptation and related climate change and meteorology as asset
- Project management certificates are an advantage

Experience:

- Minimum 10 years' experience in project management, of which 5 years is with internationally funded projects.
- Experience in managing programs or project financial management, procurement, contracting, recruitment, and staff management.
- Prior knowledge of and experience with UNDP/GEF project experience and knowledge of UNDP and GEF procedures and guidelines, or with other donor funded modalities

Language:

- Fluency in written and spoken French.
- Skills in English are an advantage.

TOR for the Project's International Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)

UNDP-managed engagement of a Project Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)

Background (to be complemented with project information before publishing)

Contracting Modality

PMU will procure and engage external / sub-contracted individual to function as the project's CTA for up to 3 years part-time (maximum remuneration will be $30,000 per year), using the modality 'Individual Contract' (IC) or 'Reimbursable Loan Agreement' (RLA), in case she/he is embedded in a service providing entity or corporation, and where the possibility of backstopping or support makes the contracting more interesting than that of individuals.

Scope and Tasks

Scope:

The work foresees regular service provision of high technical caliber in support of the project's core team and reporting to the project manager and UNDP designated Program Officer as follows:

- It will combine in-country presence with home-made support with 2 country visits per year, to be set out in the candidate's workplan.
- The initial engagement will be for a period of 1 year, renewable up to 2 years, and foreseeing a total billable time in service of 60-70 days during each of the 12-month service period.
- Travel costs will not be included in the candidates' proposals, but will be borne directly by the project according to an agreed workplan.
- The focus of the work will be on developing the Project's Team Member's skills in (1) leveraging finance for addressing Land Degradation Neutrality and Biodiversity Conservation, including hereunder the Gender Equality and Women's empowerment agenda; (2) preparing reports for the GEF and other co-financiers; (3) supporting policy analysis, institutional development and capacity strengthening and critical negotiations relating to the project's overall agenda; (4) structing the project's M&E function, including data collection and assessments – among other tasks.

Typical tasks will include:

1. Specific technical tasks relating to matters of Land Degradation Neutrality and Biodiversity Conservation, including finance for scaling-up and perpetuating the support for the project's agenda of recuperating, through a gender targeted approach, the Day and Mable landscapes in the long-term.
2. Provide technical and strategic assistance for project activities, including planning, monitoring and site operations, and assuming quality control of interventions;
3. Provide hands-on support to the Project Manager, project personnel and government entities counterparts in the areas of project management and planning, management of site activities, monitoring, and impact assessment;
4. Review and finalize technical Terms of Reference for consultants and sub-contractors, and assist in the selection and recruitment process;
5. Help the Project Manager coordinate the work of consultants and sub-contractors, ensuring the timely delivery of expected outputs, and effective synergy among the various sub-contracted activities;
6. Assist the Project Manager in the preparation and revision of the Management Plan as well as Annual Work Plans;
7. Coordinate preparation of the periodic Status Report when called upon;
8. Play a key role, in close collaboration with the Project Manager, and with support from project consultants, in the preparation of the Project Implementation Review/Annual Project Report (PIR/APR), inception report, technical reports, quarterly financial reports for submission to UNDP, to the GEF, and to other donors and Government Departments, as required;
9. Assist in mobilizing staff and consultants for project implementation, in the conduct of a mid-term and a final project evaluation, and in undertaking revisions in the implementation program and strategy based on evaluation results;
10. Assist the Project Manager in liaison work with project partners, donor organizations, NGOs and other groups to ensure effective coordination of project activities;
11. Document lessons from project implementation and make recommendations to the Steering Committee for more effective implementation and coordination of project activities; and
12. Perform other tasks as may be requested by the Project Manager, Steering Committee and other project partners.

Qualifications

- Advanced university education (minimum Master Level) with expertise in the area of international development, geography, policy analysis, social sciences, natural sciences and related interface for sustainable development (the specialization profile will need to be assessed vis-à-vis the needs of the project);
- At least 20 years' professional experience, of which at least 10 must be at the international level
- Strong skills in monitoring and evaluation and experience in implementing environmental projects;
- Previous experience with GEF projects is a requirement;
- Ability to effectively coordinate a large, multidisciplinary team of experts and consultants;

- Be an effective negotiator with excellent oral and presentation skills;
- Excellent writing skills in English,
- A good working knowledge of French.

Position	Time	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
For Other Project Management (PMU)		
Local / National contracting		
Project Manager (PM) - GENERAL TASKS *(complements the TOR further up)*	*12 months/ year*5 years*	*The Project Manager (PM), together with the Regional Technical Officers will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors.* *<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u>* • *Manage the overall conduct of the project.* • *Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan.* • *Execute activities by managing personnel, goods and services, training and low-value grants, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work.* • *Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring plan, and update the plan as required.* • *Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits.* • *Manage requests for the provision of UNDP financial resources through funding advances, direct payments or reimbursement using the FACE form.* • *Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports.* • *Monitor progress, watch for plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within project board-agreed tolerances to achieve results.* • *Ensure that changes are controlled and problems addressed.* • *Perform regular progress reporting to the project board as agreed with the board, including measures to address challenges and opportunities.* • *Prepare and submit financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis.* • *Manage and monitor the project risks – including social and environmental risks - initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;* • *Capture lessons learned during project implementation.* • *Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required.* • *Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop.* • *Ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the GEF PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the GEF PIR.* • *Prepare the GEF PIR;* • *Assess major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;* • *Monitor implementation plans including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans;*

Position	Time	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• *Monitor and track progress against the GEF Core indicators.* • *Support the Mid-term review and Terminal Evaluation process.* • *Add technical tasks as necessary*
2 Regional Technical Officers (RTO) *Rate:*	*6 months in Y1 and 12 months per year * 4 years*	*The Regional Technical Officers (RTOs) under the supervison of the PM and overall guidance of the DEDD/MEDD will support the PM in for the overall management of the project , including the mobilization of all project inputs, provide technical assistance to the DEDD, newly established PA Agency and Ministry of Agriculture staff, consultants and sub-contractors.* *Duties and Responsibilities:* • Provide technical assistance during the stakeholder engagement and coordination at the regional level and at the project sites • Facilitate the operationalization of the PA decree • Provide technical guidance to the local communities during the implementation of the rangeland rehabilitation techniques, greenhouse farming techniques and rainwater harvesting to ensure that that the lessons learned during the training are utilized properly. • Provide technical support and monitor the progress of the grant recipients • Support field missions and maintain close coordination with the Regional council, prefecture, regional offices of ADDS, Ministry of Agriculture and micro-finance division of the government • *Assure all KM data and products from component 1 are collected in line with plans from KM consultant* • *Assist in the preparation of progress reports related to this component;* • *Ensure all project KM (progress reports, consulting and other technical reports, minutes of meetings, learnings, etc.) are properly maintained in hard and electronic copies according to the KM plan;* • *Provide PMU-related administrative and logistical assistance as requested;* • *Act as main point-of-contact between local governments and CSOs and project for this component;* • *Assure all physical and other attributes for procurement are accurate and assist procurement assistant as needed;* • *Assisting in PA demarcation process* • *Assisting in park entrance gate building process as needed* • *Liaise with and cooperatively manage other technical consultants in the field, ensuring their housing and transport needs are met and they are delivering work in a quality and timely manner;* • *Take initiative to learn new topics related to the project and providing capacity building trainings and informal advice;* • *Take part in all field trainings provided by expert consultants and supporting documentation/KM of that training;* • *Other field tasks as needed*
Admin and Finance Assistant (AFA)	*Cost sharing for 6 months in Y1, 12 months in Y2, 5 months in Y3, 2.5 months*	*Duties and Responsibilities* • *Keep records of project funds and expenditures, and ensure all project-related financial documentation are well maintained and readily available when required by the Project Manager;* • *Review project expenditures and ensure that project funds are used in compliance with the Project Document and GoI financial rules and procedures;* • *Validate and certify FACE forms before submission to UNDP;* • *Provide necessary financial information as and when required for project management decisions;* • *Provide necessary financial information during project audit(s);*

Position	Time	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• *Review annual budgets and project expenditure reports, and notify the Project Manager if there are any discrepancies or issues;* • *Consolidate financial progress reports submitted by the responsible parties for implementation of project activities;* • *Liaise and follow up with the responsible parties for implementation of project activities in matters related to project funds and financial progress reports.*
Procurement Assistant (PA)	*Cost sharing for 6 months in Y1, 12 months in Y2, 12 months in Y3, 7.5 months*	*Duties and Responsibilities* • Prepare ToRs, bidding documents and procurement processes for procurement of goods and services • Ensure that the UNDO and government procurement processes have complied • Support the DEDD in implementing Capacity Development Plan • Support Procurement Officer in developing SOPs and training manual
Gender and Safeguards Officer	*Cost Sharing for 6 months in Y1, 7 months per year for Y2-Y5*	*Duties and Responsibilities:* • *Ensure that Annual Workplan is aligned with the Gender Action Plan* • *Develop and adjust quarterly gender targets for the Quarterly Workplans* • *Elaborate gender equality and women empowerment intervention indicated in the Project Document* • *Sensitize the DEDD, Ministry of Agriculture, Regional and local authorities and local community members on gender equality and women empowerment* • *Support quarterly, annual and PIR reports with gender sections* • *Support M&E officer to ensure that the Gender Action Plan is fully complied* • *Support in ensuring that the ToRs, communication material and knowledge products are gender-responsivee*
M&E Officer	*Cost Sharing for 6 months in Y1, 7 months per year for Y2-Y5*	*Duties and Responsibilities:* • *Develop and adjust quarterly and annual targets based on the M&E plan* • *Develop Data collection tools for different indicators* • *Develop data management and storage system for the project* • *Train Regional Technical Officers on data collection and data management* • *Support the PM in preparing quarterly, annual and PIR reports* • *Support the MTR and TE teams with the evaluations*
For Technical Assistance		
Component 1		
Local / National contracting		
Protected Area National Specialist *Rate: $350/day*	*20 days*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and MEDD, and under the guidance of the international PA consultant the duties and responsibilities of the Protected Areas National Specialist will be:* • *Contribute to the development of a capacity development strategy and action plan for increasing the management effectiveness of the PA system.* • *Coordinate the establishment of PA management standards and a PA and individual performance monitoring system for different categories of PAs.*

Position	Time	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• *Contribute to the development of a program of training to raise focal competencies of senior and mid-level protected area managers and practioners.* • *Contribute to the indentification of incentive mechanisms for increasing the motivation of field staff.* • *Contribute to the development and institutionalisation of modernized reporting structure and methods.* • *Contribute to the development of law enforcement and habitat/biodiversity monitoring protocols.* • *Coordinate the development and institutionalisation of a PA information and knowledge management system, enabling learning from, and upscaling of, pilot/individual project activities.* • *Coordinate the development of official guidelines for community engagement and co-management.*
International / Regional contracting		
Protected Area International Specialist *Rate: $550/day*	*65 days*	*<u>In close coordination with the PMU, and MEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the Protected Areas International Specialist will be:</u>* • *Take field trip/s to Day PA to see existing state and existing capacbilities;* • *Working closely with the PM and the IP, draw up guidelines, ways of functioning and rules for a PA Agency, based on procedures that work in other countries in Africa and globally;* • *Using experience from workin other countries, design guidelines and finance flows for the National Environemntal fund;* • *Working with the IP, the community, and the PMU, create rules for land use in PA and necessary staffing patterns for PA;* • *Provide trainings to IP staff, MAEPE-RH, CSO, PMU staff on how PAs can or should function, how the Fund can work, and options for adaptive management;* • *Prepare drafts/templates of all of the necessary documents that the IP will need to ensure PA function (Day and others) from year to year* • *Working closely with FA, provide simialr trainings for community, helping them understadn the overall vision of a Day PA, the importance of this for their health and livelihoods, and how they can support it now and in the future;* • *Work with PM to design parts of the replication and sustainability strategy*
Component 2		
Local / National contracting		
Local Rangeland and Plant specialist *Rate: $300/day*	*35 days*	*<u>In close coordination with the PMU, and MEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the Plant Specialist will be:</u>* • *Work with the international permaculture consultants to choose plants for permaculture design* • *Work with local nursery staff to train them in seedling growth and care* • *Train locals to plant and care for trees/shrubs* • *Work alongside permaculture specialists and locals, aiding them in terraforming and subsequent plantings* • *Work with rangeland rehabilitation specialist to identify plants to use in zaï holes/demi-lunes or other ditches* • *Train local ecologist on all relevant plant issues, as needed*
Ecologist *Rate:*	*185 days*	*<u>In close coordination with the PMU, and MEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the Ecologist will be:</u>* • *Supervise and aid in all permaculture and rangeland rehabilitation work, ensuring locals and PMU are following instructions according to design* • *Course correcting any changes/errors in plantings or ecological design as needed* • *Providing training to local community on issues related to ecology, rangeland rehabilitation, sustainable land management and climate change* • *Take initiative to learn as much as needed from local plant specialist, taking care to receive and give out accurate information*

Position	Time	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Local Permaculture Specialist	*45 days*	*In close collaboration withMiistry of Agrciutlre and under guidance of an international Permaculture Specialist, the duties and responsibilities* • *Support in survey Day Village lands and Day Forest to determine best place or places to do permaculture terraforming* • *Supportintensive design process which includes as many local stakeholders as possible to understand land needs* • *Facilitate demarcation of areas for permaculture and instruct MEDD and local people on fencing* • *Review and collate all interviews, workshops, surveys and create a master plan* • *Reviews code requirements, zoning, budget, time lines for future implementation.* • *Prepares a narrative (a detailed report that delineates these ten areas of focus: climate, landform, water, access and circulation, microclimate, plants and animals, the built environment, zones of use, soils and fertility, cultural-social-economic-aesthetic areas of development).* • *Oversee beginning of permaculture work, providing training to local staff, MEDD and PMU on proper techniques* • *Provides training to local villagers, MEDD on permaculture and permaculture value and benefits* • *Works closely with local plant specialist and villagers to identify plants that will be resilient, locally-appropriate, and meet need*
Local Animal Feed Specialist	*45 days*	*Under the overall guidance of the International Feed Mill specialist , duties and responsibilities of the Local Animal Feed consultant are:* • *Conduct assessment of the past feed mill interventions in Djibouti* • *Assess the feasibility of Prosopsis based feed mill plant* • *Design and prepare BoQ for the Feed Mill* • *Pilot the operation of the feed mill* • *Train the local communities, and Ministry of Agriculture on the operation of the feed mill,*
International / Regional contracting		
Rangeland restoration consultant	*30 days / year * 1 year*	*In close coordination with the PMU, and MEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the Rangeland Restoration Consultant (RRC) will be:* • *Survey the land around Day village, and in consultation with MEDD and village land users, choose an area/areas for rangeland restoration* • *Demonstrate processes and techniques of rangeland rehabilitation, including zaï holes, demi-lunes, or other water trapping ditches* • *Work closely with plant specialist and/or ecologist to choose fodder species appropriate for the area; work with local animal herders to ensure agreement with plan* • *Collating interviews/focus groups with stakeholders, expert knowledge, land surveys, and research on best practices, devise master plan for rangeland rehabilitation and deliver narrative of instructions and maps of complete project* • *Provide trainings to local villagers and MEDD on rangeland rehabilitation values and principles, especially as they relate to climate change and desertification, overgrazing*
Nursery consultant	*15 days*	*In close coordination with PMU, and MEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the Nursery Consultant (NC) will be:* • *Inspect existing nursery infrastructure and create plan for reconstruction, in consultation with local villagers as needed* • *Work with PA to prepare specs for and order necessary equipment for rebuilding nursery and running nursery* • *Work with plant expert to learn what plants must be grown and where seedlings can be procured or how they can be produced*

Position	Time	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• *Guide the national consultant and the local community members to set up nursery, including recruiting/hiring locals to help rebuild existing infrastructure, and working with them and MEDD to set up plants and internal structures* • *Provide trainings to MEDD, PMU and local villagers on nursery and seedling maintenance*
		•
Website and database developer	*30 days*	*<u>In close cooperation with the PMU, MEDD, and the international tourism consultant, the duties and responsibilities of the website developer (who should be the same developer as used in outcome 2) are:</u>* • *Work with NOT to put their site on an easy-to-use platform* • *Run focus groups with NOT, the tourism advisor and other tourism stakeholders to understand elements and design needed for updated site; focus on promotion of Day PA and other PAs, but secondary focus on improving coordination and promotion of Djiboutian tourism* • *Collate information from focus groups, research and best practices to wireframe new website* • *Work with stakeholders to approve wireframe* • *Modernize website according to approved wireframe design* • *Work with NOT to link their website to the Day PA (and other PAs as time is available) website*
		•
Home gardening/ compost specialist	*20 days / year * 1 year*	*<u>Working in cooperation with the PM, MEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the home gardening and compost specialist are:</u>* • *Hold focus groups with local people and MEDD in Day to understand home gardening capabilities and needs* • *Based on group discussions, expert knowledge and independent research, prepare trainings on various home gardening topics including but not limited to: proper watering techniques, building raised gardens out of ecobricks, compost production, and how to grow and preserve chosen crops* *Work with villagers to establish gardens and supervise construction, planting, watering as possible*
Cooperative development specialist	*100 days over 5 year*	*<u>In close coordination with the PMU, and MEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the Cooperative Development Specialist will be:</u>* • *Work closely with CPEC to understand their models of money transfer so that this can be incorporated into cooperative management planning* • *Hold focus groups with the local Day community to understand their needs and capabilities around cooperative formation and management* • *Using research, expert experience, and results of focus group discussions with community and PMU, develop cooperative formation and management plans appropriate to the local community* • *Provide trainings to the local community on how to form and manage cooperatives, including issues of micro-loans and payments, producing quality materials, how and where to seek assistance, how to elect leaders, profit share, work share and ensure the cooperative is a free and fair process that is non-exclusionary*
Weaving specialist	*20 days /year for 5 years*	*<u>In close coordination with the PMU, and MEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the Weaving Specialist consultant will be:</u>* • *Work with CLE and/or ADDS to identify new and improved weaving products coming out of Djibouti or regional countries* • *Take initiative and do own research on weavings around the world, including weaving products that are modern or made of hybrid materials, and design ways to adapt those to the Djiboutian context* • *Provide trainings to local community on new or improved weaving techniques, dying techniques, material preparation techniques, and creative weaving techniques*

Position	Time	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		• *Assist/train local weavers with packaging, marketing, photographing, displaying and assessing market needs and capabilities; develop trainings based on expert knowledge and own initiative in searching for new and creative outlets* • *Work with national tourism specialist to locate outlets for selling weaving products, including in Tadjourah, Djibouti Ville, the airport, NOT, and international online shops for artisans*
International / Regional contracting		
Honey specialist	*15 days*	*<u>Working in cooperation with the PM, MEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the honey specialist are:</u>* • *Survey the plants around and in Day PA to determine where bees might flourish* • *Working closely with PA, determine procurement needs, including hives, protective suits, bees, and jars for packaging honey* • *Provide trainings to local community members and MEDD on beekeeping, maximizing honey production, honey qualities and needs, and improved packaging* • *Work with national tourism specialist to identify outlets for honey sales and train them in packaging and marketing as needed*
Component 3: Safeguards and M&E		
Local / National contracting		
Knowledge Management Consultant	*50 days*	*<u>In close coordination with the PMU, and MEDD, the duties and responsibilities of the Knowledge Management Consultant will be</u>:* • *Developing a comprehensive KM plan to cover the span of the project. This plan will detail: types of data to be collected, trainings planned, an action-oriented data/results distribution plan for stakeholders at national and local levels, databases to be created and used to store data, tools needed to analyze data, a data/knowledge collection schedule, public-facing knowledge products such as websites and marketing materials, and plans for linking knowledge generated from project into larger international databases, websites and knowledge centers* • *Training the PMU in the KM plan so that they are able to execute the plan and act as trainers of consultants for subsequent years of the project* • *Work with NOT and DEDD to identify website needs and wireframe new/improved websites* • *Prepare databases in DEDD and the PMU, and for other stakeholders to access as appropriate for storing and sharing data* • *Setting up a knowledge sharing system (such as Slack) that can be used for easy data sharing during project.*
National MTR and TE consultant	*30 days in Y3 and 30 days in Y5*	*<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u>* • *Survey the project sites* • *Conduct interviews with all project stakeholders to asess their views of project progress; this includes Day local people, local governemtn officials, MEDD, UNDP, MAEPE-RH and other project partners, and any other stakehodlers the project may have worked with* • *Quantitiatvely assess project progress where possible (vegetative index, size of area rehabiltiated, increase in park revenue, etc).* • *Prepare detailed, clear, well-written reports (at project mid-term, with recommendations for improvement, and at end of proejct, with recommendations for sustainability and replication) on results of interviews and quantitiave and qualitative assessments for UNDP and the GEF*

Position	Time	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Project Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	*12 days /year for 5 years*	*Duties and Responsibilities* • *Monitor project progress and participate in the production of progress reports ensuring that they meet the necessary reporting requirements and standards;* • *Ensure project's M&E meets the requirements of the Government, the UNDP Country Office, and UNDP-GEF; develop project-specific M&E tools as necessary;* • *Oversee and ensure the implementation of the project's M&E plan, including periodic appraisal of the Project's Theory of Change and Results Framework with reference to actual and potential project progress and results;* • *Oversee/develop/coordinate the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan;* • *Oversee and guide the design of surveys/ assessments commissioned for monitoring and evaluating project results;* • *Facilitate mid-term and terminal evaluations of the project; including management responses;* • *Facilitate annual reviews of the project and produce analytical reports from these annual reviews, including learning and other knowledge management products;* • *Support project site M&E and learning missions;* *Visit project sites as and when required to appraise project progress on the ground and validate written progress reports*
Project Social and Environmental Safeguards &Gender Officer	*30 days/year for five years*	*Duties and Responsibilities* • *Monitor progress in development/implementation of the project ESMP/ESMF ensuring that UNDPs SES policy is fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled;* • *Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all safeguard related plans;* • *Ensure social and environmental grievances are managed effectively and transparently;* • *Review the SESP annually, and update and revise corresponding risk log; mitigation/management plans as necessary;* • *Ensure full disclosure with concerned stakeholders;* • *Ensure environmental and social risks are identified, avoided, mitigated and managed throughout project implementation;* • *Work with the M&E officer to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the safeguard issues of the project* • *Monitor progress in implementation of the project Gender Action Plan ensuring that targets are fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled;* • *Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all gender-related work;* • *Review the Gender Action Plan annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary;* *Work with the M&E officer and Safeguards Officer to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the gender issues of the project;*
International Safeguards Consultant	*45 days*	*In close collaboration with the PMU, DEDD and UNDP, the duties and responsibilioties of the Safegaurds Consultant will be:* • *Develop SESA and ESIA/ESMP* • *Train the national Gender and Safeguards officer on the implementation of the ESMP and SESA* • *Develop ESMP monitoring indicators and reporting template* • *Develop template for ESMP reporting* • *Conduct training and workshopps for the government officials and local community members* • *Develop Safegaurds specific training manual and simplified SOP for the community members to ensure SES guidelines are complied with during the PA operationalization and implementation livelihood opportunities*
International / Regional contracting		

Position	Time	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
International M&E consultant for MTR and TE	*45 days / year *2 years*	*<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u>* • *Travel to Djibouti to survey the project site* • *Conduct interviews with all project stakeholders to asess their views of project progress; this includes Day local people, local governemtn officials, MEDD, UNDP, MAEPE-RH and other project partners, and any other stakehodlers the project may have worked with* • *Quantitiatvely assess project progress where possible (vegetative index, size of area rehabiltiated, increase in park revenue, etc).* • *Prepare detailed, clear, well-written reports (at project mid-term, with recommendations for improvement, and at end of proejct, with recommendations for sustainability and replication) on results of interviews and quantitiave and qualitative assessments for UNDP and the GEF*

Annex 12: Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan

The GEF recognizes that for its project interventions to achieve their global environmental objectives, particular attention must be paid to improving the contributions of women. Gender relations play a key role in access to and use of biological resources, as well as in their management within protected areas and productive landscapes. For example, women and men often have different knowledge and preferences when it comes to plants and animals. The role of women in seed selection and conservation, as well as in the use of wild plants for food and medicine, plays a major role in biodiversity conservation. The establishment of protected areas is often a source of conflict, as women in particular may face difficulties carrying out daily tasks such as collecting wood and other non-timber products in the protected area unless alternative options are proposed. Thus, an analysis of the gender gaps in the village of Day is necessary to define activities that respect the principles of gender equality and allow communities in general and women living in these areas in particular to fully contribute to the objectives of forest rehabilitation and preservation.

The objective of this gender analysis is to inform the Gender Action Plan, to ensure that gender equality issues are taken into account in the implementation and monitoring/evaluation of planned activities for the proposed Project. The Gender Action Plan ideally will help strengthen gender equality within the frame of the project. By integrating a gendered approach in the project interventions, ideally both women and men will receive culturally-compatible economic and social benefits. Additionally, a gender-focused approach will also contribute to deeper knowledge about the inequalities between men and women in the proposed Project site, and it can improve the participation of local community including women and women's associations in decision-making processes, through multi-stakeholder dialogue, and women's empowerment, leadership development and livelihood activities.

Methodology for gender analysis and design of the Gender Action Plan

As a first step, a literature review was done. Literature/data was assessed from studies on gender issues in Djibouti, including: the National Gender Policy; Vision 2035; Djibouti HERE; Gender Strategy for the Marine Protected Areas; the Djibouti Gender Profile; study on the evolution of the situation of women in Djibouti from 2000 to 2018; and, a report on the national inquiry into female genital mutilation and gender-based violence.

Next leaders from the NGO Union des Femmes de Djibouti (UNFD), which campaigns for the defense and promotion of women's rights, were consulted during the proposed Project design mission. The association is represented and mobilized throughout the country and engaged in almost all actions and programs for the benefit of Djiboutian women. UNFD manages listening, information and guidance centers. Interesting discussions took place to better understand gender-based violence in the country but also economic empowerment activities for women. UNFD officials also made recommendations for better integration of women from the two villages targeted by the Project.

Finally, field visits and focus groups with the women in Day Village were conducted to understand their socio-economic situation, and the challenges and opportunities as women in their community.

Institutional and Legal Framework for Gender Equality

Relevant international gender policies and strategies for this project include: The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA); The United Nations Convention on Biodiversity (UNCBD); The GEF Gender Policy (2017) ; and, the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy (2022-2025).

Nationally, Djibouti has put in place policies and strategies in favor of women's rights. The Constitution of the Republic of Djibouti, which entered into force on 15 September 1992, proclaims the fundamental rights and freedoms of humans, in particular: 1) Equality before the law without distinction as to language, origin, race, sex or religion; and 2) The right to life, liberty, security and integrity of the person. The National Gender Policy (2011-2021), which is still being implemented, aims to eliminate the gender gap at all levels of the development process while also achieving sustainable development and eradicating gender inequalities.

Other national policies which touch on gender include: The National Policy for Children in Djibouti (2018-2022); the National Family Planning Strategy (2016-2018); the National Strategy for Communication and Promotion of Family Planning(2,017-2020) to promote the right to family planning for the well-being of all; The National Strategy for Accelerating the Total Abandonment of FGM/C (2018-2022); The National Strategy for the Protection of Children with Special Needs (2018-2022); National Social Protection Strategy (2018-2022); The "Zero Hunger" Strategy launched in June 2018, which establishes a comprehensive analysis of food security, nutrition, the labor market and the specific challenges related to Djibouti's position as a "regional hub"; and, the Three-Year Action Plan of the Ministry of Women and Family (2019-2021).

At the regional level, the Republic of Djibouti is part of: The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (1991); The Optional Protocol on the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights; The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women(2005); The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (signed in 1992); and, Human rights commitments under the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the Common Market for South and East Africa (COMESA).

Sectoral Issues for Women in Djibouti

Over the past two decades, Djibouti has made progress in promoting and defending women's rights; for example, by strengthening the legal framework for the protection of women and ratifying international instruments for the rights of women. The creation of a Ministry for the Advancement of Women and Family Planning has also been an important step forward. This Ministry was renamed the Ministry of Women and Family Affairs after the restructuring of the Government following the presidential election in 2016. The Ministry has developed a National Gender Policy, which is part of the national development policy. However, despite these institutional advances, socio-cultural constraints still affect women and their place in Djiboutian society.

In 2021, the Republic of Djibouti had 1,001,454[57] inhabitants, of whom 473,636[58] were women. From 2013 to 2017[59], the overall poverty of the entire population decreased (from 40.8% to 35.8%). While the situation in urban areas improved markedly, overall poverty increased in rural areas. In rural areas, the increase in the extreme poverty rate among male-headed households grew five points (from 73.1% to 78.5%), whereas the poverty rate of households headed by women grew two points (from 76.4% to 78.4%). The various measures that Djibouti has taken towards women to reduce poverty may explain this trend in favor of women-run households (promoting poor women's access to decent work, social safety nets, creation of day-care centers and crèches, expanding access to land, housing and finance). Nevertheless, the impact of these actions seems more tangible among urban women. Indeed, the latter recorded a decrease of seven points (from 33.3% in 2013 to 26.1% in 2017) while their rural peers had an increase of two points (from 76.4% to 78.4%) for overall poverty.

[57] INSTAD Statistical Yearbook, 2022
[58] Same as previous
[59] The figures quoted in this section come from the Gender Profile of Djibouti, AfDB, 2019.

Table 3. Evolution of the poverty rate by sex and place of residence from 2013 to 2017 (%)[60]

Area	Head of household	Global poverty index		Extreme poverty index	
		2013	2017	2013	2017
Urban	Women	33,3	26,1	18,2	12,3
	Men	35,2	28,6	17,1	14,1
	Together	**34,8**	**28,1**	**17,3**	**13,7**
Rural	Women	76,4	78,4	54,8	63,5
	Men	73,1	78,5	54,3	62,0
	Together	**73,7**	**78,4**	**54,4**	**62,6**
Combined	Women	39,6	34,6	23,6	20,7
	Men	41,1	36,0	22,9	21,3
	Together	**40,8**	**35,8**	**23,0**	**21,1**

In terms of women's education, the link between poverty and illiteracy is well established, for both women and men. Thus, for more than twenty years, Djibouti has been conducting extensive adult literacy campaigns (for women and men) in French, Arabic and local languages. According to the report on the state of literacy in the Republic of Djibouti, more than 19,500 women were literate thanks to larger-scale campaigns conducted by the Ministry for the Advancement of Women between 2000 and 2009. These campaigns take place in the capital and in the regions and localities. The Ministry of Women and Family and UNFD are the main actors in these activities. All these efforts have resulted in literacy training for thousands of women and have resulted in a sustained improvement in the overall adult literacy rate, which rose from 53.8% in 2003 to 59.7% in 2015[61]. For women, the rate rose from 43.7% in 2003 to 52.9% in 2015, the latest year from which there are data. However, it is important to note that the literacy rate for rural women actually went down during that period, from 14.4% in 2003 to 10.9% in 2015. This suggests that there is a large gap in effort in improving the education and literacy of rural women.

Figure 7. Literacy rate by sex and place of residence[62]

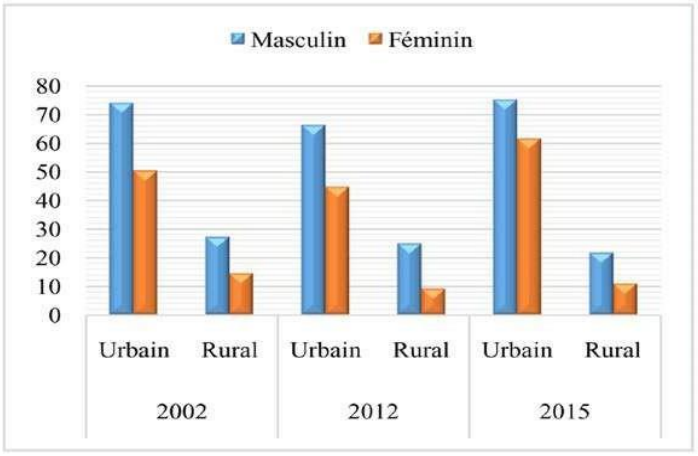
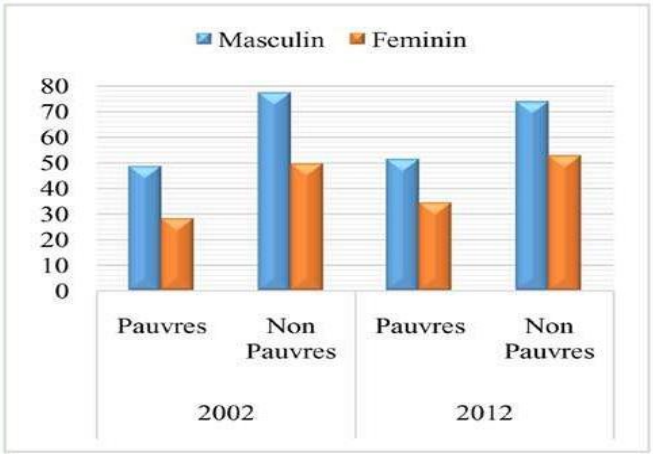


Figure 8. Gendered literacy rate by standard of living (%) and place of residence (%)[63]



For two decades and in accordance with international agreements on Education for All, the Republic of Djibouti, with the help of technical and financial partners, has invested heavily in education in general and in girls' education in particular. Specific programs have been developed to support girls' schooling, particularly in rural areas (construction of schools in villages, separate latrines, food assistance, etc.). These

[60] Profil Genre Djibouti, BAD, 2019*s*
[61] Chiffres tirés du rapport sur l'étude sur l'évolution de la situation de la Femme djiboutienne de 2000 à 2018, DISED,2019
[62] Same as previous
[63] Same as previous

programs have shown significant results in recent years: the gross enrollment rate of girls in primary school increased from 68.8% to 94.2%, while that of boys increased from 79.6% to 94.1% between 2003 and 2015; at the secondary level, the gross enrolment rate increased from 41.8% in 2003 to 79.1% in 2015. The same trends are observed at the university level where the proportion of girls among all students enrolled in university increased from 39.8% in 2006 to 42.9% in 2015.[64] However, disparities were also noted for school dropout, the rate of which is higher among girls (4.1% in 2012 and 3.9% in 2015) than among boys (3.6% in 2012 and 2.8% in 2015).[65] The 2021 statistical yearbook of the Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training also shows gender disparities at the primary level. The parity index (girl / boy) in primary school for the 2021-2022 school year is 0.89 for urban areas and 0.73 for schools located in rural areas.

In terms of health, women's health conditions have improved in recent decades thanks to the policy of free and local mother/child health care programs, including the availability of health posts in rural areas. However, the insufficient availability of certain technical platforms in rural health facilities such as gynecological care, obstetrics and family planning services does hinder improved health of women and mothers. With respect to maternal mortality, the rate decreased from 546 to 383 deaths per 100,000 live births between 2002 and 2012. This placed Djibouti's rate between the averages of sub-Saharan Africa (547 deaths per 100,000 live births) and North Africa and the Middle East (81 deaths per 100,000 live births).[66]

On the ground there is a significant expansion of reproductive health care coverage at the geographical level, at the level of qualified human resources and at the level of service provision. From 2002 to 2012, there was a statistically significant increase in the proportion of pregnant women who received skilled antenatal care at least once, from 77.2% to 87.7%. However, the figures for antenatal consultations fall short of the targets set for access to reproductive health care, especially in rural areas, and for monitoring the number of antenatal consultations. Starting from the norm of four antenatal visits for better follow-up of pregnancy to term, more than three quarters (77.4%) of pregnant women were in unmet need for antenatal care in the period 2007-2012. These needs are influenced by educational attainment (illiteracy), poverty status and place of residence. The rate of assisted deliveries increased significantly from 2002 to 2012 nationally, from 75.0% to 87.4%. However, this increase in the national rate has not been able to reduce the inequalities that exist in access to assisted childbirth services between places of residence, between social classes and between Djibouti city and other regions of the country.[67,68]

Regarding gender-based violence (GBV), several efforts have been made to improve the legal protection of women. The Djiboutian Penal Code punishes physical violence and the fact that the violence is committed by the victim's spouse or common-law partner is considered an aggravating circumstance. Sexual assault and rape are punishable under articles 347 and 343 of the Penal Code. Since 2018, sexual and moral harassment has been recognized in the Labor Code, condemned with a disciplinary sanction. The country has made eliminating GBV a priority, through the actions of UNFD (a pioneer in the fight against GBV) and the Ministry of Women and Family. Thus, the following legal tools have been put in place:

1. The Family Code Act (2002) which defines the rules, rights and obligations of spouses and children during marriage, divorce and separation of spouses. This code enshrines women's rights, breaks with the practices of repudiation, prohibits underage marriage (under 18 years of age) and advocates equality between men and women in some of its provisions;
2. In 2006, a National Strategy for the Abandonment of All Forms of Female Circumcision was prepared;
3. The establishment in 2007 of a listening, information and guidance unit (CEIO) for the denunciation of violence against women, especially against women. The CEIO, which includes a social section, a legal section and a health section, helps victims of violence by

[64] Same as previous
[65] See study on the evolution of the situation of Djiboutian women from 2000 to 2015, Dised, 2019.
[66] Same as previous
[67] Idem than previous.
[68] Same as previous

informing them about their fundamental rights and directing them to appropriate institutions and services with facilitated access to judicial bodies;

4. The Law on Violence against Women, including Female Genital Mutilation (2009). This Act complements the provisions of article 333 of the 1995 Criminal Code relating to FGM by giving a legal definition to the term "female genital mutilation" and advocating criminal sanctions against perpetrators and accomplices of acts of FGM. It also shortens from 5 to 3 years the duration of existence of an association wishing to be a civil party in cases of FGM or sexual assault if its statutes allow it.
5. The Law on the Code for the Legal Protection of Minors, which aims to protect and promote the rights of the child10 (girls and boys) (2015);
6. The legal guide on gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation (FGM), for judicial police officers,
7. Act No. 66/AN/719/8th L on the protection, prevention and care of women and children who are victims of violence.

According to the national report on female genital mutilation (FGM) and GBV in 2020, the practice of FGM in the country has decreased. Indeed, the rate of FGM at the national level is 70.7%, all ages considered. This rate is down nearly 8 percentage points from 78.4% in 2012. however, that the decrease in the rate is observed only in urban areas where it fell from 78.5% to 69.1% between 2012 and 2019,[69] meaning that disparities remain between urban and rural areas, where this harmful practice seems to be entrenched.

With respect to GBV in general, data from the national report on GBV, shows there is more domestic physical violence in rural areas (see figures in the table). This may be explained by the fact that awareness-raising campaigns on GBV are not systematically implemented in localities (outside the capital) and by the low availability of support for victims of GBV in these regions (no listening cell for example).

Table 4. **Summary of results of the FGM and GBV situation in Djibouti in 2020[70]**

INDICATEURS	NATIONAL	URBAIN	RURAL
Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)			
Rate of prevalence FGM (%)			
0 - 5 years	11,0	7,5	25,0
6 -11 years	37,7	30,6	65,3
12 - 17 years	71,5	69,1	87,6
18 - 23 years	84,5	83,0	96,0
24 - 29 years	92,4	91,5	97,5
30 - 39 years	93,9	93,0	98,1
40 - 49 years	95,1	94,4	98,5
50 - 59 years	96,6	96,2	98,8
60 years +	94,0	93,3	98,3
Combined	70,7	69,1	78,6
Generation before 1994 (%)	94.3	93.6	98.4
Generation 1995-2004 (%)	82.7	80.9	94.1
Generation 2009-2019 (%) Proportion type1 FGM : Souna (%)	21.2 41,0	13.2 40,8	37.9 41,7
Proportion type2 FGM : Excision (%)	18,5	18,5	18,4

[69] National Report on MGfs and GBV, INSD, 2020
[70] Same as above

INDICATEURS	NATIONAL	URBAIN	RURAL
Proportion type3 FGM : Infibulation (%)	40,1	40,4	38,8
Percentage de FGM practiced by traditional excisers / household member(%)	93,2	92,5	96,6
Percentage of FGM practiced at home (%)	96,0	95,5	98,3
Average age at receiving FGM (years)	5,8	6,2	3,9
Child Marriage			
Age at first marriage for women			
10 - 14 years (%)	3,3	2,1	8,8
15 - 17 years (%)	10,0	8,2	18,1
18 years and + (%)	86,7	89,7	73,2
Average Age of first marriage (years)	23,2	23,5	21,3
Violence Against Women (15 – 64 ans)			
Violences physiques conjugales tout moment (%)	7,9	7,6	9,2
Violences physiques conjugales les 12 derniers mois (%)	4,6	3,9	7,6
Physical violence against single, never-married women	6,1	6,4	2,3

Finally, with respect to the environment, numerous case studies around the world have also demonstrated that biodiversity conservation efforts become more effective and efficient when women and vulnerable groups are empowered to participate as equal partners in information sharing and production, education and training, technology transfer, organizational development, financial assistance and policy development. In Djibouti, women remain little involved in environmental preservation projects, apart from the development of agropastoral perimeters (women farmers in Douda and Damerjog cooperatives, for example). Their knowledge, skills and abilities as leaders who can influence change within communities are also not sufficiently valued in the national context of biodiversity conservation.

Socioeconomic Baseline Conditions and Gender Risk Analyses for the Proposed Project Area

Based on data gathered in interviews, the project design team learned that in Day Village, women do not participate much in decisions that affect the community. Men consult them but their opinion is not sufficiently taken into account. The decision-making power belongs to the male leaders. The women of Day Village do not often have the opportunity to be asked about their specific needs and also do not have spaces for meetings and discussions. The establishment of an association that would bring together women would increase the status and decision-making power of women within their community, and they expressed an interest in having such an association. Such an association could support awareness programs about women’s rights, health, child health, leadership and economic empowerment.

Generally, the women of Day sell handicrafts or own small stalls as a means of livelihood, in addition to being the primary caretakers of their families. The women were very concerned about how water scarcity was impacting their families' daily lives and they cited a need to have the volume of water per family increased in order to improve their living conditions. For example, since the current water shortage began many years ago, women no longer practice household gardening. They used to produce vegetables for sale and fruit for family consumption. They would like to resume this activity because it generated income; they expressed an interest in learning new farming techniques to increase production. Overall, they are genuinely interested in developing income-generating activities and are seeking support in this regard. They also noted that many young college graduates have returned to the village because they cannot find work; setting up an entrepreneurship project could open up prospects for the future of these young women and men.

Table 5. Local Community Gender Analysis

Local community	
Theme	**Gender issues, gaps and possible entry points**
Firewood collection	***Gender Issues and gaps*** The women of the Day use wood for cooking but also to heat houses during the cool season. Fencing the forest would mean lengthening the distance they have to travel to fetch wood. ***Possible Entry Points*** The forest could have a gate so that women could access it and the dead wood within it without having to travel long distances.
Water collection and use	***Gender Issues and gaps*** Because of the lack of drinking water, the women of Day have to spend more time collecting water. In addition, women cannot practice small-scale family farming because of water scarcity and therefore cannot earn income from this activity. ***Possible Entry Points*** Support communities in projects to improve water availability and storage. Introduce women to drip techniques to reduce water use in agricultural plots.
Agricultural livestock rearing	***Gender Issues and gaps*** Currently, in Day, cattle are herded and graze in previously forested landscape. There is little vegetation for the animals to eat, so they are herded farther and farther out; when a bit of green appears, it is quickly eaten. The only existing forests or natural plants are in deep, impossible to access ravines, or behind fences .This way, women have to travel long distances to find pasturage for livestock, and wherever plants try to regenerate, it is quickly consumed. ***Possible Entry Points*** Partially fence the landscape to allow the forest to regenerate, but leave areas accessible to livestock for a limited period of time. Leave access paths through protected, fenced off areas so herders can access plants on other side. Purposefully create an area of pasturage adjacent to the forest using experts and expertise present in Djibouti that have achieved this in lowland areas. Provide training on holistic livestock management, including herding and enclosing, operationalization of animal feed, and inclusion of animal fodder varieties as part of the permaculture to divert the dependance on the Day Forest resources for their livestock and fuel wood requirements. In addition, creating opportunities for alternative sustainable livelihoods so that animal-keepers can manage their animals and livelihoods in a way that is ecologically sustainable.

In addition to the gender analysis, a gender risk assessment was also conduced. The information in the following sections was gathered specifically from the field work in Day with local-level stakeholders (men, women, youths) to guide and develop a more comprehensive understanding of potential beneficiaries of the project, the risks, local assessment of risks and proposed mitigation measures for risks and impacts. Issues of access and control of natural resources, institutional capacity and decision-making power are also addressed. Below, in Table 4 is a summary of the key issues from the stakeholders. The results of the assessment shape the gender mainstreaming strategy for the project, which includes four main topics to be analysed.

Table 6. Gender risk assessment and mitigation measures for local communities

Local communities		
Risk	**Risk assessment**	**Mitigation measures**
Discrimination against women or other groups based on gender with regards to access to resources, services, or benefits provided by the project	Potential for discrimination in terms of which livelihood / enterprise activities are chosen and supported by the project for the (Development of market, value chain & livelihood activities);	Work with diverse marginalized groups, especially among women and the range of economic and cultural contexts and gradually empower them through inclusive PA planning and management approach;
	Participation: Potential for discrimination in terms of participation of women in project activities e.g. capacity building activities and restoration,	• Ensure that for each project activity, women are represented by setting percentages • Promote women's participation in decision-making, emphasizing the quality and creative nature of work, place needs over wants and foster healthy, mutually beneficial relationships among people • Adapt capacity building and training to different groups to enable them to improve on their crafts or learn other alternative sources of income.

Local communities		
Risk	**Risk assessment**	**Mitigation measures**
	Potential for not considering women's household needs, especially water needs, when carrying out forest restoration activities.	• Restoration process should identify areas were women fetch water regularly and provided regulated access or provide access to some areas
Create, exacerbate or perpetuate gender-related inequalities	There is a risk of women not being included in decision-making for restoration activities There is a risk of project livelihood interventions/ activities not including or benefiting women;	• Hold discussions for men and women separately and jointly for project activities • Promote specific livelihood activities that women can carry out within their communities • Sensitise and educate the local population on the important role of women in society • Promote women-owned and women-led cooperatives and micro/small enterprises when Facilitate access to finance/micro finance for the cooperatives and micro enterprises with financial assistance to enable them to buy farm inputs, money to engage in value addition; money to buy garden equipment.
Adverse impacts on the livelihood or rights of women and girls, including restrictions on women's ability to use, develop or protect natural resources, considering different roles of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services.	Contextual risk: women have issues with access to freshwater	• Install water points to enable women have water in their communities and reduce distance to collection sites
	Contextual risk: Women are economically dependent on men since men are mostly in charge of commercial activities such as livestock rearing	• Involve women in livelihood and restoration activities • Encourage and support women to engage in small business • Facilitate access to loans for women

Monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the Gender Action Plan

Implementation of the Gender Action Plan (below) will build on the vast experience of the country and project partners, and further specific guidelines will be developed and compiled, and additional information on gender gaps will be generated. In this context, women's active participation will be ensured during the project implementation, monitoring and evaluation, according to the UNDP Policy on Gender Equality and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan of the Project. These activities will be under the responsibility of the Project Management and Implementation Unit and will be delegated to a gender specialist within the project. The gender specialist will be in charge of developing surveys and activities (workshops, meetings and trainings among others) to promote women's participation and to receive their feedback on results of the gender strategy and the project's activities. The strategies to mainstream women's equality issues into the project will be analyzed and monitored yearly during the project's lifetime by the project team, including key project partners or consultants.

Measures will be identified in a participatory way with women, to compensate for possible gender-based disadvantages and gender-based inequalities within the Project. The advances will be presented to the Steering Committee of the Project and to UNDP through quarterly and annual reports. The gender strategy will be considered a living document throughout the project's lifespan, since the strategies will be developed each year as part of the project's annual plans. Therefore, activities will be adapted as needed so that the project can achieve results while promoting women's empowerment. This will include an annual review of progress and reporting to UNDP. In the case of any unforeseen circumstances or deliberate changes to the scope, design, or implementation of the Project that are likely to cause an adverse change in social risks or impacts on women, the Gender Action Plan will be put under immediate review. The review and process will include the following steps:

- The gender coordinator will review possible implications of the changes, including consulting with Affected People and other relevant stakeholders;
- Conduct additional risks/impact assessment(s) and update the Gender Action Plan strategy;
- Internal review and approval;
- Submission to UNDP for approval

Gender Action Plan

The GAP provides a gender-balanced and responsive approach to the Project. It identifies gender equality issues, design activities and measures and includes targets. It also takes into consideration risks/impacts and mitigation actions and other relevant issues identified during consultations.

Components / Outputs	Action	Gender Indicators	Timeline	Responsible
Impact Statement: Increased climate resilience and improved socio-economic conditions of women and girls from Day community through gender mainstreaming and technical and financial assistance to gender-specific activities				
Component 1) Enhance PA terrestrial sub-system				
Output 1.1) National Terrestrial PA regulatory and planning frameworks developed	Ensure that female staff of DEDD are involved in the PA enabling framework development process, and that the trainings are attended by as many female staff and stakeholders as possible.	**Target:** At least 50% of participants and trainees are women	Y1 –Y2	PMU UNDP Consultants
[AS ABOVE]	Ensure that female DEDD staff are part of the gazettement decree development process; ensure that women receive the dissemination about the decree and understand it	**Target:** At least 50% of participants and recipients of PA information are women	Y1 –Y2	
Output 1.2) Domestic finance for the planning and management of the national terrestrial PA sub-system is sought increased	Ensure that female DEDD staff are involved in the Fund development process and that women as well as men are the beneficiaries of any of the funds that may be given to the public	**Target**: Aim to have 50% of staff participating in development and collection of fund to be women; if funds are given back to community, at least 50% must benefit women	Y1 –Y2	
Output 1.3) PA demarcated on the ground by staff of DEDD and communities	Encourage women to be involved in the demarcation design and marking process	**Target**: At least 30% of the people involved in this activity are women	Y1 –Y2	PMU Gender Expert Consultants
Output 1.4) PA management enhanced to ensure at basic operations and site level oversight in collaboration with community cooperatives	Seek the participation of women as ecoguards and park entrance guards, and involve women in guard training even if not their chosen livelihood	**Target:** At least 30% of selected and trained participants are women	Y1 –Y2	
Output 1.5) PA management training workshops held for DEDD staff, local ecoguards and locally-led land and water user management committees	Ensure women participate in the trainings and ensure that gender-specific concerns are incorporated into the trainings.	**Target**: At least 30% of park staff are women, and at least 50% of the attendees in community land management committee trainings are women.	Y1 –Y2	
Component 2) Safeguarding and rehabilitating ecosystems				
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1 Output 2.1) Participatory landscape management committees established *Activity 2.1.2) Ensure a gender-sensitive approach in the landscape management committees to be established* Output 2.2) Land Use Planning (LUP) prepared in a participatory manner as Integrated PA & watershed/landscape management plans are adopted by communities and regulating authorities	Very important Consult and engage women when developing LUPs and in committees. Women must be protagonists in these processes. Encourage women to participate in the trainings and encourage women and men to ensure the committees are gender balanced	**Target:** Strive for 50% participation in all relevant events, documented **Target:** At least 50% of consulted community members are women; at least 25% of paid workers are women	Along implementation	PMU Consultants

Components / Outputs	Action	Gender Indicators	Timeline	Responsible
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.2 Output 2.3) Community-based sustainable grazing agreements are adopted to enhance natural regeneration Output 2.4) The operationalization of various applicable gender-sensitive SLM techniques on the ground is supported for the benefit of communities living in the Day Forest area, including among them women With several activities on the ground under these	Consult women when placing the testers and full-scale harvesters so as to ensure water is located conveniently, to the degree possible. Train women in maintenance.	**Target:** At least 30% of selected and trained participants are women	Y1 –Y2	PMU Consultants
Activity 2.4.1) Mini fogharvesters and one rooftop rainwater catchment system purchased and locations tested; if successful, full systems/fogharvesters are purchased, and local people are trained to maintain	Consult women when placing the testers and full-scale harvesters so as to ensure water is located conveniently, to the degree possible. Train women in maintenance.	**Target:** At least 30% of selected and trained participants are women	Y1 –Y2	PMU Consultants
Activity 2.4.2) Plots totaling 300 ha (3km squared) in the newly-defined Day protected area are reforested via agro-ecological and permaculture techniques with a climate-resilient mix of native species.	Consult women when choosing plot areas to ensure chosen areas will not cause livelihood burdens and involve women in all trainings and work	**Target:** At least 50% of participants in permaculture trainings and terraforming work are women	Y1-Y5	PMU International and local Consultants
Activity 2.4.3) Plant nursery set up in Day to produce 3000 seedlings for reforestation with a mix of native species, as well as to prepare or store seeds as needed for feedstock planting.	Encourage women to participate in trainings and nursery care work.	**Target:** At least 50% of participants in those trainings are women	Y1 –Y2	Consultants
Activity 2.4.4) National, subnational trainings held to strengthen institutional capacities of relevant government agencies on water recovery, catchment and management (fog harvesters, rainwater harvesting, permaculture and nature-based solutions), and forest restoration, and related monitoring.	Encourage female staff members of the agencies to come to the trainings.	**Target:** At least 30% of selected and trained participants are women	Y2 – Y3	PMU Consultants Government Agencies
Activity 2.3.3) Sustainable rangeland rehabilitation measures implemented across 1000 ha of PA buffer zones to restore ground vegetation and related ecosystem services, through terraforming using demi-lunes, zaï holes and other ditch technology to capture water and then plant drought-tolerant forage species during the rainy season.	Women are consulted when the areas to rehabilitate are chosen; women are encouraged to take part in the digging and planting work as paid employees	**Target:** At least 50% of consulted community members are women; at least 25% of paid workers are women	Y2 –Y5	PMU Consultants

Components / Outputs	Action	Gender Indicators	Timeline	Responsible
Activity 2.4.4) National, subnational trainings held to strengthen institutional capacities of relevant government agencies on water recovery, catchment and management (fog harvesters, rainwater harvesting, permaculture and nature-based solutions), and forest restoration, and related monitoring. *Activity 2.4.5) Training provided to 500 local community members on sustainable land management, soil/water conservation, sustainable grazing agreements, water catchment (using fogharvesters, rainwater harvesting, permaculture and nature-based solutions), and forest restoration, and related monitoring.* *Activity 2.4.7) Training on cooperative building*	Heavily encourage women to take part in the trainings, and encourage men to allow women to take part. Ensure trainings touch on gender relevant issues. Promote women's economic participation to men and women as key to community development; design trainings with gender-specific issues highlighted.	**Target:** At least 50% of selected and trained participants are women **Target**: At least 50% of selected and trained microentrepreneurs are women; At least 40% of the women in Day's village attend these women's leadership development programmes	Y1 –Y5	PMU, Gender Expert, Consultants
Component 3A) KM, Safeguards and Gender **Component 3B) M&E**				
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1 Output 3.1) Training provided to key stakeholders in DEDD, Ministry of Agriculture, and participating NGOs on social and environmental safeguards risks and related UNDP and GEF standards and management requirements Output 3.2) Gender equity and women empowerment issues are mainstreamed into project implementation activities and indicators, and monitored based on the Gender Action Plan (developed in PPG phase) Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.2 Output 3.3) M&E products (MTR, TE, PIRs) prepared with all tracking tools, core indicators and other indicators duly assessed with adaptive management practices incorporated Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.3 Output 3.4) Knowledge Management Plan developed and implemented	Aim to have 50% of the PMU staff be women and recruit a gender expert who will work part time to ensure gender goals met Disaggregate data in database on gender, as appropriate; capture women's participation in the narratives about the PAs	**Target:** A gender Expert position is defined as part of the project management team; A national gender specialist is recruited at project inception; 50% of staff are women **Target:** Information relevant to women's needs are presented clearly in the database; information is disaggregated by gender as appropriate**.**	Y1	PMU Consultants

Components / Outputs	Action	Gender Indicators	Timeline	Responsible
Output 3.5) Effective dissemination and mutual sharing of best practices and lessons learned for regional and national stakeholders, including women facilitated and documented Several activities under those – as below:				
Training and capacity building activities	Promote women's economic participation to men and women as key to community development; design trainings with gender-specific issues highlighted. Strongly encourage women to take part in the trainings; ensure the trainings are designed to be gender sensitive and have specific components designed for gender-differentiated issues.	**Target**: At least 50% of selected and trained microentrepreneurs are women; At least 40% of the women in Day's village attend these women's leadership development programmes **Target**: At least 50% of the participants selected and trained on microfinance, cooperative structuring and IGA management are women; At least 50% of micro-enterprises trained are women-led	Y3-Y4	PMU, Gender Expert, Consultants
Supplies procured to support chosen alternative livelihoods	Procure supplies to support women's livelihoods at a rate equal to or surpassing the supplies purchased for men's livelihoods	**Target**: At least 50% of individuals supported with equipment are women.	Y3 – Y4	PMU
Other aspects of the project				
PMU leads the implementation of activities; Defines project positions and their roles and responsibilities; Launches and finalize staff recruitment	Aim to have 50% of the PMU staff be women and recruit a gender expert who will work part time to ensure gender goals met	**Target:** A gender Expert position is defined as part of the project management team; A national gender specialist is recruited at project inception; 50% of staff are women	Y1	PMU
Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Target women in invites for trainings and encourage their participation for professional growth.	**Target:** At least 40% of selected and trained participants are women	Y1 –Y5	PMU DEDD Ministry of Agric NGOs
Sustainability and Replication Strategy	Consider women's work and needs when designing the sustainability and replication strategy and ensure they remain as 50% of beneficiaries.	Target: At least 50% of the replication and sustainability plan is dedicated to supporting ongoing activities that benefit women	Y5	PMU Gender Expert
M&E products (MTR, TE, PIRs)	Design and do all required M&E with respect to gender	Target: Gender is fully integrated in the monitoring, reporting, evaluation systems; Gender activities and outputs are integrated in the project annual workplans and budget is allocated for their implementation	Y1-Y5	Gender Expert, PMU, M&E Expert, Consultants
Adaptive management approach	When gender issues/concerns are discovered, incorporate them into the management plan, adaptively managing	**Target:** Gender lessons are disseminated and used for continuous improvement	Y1-Y5	

Components / Outputs	Action	Gender Indicators	Timeline	Responsible
Knowledge Management	Consider role of women, importance of women's empowerment and approaches to ensure women's active participation in the planning and decision making processes of the participatory governance mechanisms Ensure that the knowledge products have adequate coverage of gender results in a gender-sensitive language and messages	**Target:** Gender responsive approaches, tools and the data collection methods are included in the Knowledge Management Plan **Target:** At least one knowledge product exclusive and in the remainder of the knowledge products at least 50% coverage is dedicated to the women's empowerment results and lessons	Y1-Y2	PMU Gender Expert KM Consultant
Sharing and dissemination of best practices and lessons learned	Ensure meaningful representation of women from different technical, geographical and socio-economical background in each dissemination workshops	**Target:** Women represent at least 50% of the dissemination activities	Y2-Y5	PMU Gender Expert KM Consultant

Annex 13: Recruitment and Procurement Plan Year 1

No.	Description of Activities	Type of Supply	Category	Estimated Unit Price USD	Estimated Total Price USD	Activity Start Date
Staff and Personnel, to be recruited including consultants						
1	Project Manager	services	Professional Services Contract	2772/month	33,264	01/Jan/2024
2	Procurement Assistant	services	Professional Services Contract	1200/month	7,200	01/Jul/2024
3	Finance Assistant	services	Professional Services Contract	1200/month	7,200	01/Jul/2024
4	Regional Technical Officer 1	services	Professional Services Contract	1794/month	10,764	01/Jul/2024
5	Regional Technical Officer 2	services	Professional Services Contract	1794/month	10,764	01/Jul/2024
6	Gender and Safeguards officer	services	Professional Services Contract	1794/month	10,764	01/Jul/2024
7	M&E Officer	services	Professional Services Contract	1794/month	10,764	01/Jul/2024
8	International PA consultant	services	Individual Contract	550/day	35,750	01/May/2024
9	National PA consultant	services	Individual Contract	350/day	7,000	01/May/2024
10	National Permaculture consultant	services	Individual Contract	300/day	13,500	01/May/2024
11	National Rangeland Management Consultant	services	Individual Contract	300/day	10,500	August/2024
12	National Animal Feed Consultant	services	Individual Contract	300/day	13,500	August/2024
13	National Ecosystem Restoration Consultant / Ecologist	services	Individual Contract	300/day	10,500	August/2024
14	International Permaculture Consultant	services	Individual Contract	500/day	15,000	May 2024
15	International Feed Mill Consultant	services	Individual Contract	500/day	15,000	Sep 2024
16	International Nursery and greenhouse farming consultant	services	Individual Contract	500/day	7,500	Sep 2024
17	Cooperative development specialist	services	Individual Contract	350/day	10,500	Sep 2024
18	Home gardening/ compost specialist	services	Individual Contract	350/day	10,500	Sep 2024

No.	Description of Activities	Type of Supply	Category	Estimated Unit Price USD	Estimated Total Price USD	Activity Start Date
Staff and Personnel, to be recruited including consultants						
19	Weaving specialist	services	Individual Contract	350/day	5,250	Sep 2024
20	National Safeguards Consultant	services	Individual Contract	350/day	10,500	Jul 2024
21	National Stakeholder Engagement Consultant	services	Individual Contract	350/day	3,500	Apr 2024
22	National Knowledge Management Consultant	services	Individual Contract	350/day	3,500	Mar 2024
23	National Gender Consultant	services	Individual Contract	350/day	2,100	May 2024
24	International Safeguards Consultant (development of SESA, scoped ESIA and related management plans)	services	Individual Contract	550/day	24,750	July 2024
Supplies & Equipment						
25	Computers and IT equipment for PMU	IT Equipment	Purchase order	1, 500	4,500	01/Feb/2024
26	Guard uniforms for 10 guards	goods	Purchase order	100	1000	01/Sep/2024
Training, conference and workshops						
27	Four days of workshops given by international and national consultants on setting up PA agency, PA fund, gazettement decree and dissemination, PA management planning	Services	Purchase order	1000	4000	01/Jul/2024
Travel						
28	DSA for international consultants ($221/day), national consultants ($115/day) and PMU staff ($115/day)	Travel	IC Contract	220/day	55,605	01/Jun/2024
29	International Consultant PA expert return airfare	Travel	Purchase order	2500/return flight	12,500	01/Jun/2024
Contractual Services – Companies and Individuals						
30	A service provider to set up and support establishment of the PA infrastructure: Paint and painting supplies to mark out edges of protected area, 100 signs to post at regular intervals around the extent of the protected area; materials for construction of guard rest hut, toilet, gate and entrance signs; uniforms for guards	Contractual Services-Company	Company contract / PO	50,000	50,000	01/Sep/2024
31	Contractual Companies for a) rainwater harvesting	Contractual Services-Company	Company contract / PO	44,000	2200	01/Sep/2024
32	Company to develop Communications Strategy	Contractual Services-Company	Company contract / PO	15,000	15,000	
Total Year 1					476,175	

Annex 14: Species in Targets Landscape(s)

Family	*Scientific Name*	Common Name	Global Conservation Status[71]	Landscapes	CITES[72]
Accipitridae	*Aquila fasciata*	Bonelli's Eagle	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	Appendix II
Accipitridae	*Aquila verreauxii*	Verreaux's Eagle	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	Appendix II
Accipitridae	*Buteo rufinus*	Long-legged Buzzard	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	Appendix II
Accipitridae	*Circaetus gallicus*	Short-toed Snake-Eagle	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	Appendix II
Accipitridae	*Gyps ruepellii*	Ruppell's Vulture	CR	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Accipitridae	*Hieraaetus pennatus*	Booted Eagle	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	Appendix II
Alaudidae	*Ammomanes deserti*	Desert Lark	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Apodidae	*Apus affinis*	Little Swift	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Apodidae	*Apus apus*	Common swift	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Acrocephalidae	*Acrocephalus palustris*	Marsh Warbler	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Acrocephalidae	*Cecropis daurica*	Red-rumped Swallow	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Acrocephalidae	*Iduna pallida*	Olivaceous Warbler	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Bucerotidae	*Tockus flavirostris*	Eastern Yellow-billed Hornbill	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Bucorvidae	*Tockus hemprichii*	Hemprich's Hornbill	LC	Forêt du Day	
Buphagidae	*Buphagus erythrorhynchus*	Red-billed Oxpecker		Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Caprimulgidae	*Caprimulgus nubicus*	Nubian Nightjar	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Cisticolidae	*Camaroptera brachyura*	Bleating Camaroptera	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Columbidae	*Treron waalia*	Bruce's Green-pigeon	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Columbidae	*Columba guinea*	Speckled pigeon	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Columbidae	*Oena capensis*	Namaqua dove	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Columbidae	*Spilopelia senegalensis*	Laughing dove	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Cuculidae	*Cuculus canorus*	Common Cuckoo	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Dicruridae	*Dicurus adsimilis*	Fork-tailed drongo	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Emberizidae	*Emberiza cineracea*	Cinereous Bunting	NT	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Emberizidae	*Emberiza striolata*	Striolated Bunting	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mntns	
Estrildidae	*Pytilia melba*	Yellow-winged Pytilia	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mntns	
Falconidae	*Falco peregrinus*	Peregrine Falcon	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mntns	
Falconidae	*Falco tinnunculus*	Common Kestrel	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mntns	Appendix II
Fringillidae	*Serinus reichenowi*	Reichenow's Seedeater	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mntns	
Hirundinidae	*Hirundo rustica*	Barn Swallow	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mntns	
Hirundinidae	*Ptyonoprogne obsoleta*	Pale crag Martin	LC	Forêt du Day	
Lybiidae	*Trachyphonus margaritatus*	Yellow-breasted Barbet	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mntns	
Lybiidae	*Tricholaema melanocephala*	Black-throated Barbet	LC	Forêt du Day	
Malaconotidae	*Laniarius aethiopicus*	Tropical Boubou	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mntns	
Malaconotidae	*Rhodophoneus cruentus*	Rosy-patched bush-shrike	LC	Forêt du Day	
Meropidae	*Merops persicus*	Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	

[71] In accordance to the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.February 2023.
[72] cheklist.cites.org (2023)

Family	*Scientific Name*	Common Name	Global Conservation Status[71]	Landscapes	CITES[72]
Monarchidae	*Terpsiphone viridis*	African Paradise Flycatcher	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Motacillidae	*Anthus campestris*	Tawny Pipit	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Motacillidae	*Anthus cinnamomeus*	African Pipit	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Motacillidae	*Anthus trivialis*	Tree Pipit	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Motacillidae	*Motacilla flava*	Western Yellow Wagtail	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Muscicapidae	*Cercomela melanura*	Blackstart	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Muscicapidae	*Cercotrichas galactotes*	Rufous-tailed Scrub Robin	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Muscicapidae	*Cercotrichas podobe*	Black Scrub Robin	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Muscicapidae	*Muscicapa striata*	Spotted Flycatcher	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Muscicapidae	*Oenanthe leucopyga*	White-crowned wheatear	LC	Forêt du Day	
Muscicapidae	*Phoenicurus phoenicurus*	Common Redstart	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Muscicapidae	*Saxicola maurus*	Siberian stonechat	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Nectariniidae	*Cinnyris habessinicus*	Shining Sunbird	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Otididae	*Buteo buteo*	Eurasian Buzzard	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	Appendix II
Phasianidae	*Coturnix coturnix*	Common Quail	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Phasianidae	*Pternistis ochropectus*	Djibouti Francolin	CR	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Phoeniculidae	*Pheoniculus somaliensis*	black-billed woodhoopoe	LC	Forêt du Day	
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus collybita*	Common Chiffchaff	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*	Wood Warbler	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus trochilus*	Willow Warbler	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus umbrovirens*	Brown Woodland-warbler	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Picidae	*Dendropicos abyssinicus*	Abyssinian Woodpecker	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Picidae	*Dendropicos fuscescens*	Cardinal woodpecker	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Platysteiridae	*Batis orientalis*	Grey-headed Batis	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Ploceidae	*Ploceus galbula*	Ruppell's Weaver	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Pteroclidae	*pterocles lichtensteinii*	Lichtenstein's Sandgrouse	LC	Forêt du Day	
Strigidae	*Otus senegalensis*	African Scops Owl	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	Appendix II
Sturnidae	*Cinnyricinclus leucogaster*	Violet-backed Starling	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Sturnidae	*Onychognathus blythii*	Somali Starling	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Sylviidae	*Sylvia atricapilla*	Eurasian Blackcap	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	Appendix III
Upupidae	*Upupa epops*	Common Hoopoe	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Zosteropidae	*Zosterops abyssinicus*	Abyssinian White-eye	LC	Forêt du Day	
Bovidae	*Gazella dorcas*	Dorcas Gazelle	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	Appendix III
Bovidae	*Madoqua saltiana*	Salt's dik-dik	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Bovidae	*Nanger soemmerringii*	Soemmerring's gazelle	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Bovidae	*Oreotragus oreotragus*	Klipspringer	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Canidae	*Canis aureus*	Golden Jackal	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Cercopithecidae	*Cercopithecus aethiops matschei*	Vervet Monkey	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Cercopithecidae	*Papio hamadryas*	Hamadryas Baboon	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	Appendix
Cricetidae	*Lophiomys imhausi*	Maned Rat	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Erinaceidae	*Hemiechinus (Paraechinus) aethiopicus*	The desert hedgehog	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	

Family	*Scientific Name*	Common Name	Global Conservation Status[71]	Landscapes	CITES[72]
Felidae	*Felis caracal*	Caracal	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Felidae	*Felis sylvestris*	Wild Cat	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Felidae	*Panthera pardus*	Leopard	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	Appendix I
Herpestidae	*Herpestes sanguinea*	The common slender mongoose	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Herpestidae	*Ichneumia albicauda*	White-tailed mongoose	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Herpestidae	*Mungos mungo*	The banded mongoose	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Hyaenidae	*Hyaena hyaena*	The striped hyena	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Hystricidae	*Hystrix cristata*	The crested porcupine	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Leporidae	*Lepus capensis*	Cape hare	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Mustelidae	*Ictonyx striatus erythreae*	The striped polecat	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mountains	
Procaviidae	*Heterohyrax brucei*	Yellow-spotted rock hyrax	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mntns	
Procaviidae	*Procavia capensis*	Rock hyrax	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mntns	
Soricidae	*Suncus murinus*	House musk shrew	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mntns	
Suidae	*Phacochoerus aethiopicus*	Desert warthog	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mntns	
Viverridae	*Genetta genetta*	Common genet	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mntns	
Viverridae	*Genetta tigrina*	Cape genet	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mntns	
Asteraceae	*Tarchonanthus camphoratus*	camphor bush	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mntns	
Buxaceae	*Buxus hildebrandtii*	Buis	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mntns	
Combretaceae	*Terminalia brownii*	Terminalia brownii	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mntns	
Cupressaceae	*Juniperus procera*	African juniper	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mntns	
Euphorbiaceae	*Clutia abyssinica*	Lightning bush	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mntns	
Fabaceae	*Acacia Seyal*	Shittim wood	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mntns	
Fabaceae	*Trifolium*	White clover	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mntns	Appendix
Leguminosae	*Acacia etbaica Schweinf*	Acacia etbaica	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mntns	
Oleaceae	*Olea africana*	African olive	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mntns	
Poaceae	*Cynodon dactylon*	Bermuda grass	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mntns	
Poaceae	*Eragrostis papposa*		LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mntns	
Sapotaceae	*Monotheca buxifolia*	Sideroxylon mascatense	LC	Forêt du Day, Mabla Mntns	

Annex 15: GEF Core indicators

Attached separately

Annex 16: GEF 7 Taxonomy

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
☒**Influencing models**			
	☒**Transform policy and regulatory environments**		
	☒**Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making**		
	☒**Convene multi-stakeholder alliances**		
	☒**Demonstrate innovative approaches**		
	☒**Deploy innovative financial instruments**		
☒**Stakeholders**			
	☐**Indigenous Peoples**		
	☒**Private Sector**		
		☒Capital providers	
		☒Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		☐Large corporations	
		☒SMEs	
		☒ Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		☐Non-Grant Pilot	
		☐Project Reflow	
	☒**Beneficiaries**		
	☒**Local Communities**		
	☒**Civil Society**		
		☒Community Based Organization	
		☐Non-Governmental Organization	
		☒Academia	
		☐Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	☒**Type of Engagement**		
		☐Information Dissemination	
		☐Partnership	
		☒Consultation	
		☒Participation	
	☒**Communications**		
		☒Awareness Raising	
		☒Education	
		☒Public Campaigns	
		☒Behaviour Change	
☒**Capacity, Knowledge and Research**			
	☐**Enabling Activities**		
	☒**Capacity Development**		
	☐**Knowledge Generation and Exchange**		
	☐**Targeted Research**		
	☐**Learning**		

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
		☐Theory of Change	
		☐Adaptive Management	
		☐Indicators to Measure Change	
	☒**Innovation**		
	☒**Knowledge and Learning**		
		☒Knowledge Management	
		☐Innovation	
		☒Capacity Development	
		☐Learning	
	☒**Stakeholder Engagement Plan**		
☒**Gender Equality**			
	☒**Gender Mainstreaming**		
		☒Beneficiaries	
		☒Women groups	
		☒Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		☐Gender-sensitive indicators	
	☒**Gender results areas**		
		☒Access and control over natural resources	
		☒Participation and leadership	
		☒Access to benefits and services	
		☒Capacity development	
		☐Awareness raising	
		☐Knowledge generation	
☒**Focal Areas/Theme**			
	☐**Integrated Programs**		
		☐Commodity Supply Chains (Good Growth Partnership) s	
			☐Sustainable Commodities Production
			☐Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐Financial Screening Tools
			☐High Conservation Value Forests
			☐High Carbon Stocks Forests
			☐Soybean Supply Chain
			☐Oil Palm Supply Chain
			☐Beef Supply Chain
			☐Smallholder Farmers
			☐Adaptive Management
		☐Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa	
			☐Resilience (climate and shocks)
			☐Sustainable Production Systems
			☐Agroecosystems
			☐Land and Soil Health
			☐Diversified Farming
			☐Integrated Land and Water Management
			☐Smallholder Farming
			☐Small and Medium Enterprises
			☐Crop Genetic Diversity
			☐Food Value Chains
			☐Gender Dimensions
			☐Multi-stakeholder Platforms

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
		☐Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			☐Sustainable Food Systems
			☐Landscape Restoration
			☐Sustainable Commodity Production
			☐Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			☐Integrated Landscapes
			☐Food Value Chains
			☐Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐Smallholder Farmers
		☐Sustainable Cities	
			☐Integrated urban planning
			☐Urban sustainability framework
			☐Transport and Mobility
			☐Buildings
			☐Municipal waste management
			☐Green space
			☐Urban Biodiversity
			☐Urban Food Systems
			☐Energy efficiency
			☐Municipal Financing
			☐Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			☐Urban Resilience
	☒**Biodiversity**		
		☒Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			☒Terrestrial Protected Areas
			☐Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			☐Productive Landscapes
			☐Productive Seascapes
			☒Community Based Natural Resource Management
		☒Mainstreaming	
			☐Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			☐Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			☒Tourism
			☐Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			☐Fisheries
			☐Infrastructure
			☐Certification (National Standards)
			☐Certification (International Standards)
		☐Species	
			☐Illegal Wildlife Trade
			☐Threatened Species
			☐Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			☐Crop Wild Relatives
			☐Plant Genetic Resources
			☐Animal Genetic Resources
			☐Livestock Wild Relatives
			☐Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		☒Biomes	
			☐Mangroves
			☐Coral Reefs
			☐Sea Grasses
			☐Wetlands
			☐Rivers

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
			☐Lakes
			☐Tropical Rain Forests
			☒Tropical Dry Forests
			☐Temperate Forests
			☐Grasslands
			☐Paramo
			☐Desert
		☐Financial and Accounting	
			☐Payment for Ecosystem Services
			☐Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			☐Conservation Trust Funds
			☐Conservation Finance
		☐Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			☐Biosafety
			☐Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	☒**Forests**		
		☐Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			☐REDD/REDD+
		☒Forest	
			☐Amazon
			☐Congo
			☒Drylands
	☒**Land Degradation**		
		☒Sustainable Land Management	
			☒Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			☒Ecosystem Approach
			☐Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			☒Community-Based NRM
			☒Sustainable Livelihoods
			☒Income Generating Activities
			☐Sustainable Agriculture
			☒Sustainable Pasture Management
			☒Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			☒Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			☐Sustainable Fire Management
			☐Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		☒Land Degradation Neutrality	
			☐Land Productivity
			☒Land Cover and Land cover change
			☐Carbon stocks above or below ground
		☒Food Security	
	☐**International Waters**		
		☐Ship	
		☐Coastal	
		☐Freshwater	
			☐Aquifer
			☐River Basin
			☐Lake Basin
		☐Learning	
		☐Fisheries	

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
		☐Persistent toxic substances	
		☐SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		☐Targeted Research	
		☐Pollution	
			☐Persistent toxic substances
			☐Plastics
			☐Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			☐Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		☐Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		☐Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		☐Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		☐Large Marine Ecosystems	
		☐Private Sector	
		☐Aquaculture	
		☐Marine Protected Area	
		☐Biomes	
			☐Mangrove
			☐Coral Reefs
			☐Seagrasses
			☐Polar Ecosystems
			☐Constructed Wetlands
	☐**Chemicals and Waste**		
		☐Mercury	
		☐Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		☐Coal Fired Power Plants	
		☐Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		☐Cement	
		☐Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		☐Ozone	
		☐Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		☐Waste Management	
			☐Hazardous Waste Management
			☐Industrial Waste
			☐e-Waste
		☐Emissions	
		☐Disposal	
		☐New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		☐Plastics	
		☐Eco-Efficiency	
		☐Pesticides	

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
		☐DDT - Vector Management	
		☐DDT - Other	
		☐Industrial Emissions	
		☐Open Burning	
		☐Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		☐Green Chemistry	
	☒**Climate Change**		
		☒**Climate Change Adaptation**	
			☐Climate Finance
			☒Least Developed Countries
			☐Small Island Developing States
			☐Disaster Risk Management
			☐Sea-level rise
			☒Climate Resilience
			☐Climate information
			☒Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			☐Adaptation Tech Transfer
			☐National Adaptation Programme of Action
			☐National Adaptation Plan
			☐Mainstreaming Adaptation
			☐Private Sector
			☐Innovation
			☐Complementarity
			☒Community-based Adaptation
			☒Livelihoods
		☐**Climate Change Mitigation**	
			☐Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			☐Energy Efficiency
			☐Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			☐Technology Transfer
			☐Renewable Energy
			☐Financing
			☐Enabling Activities
		☐**Technology Transfer**	
			☐Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			☐Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			☐Endogenous technology
			☐Technology Needs Assessment
			☐Adaptation Tech Transfer
		☐**United Nations Framework on Climate Change**	☐Nationally Determined Contribution
☒ **Rio Markers**			
	☐Paris Agreement		
	☒Sustainable Development Goals		
	☒Climate Change Adaptation 1		
	☐Climate Change Adaptation 2		
	Land Degradation 2		
	Biodiversity 1		

Annex 17: People and organizations consulted in program design

The following table lists the individuals and organization who were consulted during the preparation of the proposal. A validation workshop was held on 12 Dec 2022 with the objective of presenting, discussing, and validating the program's activities, budget and results framework. The workshop sought inputs from participating stakeholders and those inputs were incorporated into the final draft of the program proposal.

Date	Name and contact	Affiliation
12/12/2022	Mr. Hassan Mohammad	Prefect of Tadjourah
12/12/2022	Mr. Omar Houssein	President of the Regional Council of Tadjourah
12/12/2022	8 local men of Day	Village Leaders of Day
13/12/2022	13 local women of Day	Women of Day
14/12/2022	Mr. Ali Mohammed Maki	Representative of Prefecture of Obock
14/12/2022	Mr. Omar	Secretary General of the Regional Council of Obock
14/12/2022	13 local men of Mabla	Village Leaders of Mabla
14/12/2022	3 local women of Mabla	Available women who were not working
15/12/2022	Mdm. Roukiya Ali Djama	Project, Coordinator, Union Nationale des Femmes de Djibouti (UNFD)
15/12/2022	Mr. Mahdi Djama	Directeur General, Agence Djiboutienne de Developpement Social (ADDS)
15/12/2022	Mr. Frank Maze	CEO, Red Sea Power
19/12/2022	Mr. H.E. Mohamed A. Awale	Minister of Agriculture
19/12/2022	Dr. Abdourahman Daher	Director of Life Sciences, CERD
19/12/2022	Mr. Min Htut Yin	Regional Technical Advisor UNDP
20/12/2022	Mr. Mohammad XX and Ms. Fadoumo Ali Malow	Economic Development and Environmental Advisors, World Bank
20/12/2022	Mr. Mamadou Simina Drame	Programme Alimentation Mondiale (WFP)
20/12/2022	Mr. Omar Ibrahim Omar	Administrator, CPEC
20/12/2022	Mr. Joseph Blatt	Collabs Coordinator, Precious Plastics
21/12/2022	Mr. Fallou Gueye, Mr. Bruya Ahmed	FAO
21/12/2022	Ali Mohamed,	The Office of the President
21/12/2022	Mr. Ide Mohamed Abdillahi	Head of Program Development, Centre de Leadership et Entrepreneurship (CLE)
26/12/2022	Mr. Osman Abdi Mohamed	CEO, National Office of Tourism

Annex 18: Co-financing Letters

- see separate documents, included -

MAEPE-RH letterhead

MEDD co-financing letter

World Bank co-financing letter

ANNEX 19: ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Annex 19.1: Additional National and Site-level Context

1) Overview on geography, society and economy

The Republic of Djibouti is a small coastal country in the Horn of Africa, with a total land area of 23,180 km^2 and a coastline of between 314 and 372 km. Located at the junction of three major fault lines of the globe, the territory of Djibouti was formed by a series of successive volcanic activity and tectonic phenomena. The line of the rift formed by the Gulf of Tadjourah and Assal lake divides the country into two parts: i) the north dominated by three mountain ranges: Moussa Ali (2021 m), Goda (1783 m) and Mabla (1382 m), and ii) the South and West regions, where lower mountain ranges (Arta 756 m and Gamarré 1000 m) alternate with depressions covered with a layer of clay (the plains of Petit and Grand Bara, Gobaad and Hanlé) (see Annexes B & C).

Djibouti's climate ranges from arid in the northeastern coastal regions to semi-arid in the central, northern, western and southern parts of the country. Rainfall is largely regulated by the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) and the climate is also susceptible to the impacts of the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO). Annual rainfall is very low and ranges between 50 and more than 400 mm – with an average of around 130-160 mm on the eastern seaboard and 200-400 mm in the central highlands. The climate is seasonal, but rainfall is erratic and occurs as strong showers with large intra-annual and inter-annual variations (with floods and droughts that can be catastrophic). The country therefore has limited available water resources, and rivers are temporary, flowing only for brief periods after storms.

Noting that descriptions in different official sources are rather inconsistent, the seasonality can be circumscribed as follows[73] (see also the diagramme in Annex G): i) a cooler season (October-April) characterised by milder temperatures, higher relative humidity and sea winds (trade winds); ii) a hot and wet period (July-August) with high precipitation and maxim temperatures averaging 38-40°C; iii) two brief hot and dry spells (May-June and September) with often violent, hot and dry sand wind (khamsin). The months of April, July, and August have the greatest amounts of precipitation, and January, June and December the smallest.

In 2021, the Djibouti population was estimated at 938,413 inhabitants with an annual growth rate of 2%[74]. More than 75% of the population lives in cities and towns, predominantly in the capital region[75]. Demography is characterized by a very young population: 30% of the population is less than 15 years old[76]. The unemployment rate of 40% is a major problem and the proportion of the population living below the poverty line is 21% overall with a 45% amongst the rural population (EDAM 2017). The 2019 Human Development Index (0.52) ranked the country 166th over 187 countries[77]. Djibouti's economy is largely dependent on its service sector (81% of GDP) connected with the country's strategic location as a deep-water port. The industrial (17% of GDP) and agricultural (3% of GDP) sectors are underdeveloped but constitute the main livelihoods.

2) Productive and natural ecosystems and their degradation from threats

Between 0.1% (2000 ha, 20 km)[78] and 0.5% (10,000 ha, 100 km^2)[79] of the country's land area is classified as arable land. It is concentrated especially in the river plain of Hanlé, in addition to smaller areas near riverbeds (wadis) that provide opportunities for small-scale gardening by communities. By 2014, only 10% of arable lands were under cultivation by a total of 1,815 farms providing c. 3,600 employments[80]. The country's rural population therefore depends almost exclusively on livestock production (goat, sheep, cattle,

[73] Adapted from https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/djibouti/climate-data-historical
[74] CIA World Factbook https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/djibouti/#people-and-society, September 2021
[75] CIA World Factbook https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/djibouti/#people-and-society, September 2021
[76] CIA World Factbook https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/djibouti/#people-and-society, September 2021
[77] http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/DJI
[78] https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.ARBL.HA?locations=DJ
[79] Pers. comm., DEDD 2021
[80] https://voiceofdjibouti.com/djibouti-10-arable-land-cultivated/

camels), and to some extent on subsistence agriculture, for their survival and livelihood. Over 80% of this rural population were nomads who roamed about 1.7 million ha of collective rangelands (78% of Djibouti's surface area) with their livestock, feeding on the sparse vegetation.

Djibouti's rangelands are marginal and infertile areas highly susceptible to degradation and erosion, with little ground cover and poor water supplies. Traditionally, each tribe used to operate a well-defined territory and follow definite transhumance routes, and rangeland management rules were strictly enforced at the community level. However, following the droughts of 1983/84 and 1987/88, an increase of water points in rural areas (including boreholes) as well as the construction of roads and settlements offering education to children, many nomads have settled. This sedentarization has concentrated the pressure around water points and nearby pastures – herds freely access with little management or control, leading to a degradation of land and natural pastures/meadows that grow there.

For various reasons, including this trend of sedentarization as well as the effects of repeated droughts causing the drying up of ponds used for watering livestock and pasture degradation, the respect for traditional rangeland management rules (rotational pasture use, forage reserves) has fallen, with herders increasingly driven by survival needs rather than sustainable pasture management.

Consequently, over the last decades, the country has been facing a significant and growing challenge to its natural, semi-natural and productive ecosystems due to severe and increasing land degradation and desertification. The underlying factors may be partly related to regional trends and severe variations in climate that can arguably be attributed to climate change. However, inappropriate land use practices such as inadequate grazing regimes and/or excessive livestock numbers, or otherwise unsustainable extraction of the mostly sparse and highly vulnerable vegetation and soil cover are an important, if not the, principal driver of this trend.

Moreover, in many areas, traditional tenure and grazing systems cannot provide solutions anymore. In the past, traditional (customary law) systems allowed for rangeland regeneration through rotational management and access rules. Yet, traditional systems alone do not anymore provide adequate solutions in the context of climatic extremes (drought and floods), population growth, monetarization and changing consumption patterns. They may also be in conflict with public interest (such as the maintenance of a public good or service such as a watershed). Most rangelands are now degraded to such a degree that at times they cannot anymore provide for the resources required by opportunistic herders at the brink of survival, even if traditional systems were still in place. Vegetation is stripped of the land as soon as it emerges after rains. Forage reserves such as pruning-resistant Acacia trees are disappearing from the landscape because of over-exploitation. "Forests" and woodlands are left without undergrowth and lack regeneration.

In addition, the country faces poor management of pressures on scarce water resources, which is compounded by land degradation. Overgrazing leads to a rarefaction of plant cover, leaving the ground bare and exposed to water and wind erosion, and trampling by livestock leads to the physical degradation of soils. Soil conditions and the herbaceous and forest cover of the watershed are determinants of the amount of water stored in the soil. Without vegetation, land is eroded and rainwater flows over the hardened surface of the ground without seeping in and recharging groundwater. Land cleared of its vegetation cover becomes vulnerable to soil erosion, more so during heavy rains that strip the soil and impoverish seed banks. The scarce rainwater infiltrates less, causing the water table to drop and water becomes even more difficult to draw.

The loss of vegetation cover and ecosystem functions of rangelands and forests have precipitated many rural communities into extreme poverty, food and water insecurity and general vulnerability. Encouraged by government policy to promote the education of children, formerly nomadic groups/families have settled with their livestock which further exacerbates the loss of plant cover around settlements. The land loses its productive capacity and semi-sedentarized herders lack the knowledge to adapt their agro-pastoral practices. Herds are vulnerable and in a precarious health condition, making it difficult to sell animals, thus affecting household incomes. In the absence of viable rangelands and alternative sources of income, people turn to charcoal production to supply the needs in urban areas, which further exacerbates the pressure on already impoverished resources. This is further impacting women who devote much of their

time collecting firewood and water, further increasing precariousness. This **Poverty / Land Degradation Nexus** exposes rural pastoral communities to a vicious cycle: Land degradation leads to reduced productivity, water and food insecurity, increased poverty, and again to further short-termism and degradation. It has led to a rural exodus to urban areas especially Djibouti capital, especially by young people.

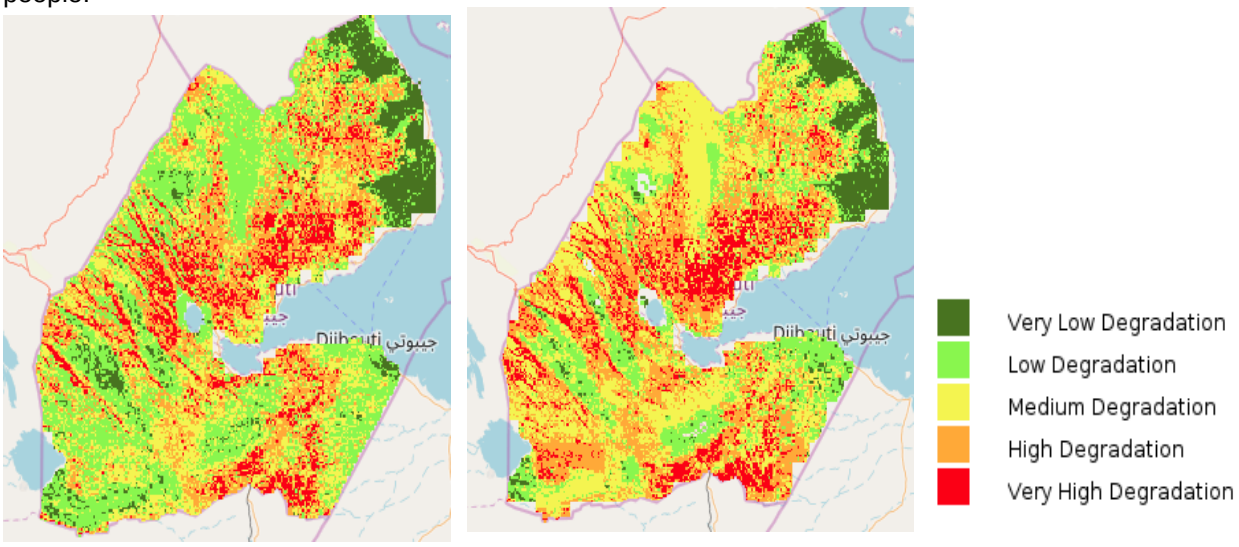


Figure 9. Djibouti Actual Land Degradation Index in May-Oct 2014 and Feb-May 2016 (MESA project)

A further consequence of unsustainable rangeland and pasture use has been the degradation of the scarce forest resources across the country – from a loss of individual trees to a regression of the few woodlands and forests in the country. Forests are used by surrounding human populations as grazing areas impeding natural regeneration and as livestock fodder by pruning (especially in the dry season), as well as for firewood and charcoal production, the collection of fibres and woody materials for housing, fencing, rope and mat production, wild honey, gums, resins and medicines harvesting.

Characteristics of Project Sites

Day Forest in Goda Mountain

Day Forest is a mountain forest in the Goda mountain range, located entirely in the region of Tadjourah. Reaching a maximum elevation of 1783m asl, the mountain range is rugged, with high plateaus, cliffs and steep mountain slopes, intersected by wadis.

The Day Forest is home to 60% of Djibouti terrestrial biodiversity (including 70% of floral diversity, Audru *et al.* 1998). Approximately 360 plant species have been recorded in the Day Forest, including the Gebel Elba Dragon Tree *Dracaena ombet* EN occurring on steep slopes, the Bankoualé Palm *Livistona carinensis* VU (known only from the Goda/Day and c. 12 sites in northern Somalia and Yemen), *Mimusops degan* and *Searsia glutinosa* LC. In terms of fauna, the Day and Mabla forests support the country's only endemic bird species, the Critically Endangered Djibouti Francolin *Pternistis ochropectus*. By 1985, the Francolin's population in the Mabla mountains was estimated at only c. 200 birds, so it is likely that the Day Forest area (with 500–1,000 individuals in 1999) is critical to the survival of the species. Other notable birds include a distinctive form of Green-winged Pytilia (*Pytilia melba*) and a potentially new sunbird (sp. indet.), Verreaux's Eagle *Aquila verreauxii* LC. The rare Djibouti Whip Snake *Platyceps afarensis* endemic to Djibouti is also found here. Fifty mammal species have been recorded, such as Beira Antilope *Dorcatragus megalotis* VU (only known from Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia), Soemmerring's Gazelle *Nanger soemmerringii* VU, *Gazella dorcas pelzelni* VU (subspecies only known from Djibouti and Somalia), Large-eared free-tailed bat *Otomops martiensseni* NT, Common Warthog *Phacochoerus africanus aeliani* (a subspecies only known from Djibouti and Eritrea), Hamadryas Baboon *Papio hamadryas* and Klipspringer *Oreotragus oreotragus*.

The Day and Mabla mountains were at least historically frequented by Leopard *Panthera pardus* VU and possibly Caracal *Caracal caracal* LC but they may be locally extinct.

In the upper stages above c. 1000 m, the most notable and originally dominant species is the East Africa Juniper *Juniperus procera* LC[81], complemented by *Olea africana*, *Buxus hildebrandtii*, and *Tarchonanthus camphoratus*. At lower elevations, *Buxus hildebrandtii*, *Terminalia brownii* and several *Acacia* species dominate. The wadis are more densely vegetated, with large *Ficus* spp. and, in a few areas, palm trees.

The *Juniperus procera* upper elevation forest in Day is a relic of an ancient forest that once covered a larger area and was gradually reduced over a long period, including through the effects of pastoral fires (18th century) and a nearby volcanic eruption in 1862. As evidenced by the identification of vestiges of *Juniperus* scattered between the Goda and Mabla mountains and the discovery of some living and healthy individuals in the Dadar area[82], it is understood that the Day Forest stretched over 7,500 ha two centuries ago and 2,300 ha in 1949. By 1987 it covered 900 ha[83] and is now reduced to a few hundred ha of dispersed and degraded patches especially in ravines.

Mabla Mountain Forest

The Mabla Mountains (incl. Dadar Zone) straddle the regions of Obock and Tadjourah, c. 60 km to the north-east of the Day Forest. Emerging to the north of the coastal plain, the range reaches elevations of 1370 metres. The Mabla Mountains contain the second-largest area of relict montane forest in Djibouti, with remnant degraded *Juniperus procera* stands in addition to *Buxus hildebrandtii*, *Tarchonanthus camphoratus*, *Terminalia brownii*, *Olea africana*, *Acacia seyal*, *A. etbaica* and *A. mellifera*. The site is less known biologically than the Day Forest, because security problems restricted access during decades, the assemblage is however generally similar. A breeding colony of *Gyps rueppellii* EN was reported in 1998. The exact status of the forests, rangelands and biodiversity remains to be ascertained, yet satellite imagery alone shows an advanced state of degradation of ground vegetation and forest cover. Like in the Day Forest, the Juniper forest will now be reduced to a few ten or hundred ha of dispersed and degraded patches.

3) Global Environment Values – (Additional Content)

Global benefits through the GEF alternative will be through greater protection afforded to a fragile landscape that was historically rich in biodiversity and access to the ecosystem services that these landscapes will be able to offer. Djibouti is overall extremely natural-resource poor, but has not always been historically. While rebuilding the forests and natural landscapes of Djibouti will require investment and commitment outside of this project, the driving idea behind the proposed interventions of this project is that by showing how focused interventions in one small area can work and be expanded, over time, all of Djibouti's historical forests can gradually reappear.

The Day Forest, which is one of the four terrestrial hotspots of the country and is home to some species which are on the IUCN Red List, however it faces biodiversity loss triggered by natural and anthropogenic threats. The forest which was spread across 2,100 ha just two hundred years has reduced to 900 ha and continues to degrade further under increasing overgrazing and natural resource extraction activities. Recently, the fragility of the area has increased due to the landslides and erosion triggered by loose soil and heavy rains. Crucially, the project is also expected to bring a range of national benefits through interlinked approaches by building capacity for PA management and rehabilitation amongst PA managers and other landholders and stakeholders, thus helping to support PAs and the communities who live in buffer zones to manage those landscapes effectively and without further loss to biodiversity. It will also bring

[81] http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/33217/0: formerly common yet in severe decline, the species has been logged in many areas but it is still too common to be threatened with global extinction; depletion of old growth forest groves of this species occurs in Kenya and Ethiopia so from an ecological point of view there is a conservation issue because it is the only juniper species in sub-Saharan Africa.
[82] Laurent, Kousra, March 1985
[83] CNE 1991 Blot 1987

national benefits through the sustainable livelihood and tourism components of this project. The livelihoods portion should take pressure off the land through sustainable rangeland management and holistic livestock management approaches and more efficient use of resources. The locals who use the land will be trained in lowering herd sizes, as well as sustainable grazing. More importantly, the project will use local experts to develop fodder, Though fields of fodder did not historically exist in this area, it is entirely feasible for them to develop in the Day area, helping feed animals while allowing much of the natural forested landscape to return. The ecotourism portion, if marketed successfully, will bring more tourists and therefore increased revenue from restored lands and ecologically-sensitive facilities, as well as direct positive impacts on rehabilitation through voluntourism /volunteering abroad. Currently Day PA is not marketed domestically or internationally as a tourist site, though it already has tourist infrastructure built and is an area ripe for tourists interested in hiking, natural beauty and remote cultural experiences.

In terms of the Day focal area, the project will work on the premise that, in the absence of sustained global financial transfer schemes to compensate for global benefits that do not accrue to the country, the PA system is likely only to reach sustainability if sufficient tangible benefits can be realized to compensate for PA management costs. The project is designed to generate larger-scale benefits by protecting a globally important ecosystems. Specifically, the PA Law and Management Plan, the Tourism Development and Marketing Plan and other strategic outputs from the project will be designed to ensure PA support is integrated, financed and accepted, and effectively integrated into national planning for other PA and tourism management processes. By officially gazetting Day PA and then rehabilitating and patrolling it, the project will bring an additional 5000 ha under protection and will directly restore ~1300ha of combined rangeland and forests.

In terms of national, local and social benefits, and through its attempt to reverse land degradation in the areas surround Day PA, the project aims to enhance the lives of people living under high levels of poverty struggling with interlinked socio-economic-environmental challenges. Day Forest-based an environment conservation CSO – Association Siriddo will be the key local partner to facilitate the interventions and stakeholder participation in the PA management plan development and operationalization process. Through its investments into alternative livelihood options (access to finance for small businesses, eco-tourism opportunities, training and skills diversification, women's craft and food cooperatives) it aims to reduce dependence on natural resources, diversifies income streams for people living around parks, and enables the potential for stewardship for natural resources (enhancing the world view that more rewards are received from sustainable use and stewardship of resources we depend on). The overall landscape approach taken by the project allows it to tailor implementation interventions and build resilience of communities who live off the land.

In short: the project will contribute to the following **long-term global environmental benefits** (GEFTF).
Biodiversity benefits: the project will seek to restore and conserve the Day Forest, a globally significant biodiversity area that contains the Djibouti Francolin and is purported to contain other rare endemic species; as native plants are restored, they will also be integrated with fodder species, allowing the local people to benefit from improved biodiversity while using is sustainably.

Land degradation neutrality or SLM benefits: by transforming the landscape through proven permaculture techniques, the project will enable the landscape to trap water and improve soil quality, therefore preventing the severe erosion and flooding that plaque Day PA now. It also aims to improve the provision of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem goods and services, specifically by providing more tree cover that will provide micro-climactic benefits, providing more water for a desert landscape, and planting in fodder species so that the land can be used productively while the native biodiversity is restored and protected.

Sustainable forest management benefits: the project aims to reduce forest loss, and more importantly, restore forest cover to this unique landscape, and by doing so it aims to improve the range of environmental services and products derived from forests. This will include increased bee-keeping opportunities, improved opportunities for home gardening in and alongside the forest, and sustainable use of natural forest species and deliberately planted fodder species as fodder. All of these activities, along with forest guarding and forest and tourism restoration work will grow the number of sustainable livelihoods for local communities and forest-dependent peoples.

4) Addressing Biodiversity and Land Degradation challenges in an integrated manner

This project is designed to concurrently tackle several development and environmental challenges: land degradation and desertification, biodiversity protection, climate change adaptation, sustainable livelihoods and food security and national and local economic development. Achieving project goals will not only help marginalized groups of Djibouti to adapt to climate change and alleviate poverty and food insecurity, but the project also aims to help develop potentially large income-generation activities for the country that align with the country's own climate change adaptation, environmental rehabilitation and economic development goals.

Nature-based solution-oriented rehabilitation of the degraded Day Forest is expected to enhance the tourism potential of the site. In addition, the proposed project will support the government of Djibouti in enlisting the Day National Park into the IUCN category II of Protected Area rendering higher visibility to promote it as an eco-tourism destination. The proposed project has elaborated different approaches and interventions to support the National Tourism Office to develop Day National Park as an eco-tourism destination as stipulated in the CBD Sixth National Report. Though Djibouti has 7 PAs designated through national decree and has identified eco-tourism as the priority sector to diversify the national economy, the government needs technical assistance and financial support to develop these places as eco-tourism sites. The proposed activities aim to support the government's ongoing efforts of establishing and operationalizing National Environment Funds. The proceeds of the Day National Park will be partly channeled to the National Environment Funds and partly for the PA management and operational costs. The financial and governance mechanism will be elaborated during the project implementation phase in consultation with the stakeholders and with support from the PA experts.

A significant budget is allocated for the development of alternative resources for the local agro-pastoralists and the communities to ensure the sustainability of the PA protection interventions. These alternative resources are developed by adopting sustainable land-use management approaches including conversion of predominant invasive species into productive use (animal feed) thereby addressing the degradation of Day Forest caused by overgrazing, invasive species and unsustainable harvest of remaining forest resources for cooking. These interventions complement the ongoing social security projects supporting vulnerable populations with alternative livelihood opportunities and the natural resource management and flood management interventions in and around Day Forest.,

Annex 19.2: Descriptions for the 'Baseline Finance Project' and sources of lessons from past interventions

Under the shared leadership of the MAEPE-RH and MEDD, the Government of Djibouti and its partners have implemented a range of initiatives to stem land degradation in sites across the country. This includes most notably two categories of projects / programs / initiatives: [B] On-going projects that constitute the current financial baseline for the GEF LD-BD project, including interventions providing co-financing to it; and [B] Past projects, from which the current GEF project can draw useful lessons, obtain data, maps and reports. The main initiatives were plotted into matrices. Descriptions follow.

[A] Baseline Finance Table

Table 7. Donor funded baseline finance initiatives (summary information) including interventions proposed as co-financing from the baseline

	Title	Time frame	Financial baseline ($M)	Co-financing from the baseline ($M)	Description and relevance
1	EC-FAO Project: Renforcement de la productivité des productions végétales et animales à Djibouti (Re.Pro.Va)| EC funded, implemented by FAO.	2018-2023	$1.3		The Re.Pro.VA project aims to increase the capacities of agro-pastoralists through a decentralized technical assistance network developed from the central level, through the sub-directorates, then with the involvement of cooperatives and other organizations present in rural areas up to the beneficiaries. This network will provide better access to inputs and production services adapted to needs, better control of irrigation water, and better capacity to process products and market them. Although the Re.Pro.VA sites are located in lowland and are different to those of the GEF project, the baseline relevance is sectoral. [Link].
2	Regional GCF FAO Project: Restauration et action climatique: Appui à l'élaboration de la composante Djibouti du projet régional GCF SURAGGWA	2021-2023	$0.3		The project links up to the Great Gren Wall initiative (*Renforcer la résilience dans la grande muraille verte africaine*). In Djibouti, the project is targeting restoration (or landscape rehabilitation) in 17,000 ha. The baseline amount is an estimate of the net monetary investment in Djibouti. [Link]
3	FAO-AICS Project: Critical interventions for drought-affected and food insecure populations in Djibouti (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) AICS - Agenzia Italiana per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo / Italian Agency for Cooperation and Development)	2022-2023	$1.1		The main objective of the project was to ensure the drought-caused reduction of safe milk and meat production was mitigated in the drought-affected rural areas of the country. A total of 44,000 people have benefited. FAO and partners undertook activities geared towards critical food security interventions for saving life assets of drought-affected and food insecure rural populations through an integrated needs-based approach. Drought and food insecurity are some of the drivers of degradation and loss of ecosystem services in Djibouti. Therefore, the project is a relevant baseline intervention. [Link; Link]
4	FAO Project: Assistance technique pour la détection précoce et le contrôle de la peste des petits ruminants (PPR) et de la péripneumonie contagieuse caprine (PPCC) à Djibouti	2021-2023	$0.2		The project is making important advances in animal health in Djibouti, including vaccination, prevention and treatment. Livestock husbandry is very important for food security among rural communities in Djibouti, especially small ruminants. Therefore, the FAO project constitutes a relevant baseline intervention vis-à-vis the GEF project. [Link]
6	UNDP Project: Data for Food Security, UNDP-FAO partnership	2022-2023	$0.1		Drought and food insecurity are some of the drivers of degradation and loss of ecosystem services in Djibouti. The project has introduced an innovative approach to addressing food security, namely based on data collection and analysis. Therefore, the project is a relevant baseline intervention. [Link]
7	FAO Project: Renforcement de la résilience des agro-pasteurs vulnérables par la création des fermes intégrées pour la transformation du secteur rural à Djibouti	2022-2024	$0.3		The main water-focused activities include the construction and strengthening of wells and underground cisterns for rainwater harvesting as well as the construction of water reservoirs in rural areas across the country, including along the main roads. Migration. Such measures are particularly important for agro-pastoral producers. [Link]
8	AfDB Regional Project, Djibouti Component: Program to Build Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security in the Horn of Africa (BREFONS)|Djibouti, Total	2021-2027	$0.4		The program seeks to build resilience to food insecurity and climate change by enabling participating countries to: (i) increase agropastoral productivity and production systems in cross-border areas in the IGAD region (the regional clusters); (ii) make agropastoral value chains more competitive, thereby ultimately boosting trade and

	Title	Time frame	Financial baseline ($M)	Co-financing from the baseline ($M)	Description and relevance
	amount in U.A 13,930,000 (equiv. ~$ 10.5M, approx. $175K/year benefitting Djibouti)				incomes; and (iii) enhance populations' adaptive capacity so that people can better prepare for and manage climate change, climate risks, and climate variations. Because drought and food insecurity are some of the drivers of degradation and loss of ecosystem services in Djibouti, the relevance of the BREFONS project as a baseline intervention is asserted. [Link]
9	FAO Project: Programme d'assistance conjointe pour améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et favoriser une nutrition équilibrée à Djibouti	2023-2024	$0.5		Because drought and food insecurity are some of the drivers of degradation and loss of ecosystem services in Djibouti, the relevance of the FAO project as a baseline intervention is asserted. [Link]
10	FAO Project: Protecting livestock assets and safeguarding livelihoods in Djibouti	2023-2024	$0.5		The project falls under the category of emergency assistance to Djibouti. Drought and food insecurity are some of the drivers of degradation and loss of ecosystem services in the country. Most rural livelihoods depend on livestock. The relevance of the FAO project as a baseline intervention is thereby asserted. [Link]
11	IFAD Project: Soil and Water Management Program (PROGRES) | Co-funded by the World Food Program US$ 1 million and the Adaptation Fund US$ 2.3 million. Only the IFAD amount is considered here.	2016-2024	$10.1		The PROGRES Project aims to sustainably improve living conditions and reduce poverty among rural Djiboutian communities within the program area. It will do so by sustainably improving rural households' access to water and local resources, as well as their resilience to climate change. Some of the project sites includes areas adjacent to Day Forest. [Link]
12	World Bank: Social Protection Emergency Crisis Response Project	2022-2024	$30	$4.5	The project is contributing to safety net transfers to targeted households affected by the multiple crises facing Djibouti and strengthen adaptive social protection mechanisms to respond to future crises. The project will support the horizontal scale-up of the national safety net program by providing targeted transfers in cash and in-kind to the poor and vulnerable households affected by drought, food, and fuel price increases. New coverage is expected to reach a total of 86,200 new beneficiaries15,000 households and 2,200 students, including in Tadjourah and Day Forest area. [Link] The WB project is providing co-financing to the GEF project.
	TOTAL estimated		$15.0	$4.5	

[B] Past projects for lessons learning

Table 8. Past projects for lessons learning

Time frame	Projects for Lessons learning
2014-2019	EC, International Partnerships: 'Projet de Sécurisation des Systèmes Pastoraux (PSSP) à Djibouti ($6.1M) - Link
2014-2020	EC, International Partnerships: Inland Water Resources Management in the IGAD region (IWRM) ($0.1M)
2015-2016	FAO: Towards a Research for Resilience -Innovation Agenda to enhance the livelihood and resilience of communities in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands of the IGAD Region ($150K) – Link

Time frame	Projects for Lessons learning
2015-2017	IFAD project: Agricultural Development: Program for the Mobilization of Surface Water and Sustainable Land Management (6.1M) - Link
2015-2021	FAO: Appui à l`implémentation du Programme PRAREV FIDA-Gvt de Djibouti ($217K)
2018-2021	FAO: Appui à la production à grande échelle des vitroplants de palmier dattier ($439K)
2018-2021	EC, International Partnerships: [Regional] Appui à la résilience des population rurales. Le montant 2.406.480 $ alloué pour DJIBOUTI et permettra d'accroitre la résilience des petits exploitants agricoles et des éleveurs aux risques liés aux changements climatiques (principalement à la sécheresse). ($2.4M) - Link
2019-2024	UNEP: Global UNEP Project: Assessing key environmental issues and providing focused outlooks to strengthen science-based policy and decision making (estimated that 0.75% to Djibouti of $4.5M budget) - Link
2021-2022	FAO: Climate Resilient Women Centric Economic Empowerment for Inclusive and Greener Post-COVID-19 Recovery ($190K) – Link
Only 2022	United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF): Critical food security interventions for saving life assets of drought-affected and food insecure rural populations. ($400K) – Link

Descriptions for some of the projects listed in Table 7 and Table 8 follows, in addition to others, including GEF funded:

The objective of the *Rural Community Development and Water Mobilization Project (PRODERMO)* funded by the World Bank (total US$ 6.13 million, 2012-2019) and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, was to increase access of rural communities to water and enhance their capacity to manage water and agro-pastoral resources using a participatory approach to community-based development. The project contributed to improved water access for agropastoralists in three regions. Hydraulic works included the construction of cisterns, open reservoirs and borehole wells. 16 grazing area set-asides were established and 102 community structures created or strengthened that benefited from training sessions.

The objective of the MEDD/UNDP/Adaptation Fund project *Developing Agro-pastoral Shade Gardens as an Adaptation Strategy for Poor Rural Communities* (total US$ 4.66 million, 2013-2018) was to diversify and promote climate-resilient agro-pastoral practices in the Petit-Bara and Grand-Bara plains of southern-central Djibouti. Although intervention areas are different, there are relevant lessons for the here-proposed GEF-7 project. The project developed capacities to mobilize and secure sustainable water resources for agro-pastoral communities at risk from climate change, emplace sustainable agro-pastoral systems to increase forage production and diversify agricultural production, and create micro-finance products to facilitate and promote diversified and climate-resilient agro-pastoral production systems. Relevant achievements include the establishment of climate-resilient shade gardens equipped with water reservoirs, irrigation networks and wire fencing, and the training material on cultivation techniques, crop rotation, and livestock hygiene for agropastoralists. Furthermore, several ministries/agencies cooperated successfully with the MEDD under this project. The Ministry of Higher Education contributed through studies and the identification of potential water sites suitable for agriculture. The Secretariat of State for Social Affairs intervened to setup the microcredit scheme through the CPEC.

FAO Country Programming Frameworks (2008-2012, 2013-2017, 2018-2022). FAO has provided support to most notably the MAEPE-RH since its representation was opened in 2008. This has included programming under the European Development Fund. FAO assistance has covered numerous areas such as access to and availability of water, food production and systems in the agricultural, livestock and fisheries sectors, including interventions targeting agro-pastoralists through the restocking of herds, fodder cultivation and veterinary assistance, and climate change resilience and sustainable development initiatives. It also included technical assistance for innovative management of *Prosopis*, aiming to turn this highly invasive tree species into a valuable resource, helping local groups including women and unemployed youths to manage and exploit the shrub's potential, including its cloves, wood and flower. These provide a source of livestock feed, wood for furniture, and products such as charcoal and honey.

MAEPE-RH/FAO project *Safeguard pastoral systems in Djibouti* / *Projet de Sécurisation des Systèmes Pastoraux a Djibouti, (PSSP)*. As part of the EU-ACP Programme to improve food security and nutrition and strengthen the resilience of pastoral communities to external chocs (EU-funded, EUR 6.5 million, 2014-2018). The project aimed to strengthen the livelihoods of pastoral communities through investments in animal health and water (construction of water infrastructure such as underground tanks, deep wells and water impoundments); strengthen the institutional capacity of state services and rural communities; and improve the productivity of the livestock sector by enhancing its ability to take advantage of market opportunities (development of value chains, securing transhumance routes).

The *Programme Intégré de Conservation et de Développement (PICODE)* (2008 - 201x) implemented by the NGO Ecologie du Village Association (EVA) and funded by EU, FAO, WFP and Djibouti Government. EVA worked in the Weima watershed, most notably Adailou to the north of Day Forest in the region of Tadjourah, building resilience of rural communities to climate change. PICODE's achievements include reforestation, anti-desertification measures for pastoral areas through protection by wind breaks, re-vegetation and other measures, agro-pastoral capacity building, and infrastructure improvement to increase catchment and storage of rainwater, establishment of irrigation systems, creation of pilot farms, fodder production, intensification and marketing of animal production. This project created a pilot model of agro-pastoralism where crop yields have increased, which helped promote and expand this integrated approach. The GEF-7 project will benefit from several aspects of the expertise developed through this project mainly related to agro-pastoral systems, including fodder production and intensification of livestock, reforestation, fencing and pasture regeneration.

EU project *Support to agro-pastoral cooperatives* / *Appui aux coopératives agropastorales djiboutiennes* implemented from 2014 to 2018 by Djibouti's Association 'Paix et Lait' and the NGO 'Action contre la Faim'. Project objective was to strengthen the capacities of 6 local cooperatives related to water and soil management and to increase of biomass production in the cooperatives and perimeters producers of milk and vegetable products of the Dikhil, Tadjourah, Ali-Sabieh and Obock regions. It involved fodder cultivation including multi-purpose trees, drip irrigation systems, and the dissemination of training material on livestock management, veterinary care, breeding methods, maintenance of the irrigation system, and fertilisation techniques.

MUHEAT/UNEP/GEF project *Implementing NAPA Priority Interventions to Build Resilience in the most Vulnerable Coastal Zones in Djibouti* (GEF # 3408, GEF-4 LDCF grant USD 2,070,000, 2011-2016) and MUHEAT/UNEP/GEF project *Implementing Adaptation Technologies in Fragile Ecosystems of Djibouti's Central Plains* (GEF # 5021, GEF-5 LDCF grant USD 7,360,000, 2014-ongoing). Little useful information could be mobilized on these first of these two UNEP-supported LDCF projects. #3408 was originally designed in 2008, it focused on integrated coastal zone management and mangrove restoration and appears only marginally relevant to the here-proposed new project. #5021 was the successor project, implementing climate change adaptation interventions to protect human populations, maintain productive assets and enhance ecosystem resilience. It again targeted mangrove restoration in the coastal region of Tadjourah. But more importantly it also worked on farming and the production of feedstock – and on reforestation of Acacia trees (in the Hanlé plain in the region of Dikhil) for which a tree nursery producing saplings for five native Acacia species was established. Key partners of interest included the regional governments, CERD, ADDS, Association of Women in Tadjourah, local agro-pastoralism associations. The 2019 PIR rated project outcomes MU, with hard infrastructure work (water dikes, wells, farming plots) well advanced and completed to enhance water security, a recurrent observation. EbA activities had progressed with 3 ha of mangrove and 3 ha of Acacia trees replanted. The mangrove nursery was able to produce 2,500 saplings. The PIR and MTR indicated high costs and inefficiency in project management (large size of the PMU, duplicated roles and limited staff profiles/expertise). The MTR also noted i) a lack of engagement and involvement of local beneficiaries as a potential risk to project sustainability due to delays with infrastructures and trainings and in establishing or strengthening management committees and cooperatives, and ii) poor uptake of gender mainstreaming that could be resolve by ensuring equal participation of women and men in all project activities and trainings and proposing livelihood activities of special interest to women.

Surface Water Mobilization and Sustainable Land Management Program (PROMES-GDT), implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and funded by IFAD, FFEM, WFP, AfDB, UNDP, GEF, the Government of Djibouti and local communities (Phase 1: US$ 13.83 million, 2008-2014; Phase 2: 2016-2021, this included the GEF-4 Land Degradation MSP *SIP: Harmonizing support: a national program integrating water harvesting schemes and sustainable land management* (GEF-4 # 3529, grant USD 959,500, 2011-2014). Implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, the project's main objective was to improve the living conditions of about 6,000 households in pastoral communities in different regions of Djibouti. The specific objectives were: i) to implement a surface water mobilization program for people and livestock to fight against the thirst of populations and create a better distribution of livestock load, and ii) to strengthen organizational and management capacities at the institutional, technical and community levels. The Day Forest and surrounding area was one of the intervention areas of the project. Main achievements were in terms of surface rainwater harvesting, which included building ponds and cisterns to harvest and store rain and surface water to supply local villages, including along their transhumance corridors and for their livestock. In terms of sustainable land management and the protection and safeguarding of the Day Forest, the project created local steering committees and developed water and pastoral management plans. Livestock exclosures of different types were built: a) metal fences were installed around three plots totaling five ha, in which saplings of *Juniperus procera* and other species were planted and initially irrigated; Juniper survival rate within these enclosures was initially estimated to c. 60% yet gradually mortality increased when the plots were abandoned post-project. Larger exclosures fenced with deadwood were not effective, even if guards had been assigned to chase away wandering livestock; Juniper seedlings planted in these exclosures, without irrigation, mostly died. The project proved that saplings of different tree species produced in a local tree nursery can survive and grow if adequately irrigated and protected from livestock. Also, local communities recognized the limits of their traditional knowledge under the new climatic conditions; through involving them in the work, the project allowed them to become aware of the actions that are within their reach to help restore ecosystem functions. At the same time the existence of the Day PA ended up being deliberately ignored by the project to avoid conflict with the local community, however it is clear that the community-implemented grazing set-asides did not work. There was agreement amongst stakeholders that a more government-driven approach is needed for this area to be protected and regenerate.

A relevant and recent initiative that related to biodiversity was the *Lower Awash-Lake Abbé Land and Seascape Project*, funded by the EU and implemented from 2013 to 2017 through a partnership between IGAD, IUCN, CORDIO and a national NGO, Nature Djibouti. The budget for Djibouti was EUR 1.8 million. The overall objective was to contribute to poverty reduction by improving the social and economic well-being of the populations in the IGAD region through a better regional integration of the environmental sector. The specific objective was the conservation and sustainable management of the ecosystems in the IGAD region, in order to contribute to lasting ecosystem goods and services. The IGAD-IUCN carried out biodiversity assessments and GIS-based mapping, however not in the regions targeted by the GEF-7 project. The project also aimed to identify new community-managed or co-managed enterprises and conservation areas, with mixed results.

MEDD/UNDP/GEF-LDCF/EU/IGAD project *Supporting rural community adaptation to climate change in mountain regions of Djibouti* (GEF# 5332, GEF-5 grant USD 5,379,452, 2014-2020). The objective was the reduction of climate-related vulnerabilities facing the inhabitants of mountainous regions of Djibouti through institutional strengthening, climate-smart water management and targeted investment. Interventions at the national and regional levels aiming at enhancing institutional climate-resilient coordination and planning, and financing mechanism for climate change adaptation. At the local level, in the mountain villages of Adailou and Assam, the project aims at reducing the vulnerability of rural mountain populations to climate change by mobilizing and storing surface and groundwater resources with micro-dams, cisterns, semi-underground sills, and bank fortifications, diversifying livelihoods, enabling access to markets, and reducing erosion through reforestation and re-vegetation. The GEF-7 project will build on achievements through best practices, lessons learned and training materials, such as on: Improved water management to conserve scarce water resources and manage temporal flows to reduce flooding and erosion; irrigation and reforestation over 70 ha in Assamo and 380 hectares in Adailou; establishment of pastoral centers in each region to build capacities of pastoralists on soil conservation, seed production, veterinary medicine and

animal hygiene; tree seedling nurseries set-up in each site; and creation of Catchment and Water Point Management Committees.

Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) and Directorate for Environment and Sustainable Development (DEDD). The budget allocated by MEDD to support the development and management of protected areas as well as reforestation activities represents the salaries of relevant DEDD staff (30 staff including 3 executives), premises, electricity and water fees and operational costs. Based on the current DEDD operating budget, the baseline investment is estimated to USD 300,000 annually, hence altogether USD 1,800,000, which are also considered co-financing to the here-proposed GEF-7 project. DEDD staff do not receive any government funded training, but are able to participate in national, regional or international training provided by third parties on a partly self-paid basis.

Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries, Husbandry and Water Resources (MAEPE-RH). The MAEPE-RH engages in activities to safeguard and restore ecosystem functions through water and soil conservation interventions, sustainable management of pasture and rangelands and animal husbandry. Considering the current operating budget (salaries, operations) of the Directorates for Animal Husbandry and Agriculture, baseline investment is estimated to be USD 500,000 per year hence altogether USD 3,000,000 over the 6-year project period, which are also considered co-financing to the here-proposed GEF-7 project.

Two previous GEF BD projects:

- The MEDD/UNDP/GEF-6 project #9215 *Mitigating Key Sector Pressures on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity and Further Strengthening the National System of Marine Protected Areas in Djibouti* (GEF-6 grant USD 2,822,374) was launched in 2018 and will remain operational until mid 2023 (unless extended). As mentioned above, the project focuses on the country's marine and coastal PAs. At the same time, the project was expected to work on sustainable finance for the PA system, by assessing the policy and institutional context for PA financing and the financial needs for the national PA system; by developing a strategy to mobilize new PA financing; by operationalizing the National Environment Fund (or an alternative mechanism/ structure); and by developing capacity on PA finance. Under the GEF-6 project #9215, the operationalization of the National Environment Fund was expected to comprise: updating/developing its legal and institutional status and mandate, regulations and procedures, revenue sources/generation, disbursement modalities, operational and business plan, preparing the use of the mechanism(s) as sinking and/or revolving funds with earmarking for the national PA system and marine biodiversity. The government now expects that the GEF-6 project will only deliver the relevant legal framework to finally legally establish the National Environment Fund with the relevant regulations and mandates, with biodiversity and protected areas explicitly included, and the identification of potential financing sources (for which a study is ongoing); but that its operationalization and the setup of a first new PA financing mechanism will not anymore be achieved. Given its closure in mid-2023, this project will not count as baseline investment.
- The MEDD/UNDP/GEF-6 project *Sustainable management of water resources, rangelands and agro-pastoral perimeters in the Cheikhetti Wadi watershed* (GEF-6 # 9599, GEF grant USD 3,215,068, 2020-2025). The project's objective is to develop an integrated model for the restoration of agropastoral ecosystem services in the Cheikhetti watershed to reduce land and water degradation, improve self-sufficiency in basic living needs of vulnerable rural communities and create conditions to enable its replication. The project will moreover set up an national knowledge management platform for SLM as well as a sustainability and replication strategy and action plan. Even though there are no geographic overlaps with the regions targeted by the here-proposed GEF-7 project, there are thematic similarities wherefore technical cooperation and knowledge exchanges will take place between the teams both hosted by the MEDD. Baseline investment is estimated to be USD 500,000 for the prospective overlap period of 2023-2025, yet this cannot be considered co-financing to the here-proposed GEF-7 project.

A further successor to the two UNEP CCA LDCF projects (#3408, #5021) is the project - *Planning and implementing Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA) in Djibouti's Dikhil and Tadjourah regions* (GEF # 10180,

GEF-7 LDCF grant USD 8,925,000, which was approved in Sep 2022 which aims to increase resilience to climate change in the form of droughts and floods in rural communities in the Gobaad Plain (Dikhil Region) and floods in the city of Tadjourah. The project comprises especially the following relevant outputs: 1.2 At least 120 ha of Degraded wadi banks reforested to increase water availability, reduce soil erosion and flood risks in Dikhil (Gobaad & Hanle); 1.3 At least 213 rural households of Dikhil capacitated to implement climate-resilient agriculture that provide crops, fruits and sustainable fodder; 3.1 Two multisectoral climate change risk and vulnerability assessments and risk maps produced in Dikhil and Tadjourah regions; 3.2 Cost-benefits and economic valuation analysis of project reforestation activities; 3.4 At least 10 awareness raising events and products on EbA and benefits of wadis ecosystems for behavior change. Baseline investment is estimated to be USD 3,000,000 over the 6-year project period, yet this cannot be considered co-financing to the here-proposed GEF-7 project.

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